"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Friday and probably Saturday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,300. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REPORT NAVAL BILL CARRYING 5 BATTLE CRUISERS

No Dreadnoughts Authorized and Daniels's Five-Year Building Program Discarded.

NATION'S LARGEST BUDGET

Total Appropriation $240,000,000--Vote in Committee Partisan—Twenty Submarines.

KITCHIN INDORSES MEASURE

"Little Navy" Men Won Compromise—Disarmament Conference After War Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A naval appropriation bill that ignores the five-year building program of Secretary Daniels but authorizes new construction to the amount of $160,000,000 was voted by the House Committee on Naval Affairs today. The naval budget will be a "no battleship" bill, but the committee provides for five battle cruisers, costing more than dreadnoughts and with great speed. Secretary Daniels asked for two battleships and two battle cruisers for the next fiscal year.

Here is the construction program voted by the committee:

Five battle cruisers, each with a speed of 35 knots an hour, and costing $20,433,531 each.

Twenty submarines—three of the fleet type and seventeen for coast defense—their total cost being approximately $16,000,000. The three 800-ton fleet-going submarines will cost in the aggregate $3,600,000.

Four scout cruisers, costing $5,572,000 each.

Ten destroyers at $1,325,000 each.

One hospital ship to cost $2,500,000.

One fuel ship, costing $1,364,000.

One ammunition ship at a cost of $2,715,000.

The total of the Naval Appropriation bill will reach $240,000,000, and the budget for the fiscal year 1917 will be the largest ever reported for the navy. It is more than $90,000,000 in excess of the total of last year's measure.

Partisan Line-up Throughout.

By a curious combination of circumstances the bill will go to the House as a partisan measure. The eight Republican members of the committee fought all along the line for a bigger navy. In every instance the Republicans voted for a greater number of vessels than authorized in the bill, yet they voted against a smaller number. For instance, the Republicans fought for six battle cruisers, but voted against five when the Democratic members combined on that number. Again, the Republican members stood for as many as fifty submarines, but refused to vote for the twenty eventually proposed by Chairman Padgett and his Democratic colleagues on the committee. Several Republican members of the committee voted for the motion of Representative Stephens of California for the immediate construction of seventy-eight submarines.

The minority members also voted for an authorization of two dreadnoughts, as proposed by Secretary Daniels. They attempted to authorize two dreadnoughts, and four battle cruisers, sponsored the construction of at least twenty-eight destroyers, contended for two gunboats and other auxiliaries. They disagreed throughout the balloting with the Democratic members.

The Democrats met prior to the committee session and reached a compromise which called for the abandonment of the five-year program submitted by Secretary Daniels and the omission from the bill of battleship authorization.

The so-called "small navy" Democrats of the committee, led by Representative Walter I. Hensley of Missouri, agreed to the building program as it finally came from the committee. After this conference the Democratic members, heretofore split on the question of the naval increase, were enabled to stand together against the eight Republican members and to carry out their plans by a vote of 13 to 8.

Chairman Padgett said the Democrats of the committee held to the view that the navy needed battle cruisers instead of dreadnoughts at this particular juncture in its development.

The number of submarines allowed is below that recommended by Secretary Daniels, but this number may be increased before the bill becomes a law.

Defeat of the Dreadnoughts.

The surprise of the committee session was the defeat of proposals to build additional dreadnoughts. "Small navy" Democrats of the committee have been opposed to the dreadnought, and a compromise was effected on the battle cruisers.

There was no discussion in committee of the Secretary's five-year program. The committee took up the construction for the next fiscal year, as it has done heretofore, without reference to future plans for the upbuilding of the navy.

At the outset of the committee meeting Representative Stephens of California proposed to spend sufficient money during the next fiscal year to put the American Navy in second place. This proposal received little support.

Representatives Stephens, Britten, Roberts, Butler, and other Republican members began a systematic effort to bind the committee to a big construction program. The balloting proceeded, with the Republicans gradually reducing the number of vessels proposed, until they reached a point where the Democrats were willing to vote with them. The minority then switched and voted against the smaller increases.

Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, announced after the meeting of the committee that he would support the bill prepared, and might make a speech for it. Mr. Kitchin has been listed among the "small navy" Democrats, and he was especially antagonistic to appropriations for dreadnoughts. Kitchin, who has espoused large appropriations for submarines and auxiliaries, said:

"The failure of the five-year building program and the refusal of the committee to authorize two dreadnoughts, and four battle cruisers, sponsored the construction of at least twenty-eight destroyers, contended for two gunboats and other auxiliaries. They disagreed throughout the balloting with the Democratic members.

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DISARMAMENT RIDER IS PUT ON NAVY BILL

House Committee Adopts Clause Empowering President to Call World-Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs voted unanimously today to include in the annual Naval Appropriation bill an unusual rider in the interest of universal peace and disarmament following the end of the European war.

The resolution was offered by Representative Walter Hensley, a Missouri Democrat, one of the pacifist members of the committee. In some quarters the adoption of the resolution was regarded as a concession to the "small navy" Democrats of the committee, who had voted for a building program costing $160,000,000.

Representative Hensley's resolution reads:

"Upon conclusion of the war in Europe or as soon thereafter as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval; that the President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such conference; that the President shall fix the compensation of the said representatives, and such other employes as may be needed are hereby authorized, and $200,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated for that purpose and placed at his disposal."

GOETHALS IS SKEPTICAL ON TEUTON CANAL PLOTS

General Believes Activities On Isthmus Have Solely to Do With Trade Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 18.—General George W. Goethals advised THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that he did not regard the reported German activities on the isthmus as any menace to the Panama Canal. He has known for some time that such activities exist, but he doesn't believe there is more of it here than in other sections of Central America.

He believes that information is being gathered as a part of a German plan to secure all the data possible in furtherance of a commercial propaganda after the war. General Goethals says that while members of the crews of interned German ships are accorded shore leave, they cannot leave the isthmus, and he intimates that reports coming from abroad regarding alleged German intentions toward the canal have caused much extra trouble here, owing to investigations which have been requested, with negligible results.

Such a case is that of the steamer San Ramon, twice searched recently under a belief that she might contain explosives to be used against the canal works. The extensive searchlight installations here are under the direction of Lieutenant Garlington, and not by any Germans.

AMERICAN SOLDIER KILLED BY MEXICANS

Juarez Customs Guards Found Furman on Mexican Soil and Say He Fired First.

EL PASO, Texas, May 18.—Sergeant Harry Furman of the machine gun company of the Twenty-third Infantry was shot and killed on Mexican soil a mile and a half east of Juarez today by Mexican customs guards. General Gabriel Gavira, the Juarez commander, and other Mexican officials, say Furman crossed the international boundary in an intoxicated condition and fired on the customs guard before he was made the target of their fire. Furman's company commander says that he saw Sergeant only a short time before the shooting, and that he appeared perfectly sober.

The shooting was reported by General Gavira to General George Bell Jr., at Fort Bliss. General Bell detailed Major George D. Moore and Captain William Graham of the Twentieth Infantry to make a joint investigation, in company with a Mexican Military Judge and two officers named by General Gavira.

This investigation disclosed that Furman, while searching for stray mules, rode a horse upon a strip of Mexican soil left north of the Rio Grande by the shifting of the river bed. American army men admit that he was not within his rights in penetrating Mexican soil. His revolver had been recently fired, two chambers being empty.

General Bell said tonight he had no evidence to show whether Furman or the Mexicans fired first.

Sergeant Furman was one of the most popular men in the regiment, being its crack machine gun operator, an all-around athlete, and a fine horseman. The idea that he was intoxicated is scouted by officers and men.

Furman was serving his second enlistment, having signed at the Columbus, Ohio, Barracks. He has two sisters in Brooklyn, N. Y., one of them being Mrs. Fabre, at 2 Manitou Street.

General Gavira says that American soldiers witnessed the shooting, but made no effort to return the fire of the Mexicans. At Camp Cotton tonight it was said that while shots were heard nobody witnessed the incident.

The Brooklyn City Directory does not list any Manitou Street.

MAYO TO COMMAND FLEET.

Vice Admiral Is to Succeed Fletcher on June 19.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Atlantic fleet will have a new Commander in Chief when it begins its real Summer manoeuvres off Newport on June 19 next in the person of Henry T. Mayo, now Vice Admiral and second in command.

Secretary Daniels announced today that Admiral Fletcher, the present Commander in Chief, would be relieved on June 19, and that on that date Vice Admiral Mayo would succeed him. As Admiral Fletcher under the law is only entitled to the rank and pay of Admiral while serving as Commander in Chief of the fleet, he will revert to the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral. At the same time Vice Admiral Mayo by reason of his promotion will become Admiral and draw the pay of that rank.

The promotion of Vice Admiral Mayo, who figured in the "Salute the Flag" incident at Tampico, will cause a vacancy in the Vice Admiral list, which will be filled by the promotion of Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, who is now commanding the new Seventh Division of the Battleship Squadron. The duty to which Admiral Fletcher will be assigned has not been announced.

BOSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

PRESIDENT SENDS PLEA TO BRITAIN FOR NEW YORKER

Asks Delay of Death Sentence on Jeremiah C. Lynch, Ordered Shot This Morning.

CONVICTED AS IRISH REBEL

Is an American Citizen and Had Been an Insurance Agent in Dublin.

FRIENDS HERE ACT QUICKLY

Appeal to Mr. Wilson Hurried to the White House by Senator O'Gorman in Person.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The White House announced tonight that President Wilson, acting on the request of Senator O'Gorman of New York, had directed Counselor Polk of the State Department to do what he could to save the life of Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York, a naturalized American, sentenced, according to a report received in New York, to be shot for complicity in the Dublin insurrection. Mr. Lynch was court-martialed and ordered shot at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, British time, or at 11 o'clock tonight in the United States.

It was about 8 o'clock when the President directed Mr. Polk to cable Ambassador Page, directing him to ask the Foreign Office to have the sentence suspended pending an investigation.

Mr. O'Gorman had been appealed to by Mr. Lynch's relatives, and he took the appeal straight to the President in person.

LONDON, May 18.—Jeremiah C. Lynch of New York has been tried and convicted by a court-martial in Dublin on a charge of participating in the Irish rebellion. The sentence was to be promulgated today, but no word has been received by the American Embassy here as to what sentence was imposed.

The news that Lynch had been convicted was received by the embassy from the American Consul in Dublin. Previous to this the last news the embassy had of Lynch was that under the Defense of the Realm act he was prohibited from leaving the five-mile zone of Dublin. This provision as a rule only applies to hostile aliens, but can be extended to friendly aliens. It was extended to Lynch, as he had been making trips to Western Ireland.

Lynch has been a resident of Dublin for some time.

Jeremiah C. Lynch is well known to hundreds of Irishmen and other people in New York. He is particularly well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he lived when in New York, and yesterday afternoon George C. Boldt, President of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, telegraphed to Secretary of State Lansing asking him to obtain, if possible, a stay of sentence in Lynch's case.

Mr. Boldt's telegram read:

"J. C. Lynch, reported condemned by court-martial in Dublin to be shot tomorrow morning, is an intimate friend of members of my staff, and I would respectfully ask if it would not be possible to obtain a stay of sentence until full inquiry can be made, especially as Lynch is an American citizen."

James Lee, the paymaster of the hotel, Dennis Coleman, the Chief Porter, and James Donnelly, of the hotel office, are close friends of Lynch. Mr. Lee, who has been using every effort to get action in Lynch's behalf, has been an intimate friend of his for many years.

"While Mr. Lynch's name is Jeremiah C., he has usually used the Gaelic form of Jeremiah, which is Diarmid," said Mr. Lee yesterday. "He was born in Cork, and first came to this country eighteen or nineteen years ago. He worked with A. E. Farquhar, in the Cotton Exchange Building until he went back to Ireland in July, 1907, to go into the insurance business. He is now, or was, manager for the Equitable Assurance Society of New York in the south of Ireland.

"As soon as possible after he first came over here, Mr. Lynch took out his first papers as an American citizen and got his second in due time. I know that he kept up his citizenship. When he went back to Ireland in 1907 it was as representative for the State of New York on the executive body of the Gaelic League, a non-political and non-sectarian organization.

"It was two years ago last February that Mr. Lynch came over here the last time, in the interests of the Gaelic League, his mission being to collect funds for the support of the educational work of the league in Ireland. He is about 39 years old, and a bachelor. He went back to Ireland in October, 1914, his object being, so far as I know, to continue his life insurance business over there."

KNEW OF REBEL PLOT BUT FEARED TO ACT

Cabinet Also Informed Germany Was Sending Arms, Sir Matthew Nathan Tells Commission.

LONDON, May 18.—From testimony developed today at the hearing opened by the Royal Commissioner, under the Presidency of Baron Hardinge, to inquire into the Irish rebellion, it appeared that the Government had received advance information of preparations for an uprising, with help from German sources.

The testimony was given by Sir Matthew Nathan, who resigned as Under Secretary for Ireland after the rebellion broke out. The Government had received advices, said Sir Matthew, that an attempt would be made to land arms in Ireland from German submarines, also that rifles had been purchased from Irish soldiers on home leave, while others had been taken into the country in passengers' baggage.

The former Under Secretary gave this testimony in the course of a long state-

Continued on Page 3.

President May Give Peace Hint to Europe in Speech to be Delivered Next Week

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Discussion of the possibility of an early peace in Europe and plans to prevent war, was increased among diplomats and officials here today by an announcement at the White House that President Wilson had accepted an invitation to speak either on Friday or Saturday of next week before a meeting of the League to Enforce Peace, of which William H. Taft is President.

It is understood that the President will make a statement on the subject of peace calculated to attract deep interest in European capitals. The address will be carefully thought out in advance, since the President fully realizes the significance of anything he may say on the subject at present.

Attention was centred on the peace question here today because it was the anniversary of the first league conference, observed by meetings in several cities of the United States and in other neutral nations celebrating the occasion. The Washington branch of the Woman's Peace Party adopted resolutions urging the President to call a conference of neutral nations to try to end the war. Mr. Wilson is known to be giving deep consideration to the possibility of bringing about peace, and to have collected every authoritative statement on the subject made by any responsible official in the belligerent nations since the outbreak of the war. While officials realize that much of the peace discussion may be propaganda, aimed to fix the responsibility for continuing the war, they nevertheless believe it is entirely possible that the day is not far off when peace proposals may be welcomed by all the belligerents.

It is believed that the only reason the President has not repeated formally the offer of mediation made soon after the outbreak of the war is that he has regarded it as best to wait until there were reasonable grounds for thinking that such a step would be favorably received.

CONSULS IN MEXICO CALLED TO BORDER

Will Confer with Funston, Presumably on Carranza's Campaign Against Bandits.

INSIDE DETAILS SOUGHT

May Help Shape Our Policy—Langhorne's Troops at Standstill—Soldier Killed on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Pending further developments, the United States Government is re-canvassing the general situation in Northern Mexico with respect to its military, industrial and political aspects. The first step in this direction has been the issuance of instructions to the American consular officers at Chihuahua City, Juarez, Nogales, Durango, Aguascalientes and Monterey to proceed immediately to El Paso for a conference with Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

The announced purpose of this conference is to promote co-operation between the American military and consular authorities in Mexico in watching developments in the border region. The stay of the American forces in Mexico will be dependent upon the success of the Carranza Government in coping with banditry and in bringing about the restoration of order in Northern Mexico. The American troops are to remain until that has been surely accomplished, and if the Carranza Government is unable to make good its pretensions of ability to master the situation the stay of the American forces will be indefinite.

While State Department officials assert that there is no special political significance to be attached to the conferences of American consuls on the border it is believed in circles here well informed in Mexican matters that upon the result of this conference may depend the ultimate policy of the United States with respect to the preservation of order in Northern Mexico. On account of difficulties of communication the State Department has had trouble in obtaining accurate first-hand information from its consular officers regarding the real situation in Northern Mexico, and it is expected that as a result of the conference the consuls will not only supply information which General Funston is anxious to obtain, but there will be a better understanding by the Washington Government of real conditions in Northern Mexico.

Seeks Confidential Information.

What the Washington Government is anxious to obtain is accurate and impartial confidential information, much of which will be of a character that cannot be intrusted to official communications, and this is expected to be brought personally to Washington after the El Paso conference by Marion Letcher, American Consul at Chihuahua City, who will probably come to Washington from El Paso to report an oral summary of the information to be delivered by word of mouth by the Consuls in the El Paso meeting.

Telegraphic reports from Consuls in Mexico are causing considerable concern regarding industrial and economic conditions. As nearly as can be ascertained from these reports there are now numerous strikes in Mexico, the result of widespread discontent, which may paralyze what is left of industry in some parts of Mexico, and these strikes include railroad and telegraph operations, where walkouts have crippled train movements and interfered with telegraphic communication. It is also intimated that the low value of Carranza currency, which the de facto Government is insisting must be accepted as legal tender, is largely responsible for strikes and walkouts.

An announcement by Secretary Lansing today read:

The department is in receipt of advices from Mexico City stating that the American colony there is conservatively estimated to number 1,200. The department is in receipt of a telegram from Saltillo stating that there are twenty-three Americans at that place.

Telegraphic advices from Piedras Negras state that the shop men have gone on strike. No trains have arrived in Piedras Negras from the south since the 14th. The general situation in the Piedras Negras district is quiet.

Advices from Guadalajara state that a railroad strike began May 16 and that a strike of telegraph employes is threatened.

Advices from Aguascalientes state that as a result of the strike there is no railroad communication with that city.

Telegraphic dispatches from Vera Cruz state that the situation there is quiet.

Conditions are unchanged at Guaymas, and Mazatlan and Topolobampo are reported quiet.

Reports from other points indicate that there may now be less than 3,000 citizens of the United States in all Mexico.

Possible Trap for Bandits.

No important military developments in Mexico or along the border were reported to Washington today. Officials here are closely observing the campaign begun by General Trevino in Southern and Western Chihuahua and against the outlaws who raided the Big Bend district. Official dispatches today stated that Colonel Sibley, in charge of the pursuit of the outlaws who raided Glenn Springs and Boquillas, had a temporary base about forty miles south of the boundary. With Carranza troops reported moving northward toward the Coahuila-Chihuahua border, army officers believed it possible that the bandits might be caught between the Carranza and American forces.

The Mexican Embassy tonight announced the receipt of dispatches from

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SUBMARINES SINK THREE GERMAN SHIPS

British and Russian Craft Renew Their Activity Against Teuton Trade in Baltic.

QUICKLY STOP ORE TRAFFIC

Steamers Kolga, Bianca, and Hera Shelled and Then Torpedoed Off the Swedish Coast.

LONDON, May 18.—Three German steamers, the Kolga, the Bianca, and the Hera have been sunk by submarines in the Baltic Sea. Some Russian submarines and a large number of British undersea craft are operating in the eastern and southern portions of the Baltic, which is now ice free. It was a British submarine which sank the Hera.

The Kolga and the Bianca were torpedoed yesterday afternoon off the Swedish island of Landsort, in the Baltic. The Kolga was attacked at 5 P. M., being shelled by the submarine for twenty minutes. Two members of the crew were slightly injured. The Kolga was then torpedoed and sunk. Thirteen of the crew were picked up by a Swedish steamer. Four others, including the Captain and second mate, are missing.

Half an hour later the Bianca was shelled and then torpedoed. The attack occurred in the same vicinity as that on the Kolga. The Captain was taken prisoner. Two members of the crew were injured slightly. They and the other members of the crew were picked up by the vessel which rescued the men from the Kolga.

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, May 17.—The German steamer Hera was sunk this morning off Landsort, in the Baltic.

The sinking of the Hera marks the first activity of British submarines in the Baltic this season. The Hera left Stockholm on Tuesday to take on a cargo of 2,000 tons of iron ore at Oxloesund. Her Captain was ordered on board the submarine with the ship's papers and made prisoner. Sufficient time was given to the crew to leave the ship. Although the weather was rough all on board were saved.

The report of the submarine's activity has stopped the movement of numerous German vessels with cargoes of ore now at Oxloesund and other ports.

Strike at Ore Trade.

Last Fall British submarines, which made their way into the Baltic through the Skagerrack and Cattegat, carried on an energetic campaign against shipping between Scandinavian and German ports through Baltic waters. They appear to have worked havoc with the ore trade between Scandinavia and Germany, sinking several ore vessels, and, according to some reports, virtually paralyzing this traffic for weeks.

Special dispatches from Scandinavian sources to British newspapers in mid-October said that German commercial traffic had been cleared from the Baltic by the British submarine activity, one list printed containing the names of twenty German ships sunk during October. German accounts, however, denied that there was any such stoppage of traffic, citing the movement of hundreds of ships from various Baltic ports during the period of submarine operations in those waters. In an effort to prevent the entry of more submarines Germany laid additional mines to block the narrow entrance to the Baltic and placed obstructions to trap incoming craft.

The Winter put an end to the British undersea activity in the Baltic. It was reported that the British craft had put up for the cold season in Russian Baltic ports whence they apparently have emerged with the Baltic now ice-free, again to engage in operations against German shipping.

Of the ships recently sunk, the Kolga, 2,086 tons gross and 260 feet long, was built in 1903 and owned in Lubeck.

The Bianca was owned in Hamburg. Her gross tonnage was 1,054. She was built in 1907 and was 226 feet long.

The Hera was the largest of the three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 4,705. She was owned in Hamburg, was 374 feet long, and was built in 1912.

DOUBT ABOUT THE BATAVIER.

Dutch Officials Not Fully Satisfied That She Struck a Mine.

LONDON, May 18.—The Dutch authorities are not altogether satisfied that the steamship Batavier V., which was blown up in the North Sea with the loss of four lives, was sunk by a mine. They have ordered an examination of the ship by divers to establish the cause of the disaster. This will be comparatively a simple task, as the wrecked steamship lies in shallow water. All but three of the lifeboats were destroyed by the explosion. These three boats were launched.

The death of Luigi Mancini, an American citizen, is something of a mystery, as he is known to have had a lifebelt. It is assumed, however, that he was hit by wreckage or drawn down by suction.

None of the survivors saw any trace of a submarine.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A report on the sinking of the Dutch steamer Batavier V., in which Luigi Martini Mancini of Roswell, N. M., lost his life, and two other Americans, Howard Comstock and John J. Kaleta of Brooklyn, N. Y., were saved, was received

Continued on Page 2.

SEYMOUR WIRES WERE TAPPED TO CATCH MORGAN CLERK WHO SOLD WAR SECRETS; MAYOR DENOUNCES THOMPSON'S MEDDLING

Germany Warns Its Citizens in America That They Must Scrupulously Obey Our Laws

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Announcement was made by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today, that he had instructed all German Consuls in the United States to warn German citizens living in their respective districts throughout the country to obey American laws.

The Ambassador acted on instructions from Berlin, which were said to have been issued at Count von Bernstorff's suggestion. The purpose, it is said in German Embassy circles, is to convince German citizens in this country that the German Government is opposed to, and frowns upon, plots, acts, and propaganda in this country in violation of American laws.

It is declared to be the hope of the German Government that the warning will end the various alleged violations of American neutrality and other illegal acts, in contravention of American laws, such as have been disclosed in recent trials of German citizens in this country on charges of conspiracy in bomb plotting and other outrages. The text of the German announcement, as issued by the Embassy today, follows:

"In consequence of cases that have occurred of late, the German Ambassador has sent instructions to all the German Consuls in the United States to strongly impress on German citizens living in their districts that it is their duty scrupulously to observe the laws of the States in which they reside."

Count von Bernstorff's instructions were received last night and were forwarded at once to the various German Consular offices throughout the country. The announcement is construed as an official admission on the part of the German Government that German citizens have been violating American laws, for it is not to be assumed that the German Government would issue such a warning if it were not convinced that some of these subjects had been guilty of violations of American laws.

The words "in consequence of cases that have occurred of late" in the German Ambassador's announcement are accepted as a recognition of violation of American laws by some German citizens in this country. While it was not disclosed at the Embassy that certain specific cases had been brought to the attention of the German Government, it is known that the Berlin Government has been informed regarding the various convictions of Germans in the United States for such violations, and of the sentences that have been imposed for such lawless acts.

The latest of these convictions was that of Lieutenant Robert Fay, and his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, in the Federal Court in New York City, on charges of conspiring to destroy munitions ships of the Allies through bomb contrivances. The men were sentenced on May 9 to serve eight years each in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. Paul Daeche, also convicted at the same time, but with a recommendation of leniency, was sentenced to serve two years. This was only one of many cases in which indictments have been returned against German citizens for alleged violations of American laws.

Among the recent indictments returned is that against Carl A. Luederitz, German Consul at Baltimore, Md., against whom an indictment was returned at New York on May 8, charging that he procured a false passport for Horst von der Goltz, confessed spy. At the same time indictments were handed down charging Wolf von Igle, former Secretary of Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché; Dr. Walter D. Scheele, already indicted in the alleged "fire bomb" plot, and "Gustave" Steinberg, alleged aid of Franz von Rintelin, German Agent, with conspiracy to falsify a ship's manifest in sending a cargo of lubricating oil to Germany.

GOVERNMENT PLANS BALKED

Premature Disclosure of Police Evidence Warned Suspected Men.

GERMAN PLOT INVOLVED

War Munitions, Ostensibly for Allies, Said to Have Gone to Mexican Bandits.

FRENCH ORDERS STOLEN

A Morgan Employe Delivered Copies of Cables to Office Where Wire Was Tapped.

The existence of a plot whereby secret information regarding the buying of munitions for the French Government by J. P. Morgan & Co. was stolen from the Morgan firm and sold to munitions manufacturers in this country was revealed through the tapping of the telephone wires of the law firm of Seymour & Seymour, 120 Broadway.

This fact was disclosed yesterday by the insistence of Mayor Mitchel that all the circumstances surrounding the tapping of the law firm's telephone wires should be laid before the public in order to justify the Police Department in tapping wires and listening-in whenever the commission of a crime is suspected. The Mayor practically forced the Thompson Legislative Committee to reveal the whole story after Senator Thompson, its Chairman, had shown a disposition to delay his investigation of the subject.

It was also disclosed that the wires of the same law firm were tapped for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the alleged shipment by German agents in this country of large supplies of munitions to Mexican bandits, although they were ostensibly purchased for the Allies.

Federal Authorities Concerned.

All the circumstances of this phase of the case were not disclosed, however, as the Mayor and Police Commissioner Woods insisted that the matter affected the National Government and would handicap Government officials in getting at the facts in the case. Unless the premature revealing of the wiretapping already has spoiled the Government's case, matters of a startling nature will soon be made public, the city officials said.

Later, in criticising the course of the committee and those who have objected to the policy of police wiretapping, Mayor Mitchel said:

"I want to say one thing, that anybody who has been warned that vital interests of the United States as a Government were involved, and who, knowingly, deliberately jeopardizes those interests, while he may not be guilty under any statute of treason to the United States, is a traitor to his country at heart."

Important developments are also looked for within the next few days regarding the theft and sale of secret records in the Morgan firm's office. District Attorney Swann is in full possession of all the facts in the case, and is expected to take vigorous action. The names of three men who had desk room in the offices of Seymour & Seymour are known to the police and the District Attorney. Another individual is said to have taken alarm and disappeared. The name of the employe of the Morgan firm who is accused of stealing the records is not known, although it is said he is still working in the office.

The facts regarding the theft of the Morgan information were told late yesterday at a secret session of the Thompson Committee, at which were present, besides Senator Thompson and other members of the committee, District Attorney Swann, Police Commissioner Woods, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, and Frederick C. Seymour.

Senator Thompson later announced that he would go thoroughly into the Seymour wiretapping case this morning and put on the stand everybody connected with it. Police Commissioner Woods will take the stand first. He has the Mayor's permission to tell everything he knows about the case.

Witnesses to be Called.

O. B. Phillips, William H. Hills, Jr., and Mortimer Sultzer, who are said to have had desk room in the office of Seymour & Seymour, will also be asked to testify, as well as the Seymour brothers.

It developed yesterday that Sultzer is now under indictment and will be tried on Monday on the charge either of forgery or larceny, or both, of an $800 note. This case is an old one and has no connection with the wiretapping affair.

According to information submitted to the Thompson Committee at the secret session the Morgan firm employed William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, several months ago when it was discovered that the Morgan firm's secret records were being tampered with. Burns's suspicions were directed toward the office of Seymour & Seymour, and he installed a dictaphone in a room adjoining the office. He also entered the firm's office at night and

DU PONT'S BOOM GONE WITH M'HARG

Delaware Man's Waldorf Headquarters Are Closed and No Word Is Left.

BURTON BACK IN NEW YORK

Old Guard Leaders Think That Hughes Wouldn't Accept After Long Balloting.

Persons who went to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday to obtain information regarding a bulletined all-day conference of the du Pont Business Men's Presidential League learned, some with surprise, that the T. Coleman du Pont Presidential boom had blown up and vanished the day before. Telephone inquiries at the home of Ornsby McHarg, who has been in charge of the du Pont Presidential propaganda, brought out the information that Mr. McHarg was on his way to Texas.

The boom for Mr. du Pont has been housed in pretentious headquarters at the Waldorf for three weeks past. Prior to moving uptown, du Pont headquarters were maintained in the City Investing Building in lower Broadway. Mr. du Pont started out with the six delegates of his home State, Delaware, pledged to him, and there has been nothing to indicate that the boom has reached out and acquired additional strength from other States, although the country has been flooded with literature advocating the nomination of Mr. du Pont as a business men's candidate.

Mr. McHarg, who has been in charge of the du Pont headquarters, gained a good deal of publicity four years ago in connection with the work he did in the South corraling negro delegates for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Unlike so many other Roosevelt boomers, he did not leave the Republican ranks and become a Bull Mooser. The du Pont boom was his second venture this year. He was in charge of the ill-fated Henry D. Estabrook boom, which never made any noticeable headway.

Finds Root Sentiment in West.

Ex-Congressman John M. Dwight, Manager of the Root boom, returned from his Western trip yesterday, declaring that he was well pleased with the way the propaganda for Elihu Root was taking hold in the Northwest and the Middle West.

"I was astonished to find how receptive the West was to Mr. Root's candidacy," said Mr. Dwight at the Hotel Manhattan. "They know him out there as a great big man, just as we do here. Everywhere I went, I found how highly he is regarded. I did not meet a Republican who was not glad to know that he is a candidate. I tell you, the West appreciates Elihu Root."

Mr. Dwight said he had rented a vacant store close to the Congress Hotel in Chicago and would open headquarters there for Mr. Root on May 25 on which date the Root headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan in this city will be closed.

"After leaving Chicago, I went up to

Continued on Page 2.

ASK SUNDAY TO PICK TEMPLE SITE

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Perkins, and Belmont Among Those Who Plan for Evangelist.

TO COME HERE IN 1917

Mayor Sends Representative to Savoy Dinner at Which Arrangements Are Discussed.

The first gun in the Billy Sunday campaign in New York, which is expected to start Jan. 1 next and continue throughout February and March, was fired last night when three hundred prominent business and professional men attended a dinner in the Hotel Savoy given by the recently formed Executive Committee. Sites and the preliminary features of the movement were discussed. James M. Speers, President of James McCutcheon & Co. and Chairman of the committee, presided, and the speakers included men who had been allied with the campaigns in Syracuse, Philadelphia, Trenton, and Baltimore. Robert Adamson, who represented the Mayor, and E. E. Olcott, Treasurer of the campaign, also spoke.

According to Mr. Olcott, the Committee on Sites, appointed by Mayor Mitchel, has decided on three places, the exact location of which it was not thought advisable to make public at this time for real estate reasons. One is in Harlem adjoining a subway station and the others are just over the Queensboro Bridge, the speaker said. This committee, composed of Joseph P. Day, Chairman; Lamar Hardy and Robert Adamson have conferred with Mr. Sunday, who wants to have erected a tabernacle capable of holding twenty thousand.

Following the address of Chairman Speers, who outlined the work that must be done, and who urged the co-operation of every business man in the city, the Rev. James M. Empringham, former rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Syracuse, told of the work of the evangelist in that city and of the permanency of its results. Burt Salisbury, President of the Onandaga Pottery Company, and E. C. Eddy of Syracuse spoke along similar lines.

The success of Billy Sunday in Philadelphia was attested by Harry E. Paisley, Treasurer of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and Benjamin T. Welch. Trenton was represented by Judge Reilstab, Scranton by A. M. Sanders, and Baltimore by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, former rector of St. George's Church in this city.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Sunday in Kansas City, notifying him of the choice of sites and requesting him to come to New York or send a representative to decide on one of them.

Among those present were George W. Perkins, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., George Gordon Battle, Newcomb Carlton, Darwin P. Kingsley, Francis Lynde Stetson, William Jay Schieffelin, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, S. Stanwood Menken, William M. K. Olcott, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, the Rev. A. E. Kelgwin, George T. Brokaw, and Francis L. Hine.

NEW SLEEPING CAR LINE
New York to Cincinnati via Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. commencing Sunday, May 28th, leave Penn. Station on Pennsylvania Train at 8:08 A. M. Weekdays; on Sundays at 8:08 A. M., reaching White Sulphur and Va. Hot Springs at seasonable hours. Full information C. & O. Ticket Office, 31st St. and Broadway.—Advt.

obtained what he said were letter heads of the Seymour firm on which were written exact copies of the orders that Morgan & Co. had received from the French Minister of Finance, as well as the exact amounts that Morgan & Co. were willing to pay for munitions.

This information, according to District Attorney Swann, was peddled around to every manufacturer of munitions in the country, giving them the exact amount of munitions that Morgan & Co. would buy and the top-notch price they would pay. Then the munitions manufacturer who obtained the contract would pay the man who had furnished them this inside information.

Sold the Information.

According to District Attorney Swann, the scheme has worked very successfully, and considerable money has been made by those who sold the information. When he was asked if any of the men under suspicion were agents of a foreign Government and if it was known that munitions were bought for shipment to Mexico, he said:

"I do not know that. As the matter rests in the District Attorney's office at present, it is that Morgan & Co. had a clerk who was in a conspiracy to deliver their secret cables and their orders for munitions to certain persons in the Seymour office."

Mr. Swann was asked if Frederick C. Seymour had made a complaint to him.

"Yes," he replied. "He came to see me and I told him what information we had and asked him if he wished to make a complaint against any one for installing a dictaphone in his office, tapping his telephone wires, and entering his office at night and taking his papers. I told him that Mr. Burns had told me he had done this.

"Mr. Seymour said he didn't want to make a complaint against an underling, but would like to know who it was who ordered the work done. I told him that it was J. P. Morgan & Co., and that the doors of the Grand Jury room swung inward if he wished to make a complaint. He refused to make a complaint and went away."

Munitions Secrets Obtained.

When Senator Thompson was asked what had been disclosed at the secret session of his committee, he said:

"It appears that Morgan & Co. believed that their correspondence from France was being tampered with and they employed W. J. Burns. Mr. Burns then produced copies of cablegrams and correspondence containing orders from France written within two days of the date they had been received here. These copies were made on the letterheads of Seymour & Seymour and the information that the detectives was that these copies were sent to every manufacturer of munitions at once. The lucky manufacturer, that is, the one whose bid was accepted, was to pay these men a commission for receiving the information. It was worked very much the same as a race track tout works. The information was furnished to all, and the collection was made from the one who got the contract."

"Was the question asked at the meeting if there was any evidence that these letterheads had been 'framed'?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "but Mr. Seymour said he didn't know anything about it. He said the only interest he had in the matter was a subcontract for munitions which a client of his had from the Morgan firm. In this case Morgan & Co., paid the money and made the shipment."

"Was there anything said to indicate that any shipment was to go to Mexico?"

"There was not," said the Senator. "The only question, so far as the police were concerned, was whether somebody was stealing Morgan & Co.'s correspondence. That's the way it came to the Police Commissioner. There was reasonable cause to believe that a crime had been committed, and it was supposed that a clerk in the Morgan office had done it."

"Do you consider it was with in the Police Commissioner's rights to tap the telephone wire?"

Woods to Testify Today.

"That is just the question," replied Senator Thompson. "That is what we have to determine. We will call Commissioner Woods to the stand tomorrow, as well as O. B. Phillips, William Hills, Jr., and Mortimer Sultzer. In fact, everybody connected with the case will be called. District Attorney Swann said at the meeting that he didn't find enough evidence to present the case to the Grand Jury. He didn't say he had looked for a 'frame-up' in the case."

After the committee's secret session Commissioner Woods had a conference with the Mayor, and both made statements justifying the right to have the telephone wires tapped.

"The reason we took up the case," he said, "was because we had information that some one in the Seymour office was in collusion with some one in the Morgan office and that copies of cablegrams regarding contracts made by the Morgan firm had been stolen. We felt that a crime had been committed and undertook to run it down. That was one reason we listened-in. There was another reason but I am not at liberty to tell it because it has to do with most important matters affecting the national Government."

"Does it concern the shipment of munitions to Mexico?"

"I don't want to say anything about that," Mr. Woods replied.

"Did the information you got over the telephone justify the information you had received before the wires were tapped?"

"We would have got it had there not been a premature disclosure of the incident. But the matter is still alive. We may get all we are after yet."

The Mayor's View of It.

Mayor Mitchel then interrupted to say:

"The case is still alive, but it represents one of the evil results that flows from the overdiscussion of the detective work of the Police Department in this connection. It illustrates a case in which the final evidence of the crime which has been patently committed is lost because of the public discussion which frightens those involved from further communications which the police might have been able to get, and on which conviction might have been obtained.

"I want to add to what the Commissioner has said that, in this case, the information brought to him was of the commission of a crime, that is, a theft. The District Attorney, I believe, has already told you that he obtained other and additional evidence of that, and I think he has stated—he certainly did state to Mr. Thompson and others in the executive session—that from his point of view as District Attorney the Police Commissioner was fully justified in supervising this telephone wire for the detection of crime.

"As the Police Commissioner has said, there was another element in this case which lent additional justification, but which, as it involves interests of the National Government, we feel that there is a major obligation upon us not to disclose at this time, at least."

The Tapping of Wires.

Mayor Mitchel than said he wanted to present to the public his views regarding the whole subject of wiretapping. He said:

"Through a period of persistent misrepresentation and falsehood concerning the supervision of telephone wires by the Police Department, the Police Commissioner and I have remained silent, because of the importance of the work of crime detection and crime prevention involved, particularly because this work has touched the interests of the United States in the international relations of our Government.

"We have expected that at a proper time the opportunity would be offered to state fully the justification and necessity for what has been done in local crime detection. This opportunity will come in the hearing of the Thompson committee tomorrow, when the Police Commissioner will testify. In the meantime, the public should understand the necessity for the practice of supervising telephones by the police for the detection and prevention of crime.

"Entirely aside from the merits and justification of telephone supervision for the purpose of detecting crime in individual instances, I wish to correct a general misapprehension which has been studiously and intentionally created in the public mind. The impression has been given that private citizens are subject to eaves dropping over their telephones by the police at the instance any one who may have influence enough with the Commissioner to get him to institute supervision. This is utterly false and contrary to the facts.

Plea of Justification.

"In the first place, no telephone wire has been supervised during the term of the present city administration except upon substantial ground for belief by the Police Commissioner that a crime has either been committed or is in contemplation and that evidence thereof may be obtained through the supervision of the telephone.

"In the second place, a record has been made of each such supervision, the authority for the same being given over the signature of the Police Commissioner.

"In the third place, the privacy of such telephone communications, when obtained by the police, has been protected in every instance, except where it has been communicated to duly authorized agents of government for the purpose of obtaining still further evidence of the commission of the crimes in question.

"If the impression has been given that an individual, by complaining to the Police Commissioner, can obtain the supervision of the telephone wire of another individual and then learn the substance of conversations taken over that wire, that impression is wholly misleading and false. No such thing is possible.

"The Police Commissioner has never authorized and will not authorize the supervision of a telephone line unless he has satisfied himself that there is substantial reason for believing that evidence of crime can be obtained. When he does authorize it he protects the privacy of communications, except when used for the purpose of obtaining further evidence or in prosecutions.

No Invasion of Rights.

"We recognize the invioiable right of individual citizens to individual privacy in their telephone communications as in other relations of life. It is, however, absolutely essential to the protection of the community against the commission of crime that the police should use this powerful weapon for crime detection. It of course must be safeguarded against abuse, and it has been so safeguarded in every instance in the present city administration.

"The importance of this work and the substantial results obtained in the conviction of criminals, who would otherwise have gone free, will be pointed out by the Police Commissioner on the stand tomorrow. Conviction on conviction has been obtained which otherwise would have been impossible. The Baff murderers, as well as dozens of other criminals, would still be at large had the police not used this means."

When Mayor Mitchel was told in the afternoon that Senator Thompson had decided not to have Police Commissioner Woods testify during the day, and that the investigation into the wiretapping subject was to go over for the time being, the Mayor was thoroughly angry. He took the view that his Commissioner should have an opportunity to justify himself, and he hurried over to the Municipal Building, where the committee was in session.

The Mayor Aroused.

"If they don't call Commissioner Woods this afternoon," he said, "I shall issue a statement that will tear things wide open."

When the Mayor reached the committee room Senator Thompson was about to proceed with the investigation of the contracts for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated lines, which the committee has been digging into for months. With the Mayor was Commissioner Woods and Corporation Counsel Hardy. The Mayor had a portfolio containing all the documents in the wiretapping case and putting them on the table in defiance of Senator Thompson that Commissioner Woods be called as a witness.

Senator Thompson was taken aback and hurriedly called a conference in a private room. The Mayor, Mr. Woods, and Mr. Hardy went inside with Senator Thompson, and Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, and discussed the case for about an hour. Then the Mayor and the other officials came out and the committee mulled over the situation itself.

Senator Thompson took the ground that he needed more information before proceeding with the investigation. The Mayor replied that the matter had gone far enough, and that his administration should be set right before the public. While waiting outside the Mayor said he believed that Senator Thompson was not trying to injure him or his administration.

"Our only concern in this proceeding," he said, "is that the interests of the United States are involved, and I think the committee and the City Administration both feel that they ought to conserve those interests. I have insisted that the public shall be apprised of the Police Commissioner's justification today, subject only to the reservation that the Government's interests shall be conserved."

After the conference Senator Thompson sent for District Attorney Swann and Mr. Seymour and another secret session was held, in which each laid before the committee everything that had happened in the case.

The Short and Ugly Word.

Earlier in the day the Mayor used the short and ugly word in connection with a statement published in a morning newspapers attributed to William S. Butler, attorney for Father William B. Farrell, whose wire had been tapped in connection with the recent charities investigation. The statement was to the effect that the lawyer had information that Mayor Mitchel had personally listened in on Father Farrell's telephone wire.

"Any one who said that is a d—d liar, and you can print it," said the Mayor. "It is a lie, and I believe that the man who stated it knew it was. It is just a part of the general misrepresentation that has been designedly indulged in. I didn't listen in on the wires of any one on earth. I am not a detective and I don't do the city's detective work."

TO NAME MAYOR'S ACCUSERS.

Priest's Lawyer Will Tell Who Informed Him Mitchel "Listened In."

William S. Butler of 190 Montague Street, Brooklyn, attorney for the Rev. William B. Farrell of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul, that borough, whose allegation that Mayor Mitchel had personally "listened in" on Father Farrell's telephone wire was declared to be false by the Mayor, said yesterday afternoon that he would reveal the names of his informants "at the proper time."

"My statement, so sharply criticised by Mayor Mitchel, speaks for itself," said Mr. Butler. "At the proper time I shall make known the sources of my information. I would rather take the testimony of my friends than the word of our fervidly rhetorical Mayor. Mayor Mitchel's extravagant and intemperate language in calling me a liar does not meet the situation; but it does give another indication of his irresponsible speech and a reflection of the theatrical methods he pursues."

Mr. Butler said he would probably have another public statement to make in the matter this afternoon, and it was thought that this might include the names of the persons who gave him the alleged information.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury in its investigation of the wire-tapping activities of the police were Commissioner Charles H. Strong and Dr. Daniel C. Potter. Dr. Potter, whose telephone wire was among those tapped, was in the jury room for nearly two hours. Father Farrell will be recalled before the jury today, and it is expected that several Burns detectives also will be witnesses.

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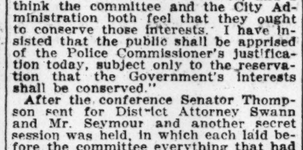

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CONSULS IN MEXICO CALLED TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

Mexico City saying construction had begun on the new railway line which will cross the States of Yucatan, Chiapas, Campeche, and Tabasco from the Carib-bean Sea to the Pacific. The advices also stated that the National Monetary Commission shortly would promulgate regulations to become effective June 1, to set forth the method and basis of settlement of obligations contracted for payment in metallic money, before the issuance of the present paper currency; that offices had been opened in the capital where claimants to properties seized by the Constitutionalist Government during the recent revolution may present their applications for reinstatement to their titles; that the mining camps of Guanajuato were rapidly resuming operations, and that General Carranza had ordered the beginning of harbor improvements at Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and such other of the Pacific Coast ports of Mexico as are in need of such work.

Rodgers Reported Summoned Home.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 18.—Unconfirmed reports reached General Frederick Funston today that James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the State Department at Mexico City, had received instructions to return to the United States. Mr. Rodgers has had difficulty in communicating with Washington and his summons to this side of the border was said to be merely for the purpose of reporting more fully conditions in Mexico.

TROOPS IN COAHUILA TO GO NO FURTHER

Sibley-Langhorne Expedition's Work Practically Done—Will Rest in Camp Two Weeks.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOQUILLAS, Texas, May 18, (by Courier to Marathon, Texas.)—Large quantities of food for the American soldiers in the field on the expedition into Coahuila and oats for their horses are being rushed to the front by motor truck and mule train today, but, in spite of the aspect of permanence that this lends, the officers and men of the expedition feel that its end is near. The food is badly needed for the immediate present and for the return of the troopers to United States soil. The Quartermaster's Department doesn't make the brilliant dashes that the cavalry sometimes makes, as in the case of the present dash into Coahuila, and the twenty-seven motor truck loads of food asked for a week ago are just getting started from Marathon.

The expedition started out with a dual purpose—as a rescue force and a punitive expedition. In record time it has accomplished the one end entirely in effecting the rescue of the Americans held captive by the Mexican raiders, and the other in large part by dispersing the bandits and killing or capturing the bandit leaders. And so the American officers now in the field feel that the Coahuila expedition has little more to do.

The general belief of the officers is that the present American force in the field south of here will be retained approximately in its present position, as in the case of General Pershing's force, for a short time, probably a couple of weeks, and will continue to scour the vicinity in search of scattered members of the outlaw band that raided Texas territory, and then will be withdrawn to the border.

Ninety Miles South of Border.

The present plans are that the troops in Coahuila shall not go forward any further unless there are new developments calling for an advance. Major Langhorne's two troops of the Eighth Cavalry are now at Santa Fé Del Pino, about ninety miles south of the Rio Grande. Colonel F. W. Sibley's two troops and machine gun company of the Fourteenth Cavalry are one day's march north of Major Langhorne's men and are expected to join the Langhorne party. The small detachments sent out by Major Langhorne to try to locate bands of outlaws have been drawn back to the camp at Santa Fé, that being the best watering place the Major found on his entire trip after the broad Rio Grande had been left behind.

Major Langhorne himself is eager to forge ahead with the eighty men under his command. The bandits are scattered into little groups and have been driven far into the interior of Mexico. There were only fifty-eight of them in the original raiding party, according to information Major Langhorne received from Deemer and Paine, the captives he liberated, and the survivors are now in small parties. It is on the question of the practicability of further pursuit that Colonel Sibley, ranking officer of the expedition, differs from Major Langhorne.

The present lull will give Major Langhorne and his men a chance to catch up on sleep and to establish communication with the force behind them and the authorities in the United States. A buzzer from Marathon to Boquillas is being finished by the Signal Corps today, and over this line it will be possible to transmit the reports to General Funston. Up to the present it has been necessary to send them by automobile over ninety-one miles of bad road from this point. If the expedition is to continue the buzzer will be extended into Mexico.

Constantly in Movement.

Until yesterday no word of any sort had been received from Major Langhorne. He was on the go every minute, and the men under Sibley behind him could not catch up, though they were wearing out their horses in the effort to do so. That is why the news of the rescue of Deemer and Paine did not get out until yesterday. On Sunday, when Deemer was rescued, Major Langhorne had to resort to the slow process of sending reports back by a friendly Mexican on his burro, and the three newspaper correspondents with the expedition attempted to get word back by the same medium. Tuesday morning the lull began, and the correspondents started back by automobile. That night they overtook the burro courier with the official and newspaper dispatches.

Regardless of the brilliant work of his small expedition, there is one thing over which Major Langhorne loses his temper every time it is called to mind. It has to do with $5 worth of gasoline. Had the Government provided the gasoline and automobiles to transport it as rapidly as his column moved, Major Langhorne feels convinced that he would have captured more of the bandits.

On Monday morning, at dawn, a detachment of twenty-five men, with others who had accompanied this group in the two "flivvers," the motor truck, and the Major's own touring car, were to attack about thirty of the bandits, supposed to be at Cerro Blanco, twenty-four miles south of Santa Fé. More cavalrymen were on the way, due to arrive in a few hours as reinforcements if needed.

As on the previous morning at Santa Fé, the Americans formed into tactical units, crept silently around the little group of ranch houses, then made a rush. Again the bandits had gone. The few natives in the house said they had been warned and had left at 1 A. M., four hours before the attack. They had split up into tiny bands, the largest two containing ten men each, and one of these headed southwest toward Sierre Mojada, the terminus of the Mexican Northern Railroad, forty miles distant. Another had gone to the Castillon Rancho, to the west.

Gasoline Tank Empty.

Lieutenant Cramer and ten men were sent after the latter and Major Langhorne decided on a circuitous dash to head off the band going to Sierre Mojada. There was but one watering hole in the forty miles, and Major Langhorne planned to beat them to it. The chauffeur of the motor truck examined his gasoline tank. It was empty, and no more gasoline was to be had. The other cars had only a meagre supply.

The warning, it is believed, was carried to the bandits by a lone member of their party who escaped Sunday afternoon after a hot automobile pursuit. When the troops and horses, exhausted after their three days of continuous marching, reached Santa Fé, the Major and a tiny group of selected men went on in the autos. Six miles south the men in the Major's own touring car sighted a Mexican a long distance away, riding what through glasses seemed to be a United States Cavalry horse. Nine cavalry horses were stolen by the raiders when they overpowered the small American garrison at Glenn Springs.

Out over the mesquite and cactus covered prairie the Major's auto started in pursuit. The lone bandit whipped his horse in desperation over a little rising, but the machine was gaining on him rapidly and the men in it already had begun to fire, when the civilian driver, watching the bandit more closely than the prairie, ran into an arroyo. The Americans escaped with their lives by rare luck. So did the bandit. Up to this time, according to information received by the expedition, the bandits ahead did not know the Americans were so close. Captain G. W. Kirkpatrick had had charge of this part, and whenever the troops camped he established a blockade beyond which no Mexican was allowed to pass, whether seemingly friendly or not.

"Lieutenant Colonel" Balks.

The long nights and days in the saddle, the scarcity of food and water—these were too much for one man who was along with Major Langhorne's party. It was the "Lieutenant Colonel." Nobody knew him by any other name. This black-bearded man, too, was a veteran at campaigning in Mexico. He was the most important one of the three prisoners captured before the expedition started by seven American mine workers when they escaped from the raiders. Major Langhorne took the Lieutenant Colonel along; he might be exchanged for Deemer. When we reached Santa Fé the Lieutenant Colonel tumbled off his horse and fell sound asleep where he fell. So did the Americans, but they were ready to go on in an hour. When the Mexican prisoner woke up, however, he uttered a violent wail that this was no way to treat a Mexican bandit in good standing. He had soldiered under Villa's commanders for years, he said, and had been in many campaigns, but he had never seen any riding like this.

The same impression was made on the picturesque cowboy guides from Texas. It was the "goingest bunch" they ever had seen, they said. During the first sixty hours the expedition was on the men with Major Langhorne stopped just two hours for sleep. That was the first night. They had to nurse their horses along and use remounts as much as possible to enable them to stand it.

ATTACKED BY FILIBUSTERS.

Supposed Attempt to Board Wreck of Mexican Ammunition Ship.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 18.—J. J. Garza, Carranza Consul, today reported to Colonel A. P. Blocksom of the border patrol that a supposed filibustering schooner had approached the wreck of the schooner La Providencia on the Mexican Gulf coast south of here, and fired a shot at the soldiers guarding the wreck, seriously wounding one.

It was believed that the object was to board the wreck, which, at the time of its disaster, was reported to be carrying arms and ammunition to Mexico.

2 Mexican Bandits to Hang Today.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 18.—Two Mexicans, Joe Chapa and Malquidas Burrostro, will be hanged at Brownsville tomorrow for complicity in bandit raids last Summer. It was announced officially today that Governor James E. Ferguson would not interfere to prevent the executions.

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Gordon-Detwiler Institute

SUBMARINES SINK THREE GERMAN SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

at the State Department today from the American Embassy at London. The report duplicates details in press dispatches from London.

FINDS ERETRIA HIT A MINE.

American Consul So Reports on Fate of British Steamer.

PARIS, May 18.—It has been definitely established that the British freight steamship Eretria, sunk on Friday last, struck a mine, according to Kenneth S. Patton, American Consul at La Rochelle. The first report was that the Eretria, which had three American citizens on board, had been torpedoed, but Consul Patton says the investigation by the Maritime Prefect of La Rochelle definitely establishes that the sinking of the Eretria was due to a mine.

The three Americans on board, who were among the saved, were Charles Myers, chief steward; Jonas Carlsen, fourth engineer, and Jerry Hayes, fireman.

TUBANTIA CASE IN DOUBT.

U-Boat Commander Denies Attacking the Dutch Steamship.

THE HAGUE, May 18.—The Dutch Naval Department tonight issued the following communication:

"The discussions of the Dutch torpedo experts in Berlin regarding the sinking of the steamer Tubantia have not led to any conclusive result. After an examination of the pieces of metal found in the Tubantia's boat the German Admiralty acknowledged that these formed part of a torpedo belonging to a German submarine. But the submarine commander has declared that this torpedo was not fired at the Tubantia on March 16, but at a British warship on March 6, missing its target. The Government intends to press for a deeper inquiry."

U-BOAT SHELLS FISHERMEN.

One Man Killed on British Craft—French Steamer Sunk.

LOWESTOFT, England, May 18.—The crew of the fishing smack Research landed here today, bringing an account of the shelling of their vessel by a German submarine. One member of the crew was killed and two were injured. They say the submarine began shelling the craft before they had time to board their small boat.

LONDON, May 18.—Lloyd's announces that the French steamer Mira has been sunk. The announcement gives no details of the disaster.

The steamer Mira was a vessel of 3,050 tons, built at South Shields in 1895 and owned in Marseilles. She was last reported as having arrived at Penarth, Wales, on April 21, from Algiers.

POPE AGAINST U-BOAT WAR.

British Hear That He Appealed to Germany to Stop It.

LONDON, May 18.—Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government had been informed by Sir Henry Howard, British Minister at the Vatican, that representations have been made to Germany by the Vatican with a view to inducing Germany to abandon submarine warfare.

PARIS, May 18.—Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Enchaine, says that Armand Nisard, who was the last French Ambassador to the Vatican before the Concordat ended, has had two long interviews with Pope Benedict. It is assured, adds the newspaper, that he has been charged with a mission to the Pope.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Confidential advices received here from Berlin tell of a message being sent to the German Government by the Vatican, but it was described as being similar to the one recently sent to President Wilson, when the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany appeared imminent.

It is denied here that the message to Berlin contained any request for abandonment of submarine warfare.

British to Pay for American Ship.

LONDON, May 18.—The British Admiralty has agreed to pay $13,000 damages to the owners of the American schooner Edward B. Winslow, damaged in a collision with the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania off Fire Island, on the American coast, on April 14, 1915.

Publishers Give Books to Soldiers.

Some 300 German publishing firms have supplied 1,080,000 books for the use of the soldiers in hospitals and at the front since the war began, according to a report by the committee in charge of the work of distributing this reading matter appearing in a recent number of the Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel. The value of these books was estimated at nearly $140,000.

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"Contains no harmful or deleterious substance"

DU PONT'S BOOM GONE WITH M'HARG

Continued from Page 1.

Minnesota," said Mr. Dwight. "You know, I used to live there and know a good many people, business men as well as politicians. Nobody could drop off in Minneapolis or in St. Paul and have any doubt how highly they think of Elihu Root. They all regret that he did not allow his name to be voted on at the primaries. There is a lot of Root sentiment there and it will find expression in the convention.

"From St. Paul I went down to Omaha and saw a few friends there. They feel very kindly toward Mr. Root in Nebraska. After my experience in the Middle West, nobody need tell me that Mr. Root will not be a strong candidate in that section, and the West is Republican this year, too. You cannot travel out there and be mistaken on that point."

It was said last night that Mr. Root would have some delegates from Michigan, after the Michigan delegation had discharged its obligations to Henry Ford, the pacifist, for whom it has been instructed.

Still Figuring on Hughes' Mind.

With the division of the vote on the first ballot in the Republican National Convention pretty generally known, and with its effect practically discounted from the fact that, except in the cases of Colonel Roosevelt, Justice Hughes and Mr. Root, it will be little more than complimentary and sentimental, the Old Guard leaders at present are devoting their efforts toward preventing any large number of delegates whose obligations to their candidates will be discharged after the first ballot from going on Justice Hughes, who is not now looms up as the strongest candidate among those to whom the Old Guard leaders object.

The leaders of the anti-Hughes element have made up their mind that if Justice Hughes should fail to receive the nomination on the second or third ballot, he would be compelled, out of regard for his present position, to put a stop to the further use of his name.

Justice Hughes has already declared emphatically that he is not a candidate and his position has not changed in any way from the standpoint of his nomination which has come from all sections of the country. Persons who feel that they can interpret correctly the attitude of Justice Hughes believe that, while he would submit to being "drafted" to lead the Presidential fight this Fall, he would under no circumstances consent to the use of his name if the nomination could come to him only after a fight in convention. The Old Guard leaders in their fight to "stop" Justice Hughes as they believe they have "stopped" Roosevelt, relying on the delicacy of his position as an adjunct in their struggle to eliminate him.

Burton Keeps Close to New York.

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, Ohio's favorite son, has returned to the East again. On Wednesday night he made a speech in Oneonta, in the heart of the Congressional district now represented by George W. Fairchild. For some reason the Root leaders are viewing with complacency what ordinarily would be termed "poaching on the Root preserves." The relations between the Root and Burton interests are so friendly that when ex-Senator Burton recently wanted a list of the New York delegates for campaign purposes he went to the Root headquarters and got it. Mr. Burton has made a score of speeches in this State outside of New York City since the pre-convention campaign has been in progress.

The visit of Mr. Burton to the Fairchild stronghold led to the interesting rumor that Congressman Fairchild might be picked as a running mate for Mr. Burton, provided he should land the Presidential nomination, since Governor Whitman is not an aspirant for second honors. Mr. Fairchild is a candidate for re-election, but he is likely to have such a stiff fight on his hands in the Fall primaries that some persons believe he would vastly prefer the easier road to the Vice Presidential nomination. His prospective rival for a seat in Congress is State Senator Samuel A. Jones of Chenango, who, during the two years he has been at Albany, has become known as the "Billy Sunday of the Senate." Senator Jones has a strong following in the political bailiwick of Congressman Fairchild.

George W. Perkins, National Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party, had a statement commenting on the result of the Pennsylvania primaries all prepared for publication yesterday, but on further consideration he decided not to issue it. Mr. Perkins said he would hold it until after a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, scheduled for next Wednesday.

Ex-Congressman William Harris Douglas, who is a delegate from the Seventeenth Congressional District, telegraphed THE TIMES last night that the statement that he might vote for Burton was incorrect, and that he would stand strongly for the nomination of Justice Hughes.

BRIAND HAS HIS WAY.

Challenges Chamber to a Vote of Confidence and Carries His Point.

PARIS, May 18.—Premier Briand in the Chamber of Deputies today, asking for a postponement of certain interpellations, among them one regarding the defense of Verdun and another concerning the censorship, took occasion to challenge the Chamber to a vote of confidence.

"At a moment when we can cherish the best of hopes," he said, "confidence between Parliament and the Government should be deep, real, and fraternal. Solidarity is essential. If Parliament cannot give its confidence, let it say so and the Government will retire. If ever a Government had need of standing proudly before the world it is that of France in all her greatness.

"It would be unworthy of you to permit the formation in time of war of that atmosphere of mutual mystification between the Government and Parliament which is often found in time of peace. If such atmosphere should form, or if it existed and you did not destroy it, you would commit a crime against the country.

"You must exert yourselves to collaborate with the Government, in view of the fact that the Government does not refuse to discuss with you the big problems which may arise out of events. What I ask of you is that questions such as the censorship, which has been once lengthily discussed, shall not be brought up again a fortnight later.

In political circles the speech of Premier Briand is considered to have cleared the air and to have checked the manoeuvres of the small but tenacious critical element.

After listening to the Ministers the committee passed two resolutions. The first expressed the hope that the censorship would be reorganized in accordance with the promise of the Government so as to avoid the repetition of incidents such as occurred during the first week of the Verdun operation, and also so that the treatment of the press might not create the impression that certain newspapers were privileged; the second resolution stated that the committee, while strictly refraining from any interference with the conception or execution of military plans, considered it was its duty to call the attention of the front railroads and munition supplies were looked after with a care and foresight corresponding to the heroism of the soldiers. This resolution concluded with the recommendation that a permanent committee should be organized to visit the war zone and perfect a scheme of co-operation with the commanders in the field.

Premier Briand and General Roques attended a second meeting of the Chamber Committee today. Afterward the committee issued a statement stating that after hearing the Premier they found that they were in agreement with him on the general principles of Parliamentary control of the military administration.

The interpellations were postponed.

BRITISH AVIATORS KILLED.

Aeroplane Falls 1,000 Feet Near Portsmouth.

LONDON, May 18.—Lieutenants Selwyn and Bateman, military aviators, were killed instantly today at Gosport, in Hampshire, near Portsmouth. The aeroplane in which they were flying dived from a height of 1,000 feet.

The cause of the accident has not been determined. Both Lieutenants were experienced aviators.

French Committee on Rebuilding.

PARIS, May 18.—A decree, signed today by President Poincaré, creates a committee of Cabinet Ministers to aid in the reconstitution of towns and regions invaded or affected by acts of war.

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FRANCE TO LEVY NEW TAXES

Finance Minister Proposes Heavier Impost on Alcohol.

PARIS, May 18.—M. Ribot, the Finance Minister, presented to the Chamber of Deputies on its reassembling today a measure covering the credits for the third quarter of the year. The credits aggregate 8,310,000,000 francs.

The Finance Minister accompanied the measure with a statement showing a satisfactory condition of the Treasury and of the Bank of France, and outlining the steps taken to remedy the exchange situation.

M. Ribot called attention also to the necessity of providing now, before the end of the war, for interest charges on new loans, and he proposed, to that end, increases in direct and indirect taxes that will increase the revenue 900,000,000 francs annually on alcohol, wine, beer, cider, sugar, and tobacco. The tax on alcohol is increased to 400 francs per hectolitre.

The Finance Minister added that the declarations of the revenues under the new income tax law totaled 2,949,000,000 francs from 163,000 persons.

The measure submitted by M. Ribot would double the tax on horses, carriages, automobiles, billiard tables, clubs, hunting preserves and mines. It would tax house dogs ten francs each and hunting dogs five francs each.

The measure also would increase from 5 to 6 per cent. the tax on unlisted foreign securities and increase from 25 to 40 francs per hundred kilos the customs duties on sugar.

Official statistics for the month of April show that France exported goods to the value of 23,500,000 francs more than for the same month last year. In importations the amount was 103,000,000 francs more than for April, 1915.

Dealing with the question of exchange, M. Ribot said in his speech to the Chamber today:

"The United States, which today is our greatest provider, understands more and more that it has an interest in facilitating our purchases by furnishing us the necessary credits and thus assuring important advantages, after the question of peace arises, in reconstructing our industries and establishing our economic relations on a more extended basis.

"The arrangements made with the British Treasury and between the Bank of France and the Bank of England are to the advantage of both countries in maintaining the exchange rate of London on other countries, and in particular on the United States, to the extent necessary to enable the maintenance of gold payments by the Bank of England.

"Under this arrangement England opens to us a credit of which we have need for our disbursements, while we aid them effectively by advancing gold, which is repayable after peace returns. This united action by the Allies, who are struggling for liberty and civilization, and the unshakable resolution never to lay down arms before winning a peace that protects us against new aggressions, are certain guarantees of final victory. No sacrifice will be too dear which achieves the end France has determined to reach."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 18.—"It is the inauguration of a new financial policy," is the Temps' comment on M. Ribot's proposals introduced in the Chamber today. They mark the first attempt on the part of France to pay for the war. Hitherto money has been raised on credit without alteration of existing taxes or suggestions as to how it is to be repaid.

The most important feature of the new measures is an increase of the income tax. This is likely to be fought to the uttermost in Parliament. The Temps complains that it indicates that the tax originally imposed purely as a war extra is to be maintained until, as in England, it becomes a part of the regular charges. Further proof that this is the case is afforded by M. Ribot's concluding hint that he may later have recourse to inheritance taxes, or "a direct war contribution on fortunes."

There are two ways to Prevent Smoke

New York ordinance prohibits smoke and you can comply in two ways: You can burn hard coal (the expensive way) or burn soft coal smokelessly.

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GERMANS AGAIN FAIL IN VERDUN ASSAULT

Heavy Attack on the West Bank of the Meuse Stopped by a Curtain of Fire.

FRENCH GAIN AT HILL 304

Capture of a Fort Reported by Paris —Germans Active on the East Bank of the Yser.

LONDON, May 18.—The Germans delivered another strong attack on the west bank of the Meuse this afternoon, aimed at French positions in the Avocourt Wood and on Hill 304. This movement failed entirely, the Paris report issued tonight says. A curtain of artillery fire and machine guns, the report adds, appeared to have caused serious losses in the German ranks.

Early this morning the French captured a German fort on the slopes of Hill 304, the afternoon report says. Attempts made by the Germans to capture a redoubt at Avocourt last night were frustrated.

The Berlin communication says three French attacks on positions at Hill 304 were repulsed this morning.

The Belgian staff tells of the repulse of a German attack on a post east of the Yser.

There has been little activity on the British front except artillery battles. Thirteen more aerial combats are reported in tonight's official communication.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

North of the Aisne we dispersed an enemy detachment which attempted to reach one of our trenches to the south of Nouvron.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy, after a violent bombardment, launched about 5 o'clock a strong attack on our positions in the Avocourt Wood and on Hill 304. Our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns stopped the enemy, who appeared to have suffered serious losses.

The artillery action continued very violently on the whole of the sector.

There was an intermittent bombardment on the right bank, more intense at Les Eparges.

There is no important event to report on the rest of the front.

The British official statement on the campaign reads:

Yesterday there was again considerable aerial work. Thirteen combats took place. One hostile machine is believed to have been accounted for, as it was last seen descending vertically.

During the afternoon, after a strong bombardment, the enemy gained a mine crater held by us on the Vimy Ridge. Last night a strong hostile patrol, which tried to rush one of our posts near Wieltje, was driven back.

Today, except for artillery activity about Angres and St. Eloi, there was no special incident to report.

The Belgian communication says:

Yesterday, toward the end of the evening, after a violent bombardment with trench mortars and heavy calibre guns, a German detachment attacked one of our posts on the east bank of the Yser, to the north of Steenstraete. The enemy was stopped by our barrier fire and the fire of our infantry.

The text of the French statement of this afternoon follows:

Between the River Oise and the River Aisne a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy which was endeavoring to approach our lines in the neighborhood of Quennevières was subjected by us to a counterattack and dispersed, leaving some dead upon the field where the encounter took place.

On the left bank of the River Meuse, after a spirited preparation by their artillery, the Germans endeavored several times last night to capture our posts in the Wood of Avocourt. Repulsed each time by our fire, the enemy suffered very serious losses. As for us, we executed, at a point to the north of Hill 287, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, a surprise attack upon a German trench. The men occupying this position were either killed or made prisoner.

At this same time of day French troops took possession, after a furious engagement, of a small fort on the enemy on the northeast slope of Hill 304.

On the right bank of the River Meuse and in the Woevre district there have been reciprocal bombardments.

During the night of May 16-17 French aviators conducted numerous bombardments along the front to the north of Verdun. For instance: Fifteen shells of large calibre were thrown down upon an important depot of munitions between Raucourt and Haraucourt, ten kilometers (six miles) south of Sedan; five more on the railroad station at Sedan, where a fire broke out, and fifteen on a depot of munitions not far from Azannes. During the same night two French aeroplanes threw down eighty shells on the railroad station at Metz-Sablons.

Aviators of the enemy during the night threw down several bombs in the vicinities of Lunéville, Epinal, and Belfort. They caused material damage of no great importance.

The text of today's statement from German Army Headquarters says:

Hand grenade engagements southwest of Laon continued.

Three further attacks by the French against our positions on Hill 304 were repulsed early this morning. During a retreat through Esnes the enemy suffered very heavy losses in the surrounding open country. This refers to attempts to attack made by a fresh African division, consisting of mixed white and colored French troops.

An advance by weak enemy forces southwest of Reichackerkopf failed completely.

Germans Report French Use of Gas.

BERLIN, May 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Correspondents on the western front give details of a recent gas attack by the French in the Aisne district," the Overseas News Agency says. "The French discharged gas four times at intervals of half an hour. The gas came forward in thick grayish-black waves. It had a nauseating odor, like chloride. The clouds were so dense that the men in the German trenches were not able to see objects in their immediate neighborhood.

The gas masks of the Germans afforded complete protection, especially as a squally wind drove the gas further on. A few Germans who, as a result of carelessness, did not adjust their masks were sent to hospitals to be treated for asphyxiation and spasms of the lungs.

"The gas attack was ended by a shot from a German gun, which exploded the French gas magazine."

SHIPMENTS FROM GERMANY

Total $1,000,000 a Month Under Special Permit from British.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—American purchases in Germany, though but a fraction of what they were before the war, have not ceased entirely, as shown in statistics compiled today in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Shipments from Germany to the United States still amount to more than $1,000,000 a month.

Goods are permitted to come only under special permit and in limited quantities. Before the British Orders in Council went into effect, a year ago, about $10,000,000 worth of imports came through monthly.

Figures covering the last six months of 1915 show that toys valued at slightly more than $2,000,000 comprised the largest single item. Leather goods and chinaware fell slightly below $1,000,000 each, and laces and paper came through in values of about $500,000. Raw skin shipments were valued at nearly $500,000 and furs at about $200,000.

Shipments of photographic papers in the period given reached a value of $250,000; musical instruments, $120,000; gelatine, $241,000; glassware, $190,000; knit goods, $133,000; clocks, $125,000; books, $29,000; post cards, $10,000. Chemical and drug shipments reached a value of only $116,000.

LORD BRYCE POINTS TO AMERICA'S DUTY

Thinks We Should Act to Avert Future Wars, as Times Have Changed Here.

UNLIKE WASHINGTON'S DAY

Farewell Address Made Before We Became the Wealthiest Power.

In what the publishers of The New Republic announce is the first public comment he has made on America's international position since the outbreak of the European war, Viscount Bryce, in an article entitled "America's Traditional Isolation," states in that publication, out today, what he believes the underlying causes are for a change in America's foreign policy as defined particularly by George Washington. He disclaims at the outset any tender of advice or officious comment, but writes rather, he says, "with no intent to express an opinion on the course the United States ought to follow in any particular conjuncture."

This nation has outgrown the concepts of Washington, as laid down in his farewell address, in the opinion of Viscount Bryce. He sees justification for a complete change of procedure in such a crisis as now exists in Europe, with the procedure which he believes undoubtedly would have been taken in Washington's time.

"Washington's farewell address," comments Viscount Bryce, "was recognized in his own time and has been recognized ever since as a masterly document. No single utterance by any American statesman has had more influence, perhaps none has had so much influence, upon the mind of the American people." The former British Ambassador to the United States then reviews the causes for the words of Washington in his counsels recommending a policy of complete isolation with regard to Europe.

"Consider what those circumstances were," Viscount Bryce reminds his American readers. "North America was distant from Europe by a voyage of some weeks; American commerce, how small compared with that of our own times! Very few persons went to and fro. They could afford to think little and care little about Europe; they were, moreover, in Washington's day a population of only five millions.

Doom of the Dynasty Sounded.

"But at last things changed in Europe and the revolutions of 1848 marked the decisive stage of the change. They have gone on changing fast since then, and the greatest change in all has been the extension of the power and influence of the leading civilized States beyond the boundaries of Europe; the whole world has now become one by the enormous development of trade, due to new and swift means of transportation and communication, and by the interests which every country has in the weal or woe of any other country. No country escapes this influence and the United States can escape it as little as any because it is the wealthiest of all."

After recounting how the range of offensive warlike action has been immensely enlarged, and how aggressive and ambitious power is now restrained by scruples of humanity, Ambassador Bryce proceeds:

"European wars have now almost lost their old dynastic character. Austria is an exception, for there the Hapsburgs are still allowed to play their own hand, but the Austro-Hungarian monarchy—an ill-assorted congeries of races every one of which is attached to the dynasty and some of which dislike it—is an anachronism in the modern world. Wars are now undertaken partly for colonies and commerce, but mainly for the sake of nationality and liberty. This war was in its universal character a war of nationality, but it involves the principle of liberty also, because every one knows that if Germany had been a free country in the sense in which France and Italy, Switzerland and Holland are free, there need have been no conflict.

"The course which the war has taken has involved not only the principle of liberty but the maintenance of international right, the observance of rules laid down by international conventions, and the principles of humanity toward noncombatants, and these principles interest all the world, the two Americas no whit less than Europe. They, too, have a stake in the struggle.

Neutral Opinion Now Recognized.

"Never before has the power of public opinion in neutral nations been so fully recognized as it is in this war. Each of the belligerents has shown itself anxious to win the favor of that opinion, recognizing its moral influence as well as the possibilities of its direct action. There is another way in which the position of the United States has been entirely changed. She now numbers more than twenty times the population of Washington's day. She has become a great power to which the world looks as the strongest and mort impartial exponent of neutral opinion. The United States stands in an especial degree for the principles of international justice and international law. It has done more than any other nation to advocate the substitution of arbitration for war, and to improve the rules and assert the value of the principles of public law as governing international relations.

"Less than ever before can the United States view with an indifferent eye the conflict, wherever in the world it may be waged, for principles which it has done so much to promote, principles intertwined with its own life and growth.

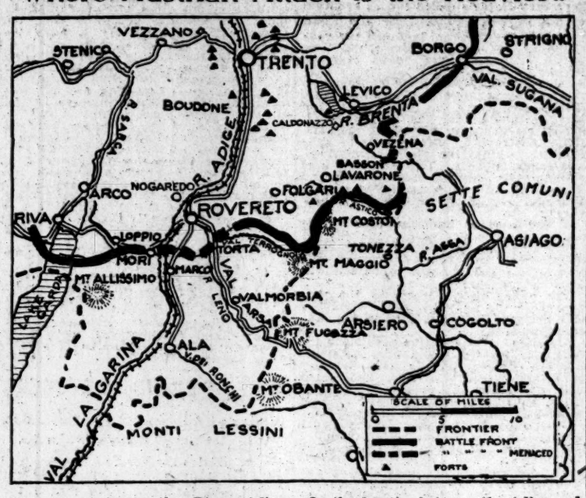
"This brings me back to the point where we started. Have not the changes of 120 years so altered the relations of North America to Europe as to make some lines of action right or even necessary now which would have been uncalled for, and even dangerous, in 1796? These are submitted as general considerations. Of their applicability to the present or any other specific crisis it is not for me to speak. No sensible man on this side of the Atlantic would venture to offer argument or advice upon matters which are entirely for the judgment of the Government and people of the United States.

Our Duty to Avert Conflict.

"But there is one point on which a word may be said, because it relates not to the present conjucture nor to that treaty settlement when the war ends which the belligerent powers, whoever they may then be, will have to make, but to the further and subsequest question: what is to be done after the settlement has been reached and completed? This is a matter on which Europeans are entitled to address their American friends, inviting their cooperation in a work to be done hereafter for the benefit of the world. All thoughtful men both in Britain and, as we are told, in the United States also, feel that some effort must be made to provide machinery calculated to prevent the recurrence of such a frightful calamity as this war has proved to be.

"Here is an undertaking which the changes of the last seventy years have made a matter of common concern to every part of the world. No great nation, whatever its maxims of policy have heretofore been, can, if it approves the end in view, stand aloof from the effort to attain that end, now more than ever urgent. Here is a service in which the United States is called upon to join because it is to be rendered to mankind at large, to the New World as well as to the Old."

Where Austrian Attack Is the Heaviest.



The line between the River Adige (Etsch in German) and the River Brenta, which seems to have been the chief sector of the Austrian attack, is between 23 and 25 miles in length and includes the Val Lagarina and the Val Sugana. The chief points of attack, according to the Italian report, are in the Lagarina, indicated by the broken line.

Forty-two miles southeast from this front is the highway and railway centre of Vicenza, with its connections northeast with Cittadella and Montebelluna, which supply the Italians on the eastern front of the Trentino, east to Padua and Venice, and west to Verona.

On the frontier between the Adige and the Astico the Italians have not made much progress—in some places their line is hardly over the frontier. This is due to the fact that no railways and few roads penetrate the region. One line goes northwest from Vicenza, via Schio, to Arsiero, 8 miles from the frontier. South of this is the trunk highway from Rovereto, which forms a junction with the highway at Schio on its way to Vicenza.

Aside from these two approaches Vicenza is protected by the very mountain barriers which the Italians found so difficult to penetrate in the opposite direction and which have been the main obstacle to their advance in this region, of which the chief is the ridge of the Sette Comuni, which bounds the frontier.

ITALIANS REPULSE VIOLENT ATTACKS

Austrians Continue the Drive in the Southern Part of the Trentino.

MAKE FIVE GREAT ATTACKS

Uninterrupted Bombardment of the Line Elsewhere—Vienna Claims Gain at Doberdo.

LONDON, May 18.—The official statement received from Rome tonight shows a continuation of the strong Austro-Hungarian offensive in the Trentino. No further gain by the Teutonic forces is admitted.

The most violent attacks appear to have been delivered in the Lagarina Valley, south of Rovereto, where Tyrol cuts deepest into Italian territory. Rome says five violent attacks were repulsed on this front "with sanguinary losses."

Following the Italian line east and north from the Lagarina Valley to the Upper Astico, there have been continued artillery bombardments.

Italian counterattacks have won back some of the trenches taken by the Austrians on the Isonzo front.

The Italian official communication follows:

In the Adamello zone we captured rich booty in arms, munitions, and material which was abandoned by the enemy in the Topete and Fargorida passes. During the course of Wednesday our alpine troops extended the conquest to the crest north of Fargorida as far as the Mattarott zone at the source of the Saroa River.

In the Ledro Valley, after intense artillery preparations throughout the night of the 16th, the enemy at dawn attacked our positions on the slopes of Monte Pari, but was repulsed with serious losses.

In the Lagarina Valley yesterday the enemy renewed by means of numerous powerful batteries his bombardment of our positions on Zegnatorta, after which he launched five violent attacks, each time being repulsed with sanguinary losses.

In the zone between the Terragnolo Valley and the Upper Astico the enemy has continued an uninterrupted artillery fire against the positions of our main line of defense.

We repulsed the customary feint attacks in the San Pelegrino Valley, in the Marmolada zone, on the Fedaia Pass, on the Upper Astico, and on Upper Cordevole.

On the Isonzo front there has been moderate artillery activity. In the Monfalcone sector by a brilliant counterattack our troops recaptured part of the trenches which remained in the enemy's hands after the action of the 15th.

An official dispatch from Italian headquarters at Udine reports that Austrian aeroplanes are displaying great activity and have made several attacks on towns in the vicinity of Venice. It is stated that these attacks have caused insignificant material damage, that no lives have been lost and no military results accomplished.

Austrians Extend Doberdo Gains.

BERLIN, May 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Artillery engagements are in progress all along the Austro-Italian front, on which the Austrians began an offensive movement several days ago. The official Austrian statement of May 17 reports the capture of new positions on the Doberdo Plateau.

Several Italian cities, in addition to Venice, were attacked in the recent aerial raids, which, the statement says, were very effective. The announcement is as follows:

Artillery combats are in progress along the whole front. On Doberdo Plateau our new position was extended by the explosion of mines. The enemy directed a drum fire on the position and then attacked. He was repulsed by Infantry Regiment 48 in a fight with hand grenades.

The artillery fire became very violent at times at the Gorizia bridgehead, in the Krn sector, near Flitsch, and at several places on the Carinthian front.

Night attacks of the enemy in the Dolomites, against Hexengels, and the ridge north of Flenberg were repulsed.

In the sector of Loppio Lake the enemy maintained a strong fire against our lines.

Strong squadrons of military and naval aeroplanes yesterday and the night before dropped many bombs on railroad stations and other establishments of Venice, Mestre, Cormons, Cividale, Udine, Perlacardin, and Erwiso. Good effects were observed at all these places, particularly at Udine, where about thirty anti-aircraft cannon maintained a useless fire.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN ALLY.

Observers Think Austrians Aim at Vicenza, but Will Fail.

PARIS, May 18.—The attack launched by the Austrians against the Italian front in Southern Tyrol, and which has gradually extended to the entire Austro-Italian front, is being followed here with close attention. It is generally believed in military circles that the great Austrian offensive which has been expected for some time past has at last begun.

No importance is attached to the falling back of the Italian advance lines, which is considered an obvious move, as they were not sufficiently strong to resist an attack on a large scale. Although the Italian central position on the Lavarone plateau is not yet involved, it is thought probable that the principal effort of the Austrians will be made in that direction. It seems evident that the Austrian Generals intend to try and carry out their former plan of smashing a way through to the Vicenza Plain. The fact that heavy reinforcements have been moved up under cover of the formidable series of forts stretching from Folgaria and Lavarone favors the belief that Vicenza is the real objective of the offensive.

The French military authorities are satisfied that the Austrians are doomed to failure, regardless of what efforts they may make. It is pointed out that the Italians have made every possible preparation for just such an attack as the present, and that the most powerful defenses that engineering skill could devise have been prepared on the Asiago Plateau and in the mountains northwest of Arsiero. It is on this line that the Italians are expected to make their real stand in the event the Austrians continue to push their offensive.

GENEVA, May 18, (via Paris.)—Reports from Innsbruck indicate that the heaviest fighting of the war between Italy and Austria during this year is in progress in the region of Rovereto and the Sugana Valley, while there is every evidence that the Austrians have begun a general offensive against the Italians from the Alps to the Adriatic. A large number of bodies of Austrian soldiers killed during the fighting are said to be floating down the River Adige.

The Austrians have brought several batteries of their heaviest guns from Germany, and have installed them near Gorizia and Monfalcone, where the staff of Archduke Frederick has arrived. The Austrians are also making troops from Innsbruck into the region of Trent.

Swiss troops on the frontier report that the Austrian positions on the Adamello Range have recently been greatly strengthened, and that the artillery duels are increasing in intensity.

SHIP BILL CHANGES SLIGHT.

All Material Amendments Fall In Second Day of Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The second day of debate on the Administration Shipping bill closed in the House tonight without any substantial change being made in the measure. All debate will close tomorrow afternoon, and, although less than one-seventh of the bill has been considered for amendment thus far, Democratic leaders tonight expressed confidence that it would go without material amendment. They are extremely uncertain, however, regarding its fate in the Senate.

Representative Bennet of New York occupied most of the time today in proposing general amendments. Representatives Humphrey of Washington and Towner of Iowa made futile attempts to strike out the provision giving the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce places on the Shipping Board. They insisted that the presence of members of the Administration on the board would embarrass other members and prevent them from giving their best services.

Speaker Clark took the floor in behalf of the bill, and Minority Leader Mann spoke against it.

SEES END OF HYPHEN IN UNIVERSAL DRILL

Henry P. Breckinridge Stirs Meeting of Academy of Political Science.

MAJORITY FAVOR TRAINING

Oswald Garrison Villard and President Meiklejohn of Amherst College Speak in Opposition.

An all-day debate on the question of universal military training, held yesterday before the Academy of Political Science in Earl Hall, Columbia University, came to a climax last night when Henry B. Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, declared:

"Universal military training is the only way to yank the hyphen out of America. With German and English, Russian and Austrian, Italian, and Turk, all rubbing elbows in common service to one country—out comes the hyphen, up goes the Stars and Stripes and in a generation the melting pot will have melted!"

It had been evident all through the afternoon and evening session that the friends of universal military training were in the large majority, and the cheers and applause that greeted the concluding sentence of the speech of the eloquent Mr. Breckinridge left no doubt as to the sentiment of his audience.

A large majority of the speakers, which came from every branch of American activity, were in favor of universal compulsory military training for citizens of the United States. The two notable exceptions were Oswald Garrison Villard, who spoke in the afternoon, and Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst College. Matthew Woll, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, was against universal military training.

Dr. Meiklejohn declared the proposed universal training system was futile because there was no need for the army of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 that would be made available.

"You talk of German efficiency," he said, "but what has made Germany efficient is not the army officer; it is the schoolmaster. This sudden fever for something America does not need is only empty aping."

When Dr. Meiklejohn took his seat Captain H. Dorey of the Fourteenth Infantry was cheered when he arose and said:

"Well, I didn't know there was anybody now who thought we no longer needed young men to fight for this nation! Anything short of universal training is a makeshift."

Irving T. Bush presided at the night session. He thought that universal military training would be good if we never had another war.

Mr. Breckinridge said that universal military training was the most vital question before the American people. "As we look back over the records of history," he added, "we see the downfall of nations coterminous with the decline of military virtue and the abandonment of thoroughgoing systems of universal service."

"America is the only free nation of any consequence to hold back, and America in the civil war, the only rest of her life, had to fall in line for universal service.

"I tell you that with the present status of international morality, if America neglects preparedness she will not escape humiliation and disaster. If this nation heeds the mudlin preachments of its Bryans and its Fords it will pay for it by billions of levied treasure, by millions of lives slaughtered in a sacrifice for unpreparedness, and by unprecedented national besmirch. Universal service is the only way out of it."

Mr. Breckinridge pointed to the example of Swiss military training as the best for America to follow.

The speech of John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers of America, was read.

"Let us keep up our navy," said Mr. White. "Let us keep alive the science of arms through the maintenance of a small expert army. Let us have a thorough overhauling of our military establishment to assure ourselves that our expert military men are abreast of developments. Let us have a plan for the quick mobilization of men and munitions and supplies. Above all, let us reorganize our present militia force on a basis that will permit of its enlargement, if ever need arise, without endangering democratic ideals. Labor cannot discuss with much enthusiasm the methods of preparing for war, but labor must be prepared for the worst. If war comes the workers will respond—no matter how great the pity and sin of it, they will respond."

C. E. Knoeppel spoke of industrial preparedness as an auxiliary of military preparedness. Frederick M. Kuenzli, President of the National Defense Institute, advocated the adoption of the Swiss military system in this country. Papers by the following were read, and will be published and widely circulated by the academy: Major E. D. Johnson, Engineers Corps, U. S. A.; Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois; George Creel, Samuel J. Rosensohn, Assistant Corporation Counsel, New York City; Dr. Robert M. Johnson, Professor of Military History, Harvard; Dr. John H. Finley, State Superintendent of Education; Walter L. Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior, and Colonel C. De Witt Willcox of the United States Military Academy.

At the afternoon session, at which Albert Shaw presided, there was a discussion, filled with much warmth of feeling, of whether the compulsory or volunteer system of military training should obtain in this country. Captain Ewald Hecker of the German Army and Professor Moritz J. Bonn of the University of Munich thought the German system was of the supreme perfection, not only for national but for individual conservation. Oswald Garrison Villard declared in favor of the volunteer system as the only system practicable in the American Republic, and Dr. T. N. Christen told of the merits of the Swiss system. Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury said that universal compulsory training was the duty of every American citizen under the Constitution. Mr. Villard made an appeal against fostering the spirit of militarism in America.

BRITAIN'S TARIFF PROBLEMS.

Austen Chamberlain Hints at Combined Action on Future Policy.

LONDON, May 18.—An interesting discussion on finance after the war was raised in the House of Commons today by William A. S. Hewins, Unionist member for Herford, a representative of the tariff interests. Mr. Hewins pointed to the tremendous growth of direct as compared with indirect taxation, and warned the country against underestimating Germany's economic strength. He urged that it was an imperative necessity for the Government to express its attitude toward the economic conference in Paris and take steps in the direction of trade preference within the empire and a preferential arrangement with the Allies.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, in replying made a significant speech, which seemed to foreshadow some kind of an economic agreement among the different parties in the House of Commons. Like Mr. Hewins, he warned the House that it would be unwise to count upon the rapid economic exhaustion of Germany, and said that it would be much better for Great Britain to build on her own strength than on Germany's weakness.

Great Britain's tremendous financial resources, as compared with Germany's, were worth remarking, however, added Mr. Chamberlain, as was the fact that Great Britain seemed to be bearing the burden without undue strain, as was proved by the buoyant taxation returns. The nation was using up its capital, however, for war purposes, while neutral countries, through large profits made at the expense of the belligerents, were accumulating resources to compete with this nation after the war. How far the opposing political parties could agree upon a common after-the-war policy was an interesting question.

"We have made an immense advance toward an agreement," he said, "and at a time like this I would not like to consider myself bound to the exact principles advocated before the war."

Mr. Chamberlain invited the House to bring fresh minds to the fresh problems arising and to consider these without prejudice. He asserted that it would be much wiser to provide a comparatively imperfect system which would form the basis of a national and imperial policy to be developed afterward. It would not be good for any sound system of tariff duties that there should be created a series of preposterous duties which were intended to be, and were in effect, absolutely prohibitive, he asserted.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he could make no statement about the Paris conference except that Great Britain's representatives would go unbound by any rigid school of economic thought.

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR NEW YORKER

Continued from Page 1.

ment outlining the formation of the National Volunteers, of which he declared a small section only had shown themselves disloyal, the leaders of this section having issued a manifesto declaring that Ireland should provide for its own defense, and indicated an intention to establish a free national government of Ireland. The leaders of the movement, he said, directed their efforts to securing more rifles and ammunition and to storing as large an amount of material as possible. This was where the real danger came from, he added, as it was felt that an attempt at disarmament might lead to bloodshed.

The executives in Ireland being in possession of sufficient evidence of the association of the movement's leaders with a foreign enemy, continued Sir Matthew, had decided upon their arrest, and were discussing the matter on April 24 when the rebellion broke out. He defended the failure of the Government to disarm the volunteers on the ground that such action might have alienated the sympathies of many loyal volunteers, and added: "There are 25,000 Irish Catholics enlisted in the army."

The Royal Irish Constabulary was considered strong enough to cope with disorders, the witness continued. A mobile force of 500 mounted men and 2,000 others, with three machine guns, was always in readiness, and these, with 2,500 men from the Curragh, were thought capable of dealing with the outbreak in Dublin, but contrary to expectations they were insufficient.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, testimony Sir Matthew declared that the fear that the Military Service act would be applied to Ireland indused a number of the National Volunteers to join the Sinn Fein movement, so that at the beginning of the disturbances there were 16,000 hostile volunteers throughout Ireland, of whom 3,000 were in Dublin.

Considerable sums of money, he said, had been coming from America, the funds being used for the purchase of arms and the printing of seditious papers and leaflets. It was estimated that £16,000 had been received from America and paid into Dublin banks from the middle of September, 1914, to the following April, when the money was withdrawn. After that it was not found possible to trace the methods of the receipt in Ireland of money from the United States.

The police estimated before the outbreak that the volunteers had about 1,800 rifles, pistols, and other firearms, and that there were 825 rifles in Dublin. Explosives had also been found in different parts of the country.

"Steps had been taken, continued Sir Matthew, to deal with the movement before the insurrection by preventing civil servants from belonging to the Irish Volunteers and by stopping this organization from becoming a military one by cutting off supplies of arms and ammunition.

Until three days before the outbreak of the rebellion, Sir Matthew testified, there had been no proof of an connection of any anti-British party in Ireland with a foreign enemy. A memorandum which was said to be in the possession of one of the leaders with pro-German sentiments stated that the Germans contemplated a combined offensive by land, sea and air in order to secure victory before May, and requested the Irish Volunteers to render their promised assistance.

On March 16 young Irish Volunteers were anxious to commence operations, but the heads of the movement were against a rising at that moment. Thomas MacDonagh declaring that it would be sheer madness to attempt any such thing if the help promised were not forthcoming.

Baron Hardinge asked Sir Matthew Nathan why no action had been taken to prevent drilling under arms.

"We were deterred because we were afraid to enforce the act," said Sir Matthew. "We were deterred practically for political purposes."

When asked what action had been taken to report this to the then Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, Sir Matthew declared the Chief Secretary was fully aware of it.

The witness also admitted that he knew women were being trained to look after wounded men and that sham fights for the taking of Dublin Castle were being held. These facts, he said, also were known to the Chief Secretary. He did not think at the time of the sham fights that they might be followed at some subsequent time by a real attack on the castle.

SULLIVAN HELD EIGHT DAYS.

Timothy Healy Asks Explanation of American's Detention.

LONDON, May 18.—Timothy Healy said in the House of Commons today that he understood James M. Sullivan, former American Minister to the Dominican Republic, had been kept in jail in Ireland for eight days without the lodging of any charge against him. When he was finally released, Mr. Healy said, no apology was made.

Mr. Healy asked Foreign Secretary Grey to "ascertain what explanation was offered by General Maxwell (the British Commander in Ireland) for the vigorous treatment to which Mr. Sullivan was subjected."

AN IRISH CABINET NOW ASQUITH'S PLAN

Premier to Confer at Once With Irish Leaders—Hopes to Satisfy Ulster.

LONDON, Friday, May 19.—With the return of Premier Asquith to London the question of the immediate future of the Irish Government will take the centre of the stage for the British public. It is expected that Mr. Asquith will immediately arrange a series of important conferences with the Irish leaders, including Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond. The attitude of Sir Edward undoubtedly will be a vital factor in the situation, and there is more than a hint that David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, will take a leading part in an effort to bring all the Irish parties into line.

It is already known that Premier Asquith hopes to bring Ulster into any arrangement which is made to install a moderate measure of home rule in Ireland. There will be no attempt on the part of any section of the interested parties to inaugurate home rule such as was provided for in the Home Rule bill.

The solution of the situation most generally favored is the formation of an Irish Cabinet with strictly circumscribed powers, which will be gradually extended. The new order of things is expected to go into effect as soon as details can be arranged.

The Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent, who is generally regarded as being in the closest touch with the situation, gives the following summary of the result of Premier Asquith's trip to Ireland:

"The idea chiefly discussed by the Premier has been the formation of an Irish Executive Council to sit in Dublin as an Irish Cabinet and to be responsible, like the imperial Cabinet, to the British House of Commons, but to possess no power to enact legislation or to raise new taxes.

"What may be the constitution of the body, what its powers, what the safeguards to prevent undue exercise of its authority, and whether it will be set up merely as a temporary arrangement during the war are questions still unknown. Mr. Asquith himself is not yet clear respecting these matters, and a series of Cabinet discussions and conferences with the Irish leaders will follow his return to London."

The correspondent says Premier Asquith's inquiries in Dublin have convinced the Premier that this is a great opportunity for a settlement of the Irish situation, and that a majority of the Nationalists earnestly desire a settlement.

"The Ulster position," the correspondent adds, "is more difficult, but Premier Asquith is very hopeful of bringing Ulster amicably into the arrangement. There is to be no attempt to introduce Home Rule of the sort defined in the Home Rule bill. The negotiations following Mr. Asquith's return to London will be short, and the new scheme will be put into force almost at once. Baron Wimborne's resignation has never been accepted, and he continues to act as Viceroy of Ireland."

DUBLIN, May 18.—Premier Asquith went from here this morning to Cork, where he held a conference lasting two hours with the Nationalist leaders in the South of Ireland, after which he returned to Dublin.

DEFENDS TROOPS IN DUBLIN.

General Maxwell Tells of the Difficulty of Their Task.

DUBLIN, Friday, May 19.—Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commanding the British troops in Ireland, has given out the following statement in reply to charges of brutality made against the troops:

"These allegations seem almost exclusively concerned with the fighting in North King Street, which cut through the rebel area. Before we could complete a cordon in this street the worst fighting in the whole of Dublin, with the exception of that at Ball's Bridge, occurred there. Only after twenty-four hours of fighting were we able to capture the street. The casualties were very heavy in this fighting. The troops were continually fired at from the roofs and upper windows of houses as the rebels moved from house to house.

"As the troops moved along the street the rebels would escape by back doors and fire again from behind houses, necessitating the searching and occupying of every house. Always we found that the rebels sought to cloak themselves behind their women when we began to search a house. They threw away their rifles and joined the women who were herding at the back, pretending to have been there all the time. These rebels wore no uniforms, and a man who was shooting at a soldier one minute might, for all we knew, be walking quietly beside him in the street at another.

"In spite of our efforts, the women and children refused to leave the North King Street area. Their sympathies were with the rebels, and this must be remembered in connection with their allegations now."

It was impossible from headquarters to exercise direct control in this sort of fighting, because the telegraph and telephones were out of commission and nearly everything had to be left to the troops on the spot. Possibly unfortunate incidents which we regret now may have occurred. They were inevitable consequences of a rebellion of this kind, which could not be suppressed by kid glove methods where our troops were desperately opposed and attacked. Some of the allegations certainly are false, and probably were made in order to establish a claim for compensation from the Government.

"I have ordered a strict military inquiry into all the allegations. Officers will visit all houses and investigate the circumstances impartially. The battalions concerned will be paraded in order that witnesses may have an opportunity, if they can, of identifying the officers or men responsible. Any proved guilty will be properly punished. The full results of the inquiry will be made public as soon as possible."

BERESFORD ADMITS ERROR.

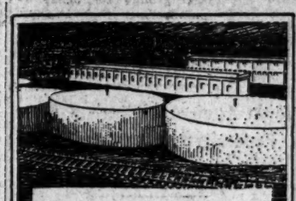
Retracts Charges He Made Against British Air Service.

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Beresford, who recently made strong allegations in the House of Lords against the efficiency of the British air service, appeared today before a committee appointed to inquire into charges made by himself and others and retracted his statements. He declared that at the time he made these assertions he considered them accurate, but on further investigation he found they were incorrect.

Replying to a question regarding his charge that at the beginning of the war nearly all the British aeroplanes were poorly made, he said that doubtless they were the best that could be purchased at the time.

$1,500,000,000 for War.

LONDON, Friday, May 19.—It is generally believed that the vote of credit which Premier Asquith will ask from Parliament next Tuesday will be for £300,000,000. This will be the eleventh vote since the beginning of the war and will bring the total thus granted up to £2,382,000,000.



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PACIFISTS TURN FIRE ON NATIONAL GUARD

Union Against Militarism Says Federalization Will Build a Dangerous Machine.

SUPPORTS SENATE CRITICS

Arguments of Preparedness Advocates Used in Letter Attacking the Army Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—On the eve of consideration by the House of the conference report on the Army Reorganization bill, the American Union Against Militarism has come to the support of the advocates of preparedness as embodied in the original Senate bill, by bitterly protesting against "the Federalized militia" as embodied in the compromise report. The advocates of preparedness in the Senate concentrated their fire on the militia features of the House bill, and the same features are now attacked by the union, largely with the arguments used by such critics of the House bill as Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Senator Borah of Idaho.

The American Union Against Militarism set forth their protest today in a letter sent to Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who is generally regarded as the leader of the pacifists in the House. The Executive Committee of the union includes such pacifists as Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Crystal Eastman, Max Eastman, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, James M. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Miss Jane Addams.

The union's principal objection seems to be that the appropriation of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 for the National Guard would create a political machine that would make further demands on the Federal Treasury. This objection was emphasized in the Senate, as was the union's argument that the militia had never proved an effective fighting force, and there was no reason to believe it would do so in the future.

Charges Militia Lobbying.

The union's letter, which was sent out to the papers tonight in an envelope with the letterhead of the Anti-Preparedness League, charges the National Guard officers with lobbying. The letter says:

"The American Union Against Militarism wishes earnestly to protest against the proposed subsidy of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 to the National Guard, embodied in Sections 106 and 110 of the pending bill for the reorganization of the national defense.

"Such a subsidy to State organizations and private individuals is unprecedented and full of danger for the future. It is not justified by any service to the country which the National Guard has rendered in the past, inasmuch as in no one of our wars has more than 30 per cent. of the guard ever volunteered. Nor is there anything in the bill to insure a greater percentage than that in the event of a future war.

"Such a subsidy would encourage the building up of a huge political-military machine, with a lobby in Washington like that with which you have been familiar this session. If the minority in the guard which has been driving through this subsidy makes up its mind that it wants $100,000,000 or $150,000,000 from the Federal Treasury, there is nothing to prevent it from wrapping the American flag around itself in order to deflect criticism and from demanding the money from Congress as a body through the members as individuals.

"If the National Guard represented the standpoint of ordinary citizens, something might be said in behalf of its support by a Federal grant, but the National Guard has its own traditions, and they long ago ceased to be civilian traditions. It has become habituated to the view that its own courts-martial may readily supersede all civil processes. Its career in the strikes of Colorado and West Virginia, and its attitude in the New York State Constitutional Convention when it succeeded in defeating, as inconvenient to itself, the affirmation of the old principle of common law that 'No military tribunal shall exercise jurisdiction over a civilian when the regularly constituted courts are open,' shows how far the National Guard has strayed from the principles of American law. To grant the Guard a huge subsidy at this time is to encourage, not to correct, its course.

"If the National Guard needs larger appropriations it should seek them from the individual States for the concrete service it renders those States—services which the States alone are able to appraise—and not from the Federal Government for hypothetical services of problematical value.

"Contrary to our own expectations when we organized last December to resist the worst features of the so-called 'preparedness' agitation, this proposed subsidy to the National Guard has become the biggest single evil in the whole situation. It is militarism incarnate—the soldier caste equipped with gun, unlimited funds, the court-martial, and the vote. We do not believe that the sponsors for the proposed subsidy clearly realize how it will look to the American people when they thoroughly understand it."

$350,000 FOR WAR VICTIMS.

Five Thousand Attend Chicago Meeting for Jewish Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Chicago committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers raised $350,000 tonight at a meeting in the Auditorium, attended by 5,000 persons. Religious lines were obliterated in the great gathering. A Catholic priest and a Protestant minister were among the speakers.

In the absence of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who is ill, Levy Mayer acted as Chairman. He deplored the need for asking for charity on behalf of a single people.

"The Jews have been marked," he said, "for special persecution and have been subjected to oppressive measures not borne by their compatriots of other creeds. Passion and prejudice have been fomented against them and in some lands where they have long resided their very neighbors practice against them the most refined cruelties.

"Governmental, public, and other local relief, lean and gaunt as it is, is not meted out to Jew and Christian alike. The Jew is not permitted to share therein. The Jew has been denied the right to share in the crumbs of charity which come into those lands. Therefore there is now imperative necessity for a fund to be devoted exclusively to the millions of Jews, men, women, and children, without homes or shelter, thousands of whom are daily perishing for the want of food."

Mr. Mayer then introduced the Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, who appeared for Archbishop Mundelein of the Roman Catholic Church, and read a message which had been approved by his Grace. When Mgr. Kelley arose there was great applause.

"The right of the Jew to appeal to us," he said, "is based upon principles which we fully and freely recognize; principles as old as creation, enunciated by God Himself when, on the dawn of human existence, He proclaimed that we are 'our brothers' keepers.'

Rabbi J. L. Magnes of New York then made a stirring appeal.

"It is Kishineff a hundred times multiplied," he cried. "We appeal for bread for almost 3,000,000 Jews. But we appeal for more; we pray for your voices, lifted in protest against the forthcoming general massacre of Jews in Russia, which is reported to us by secret agents whose veracity and judgment cannot be doubted. Already it is under way.

"Every false statement is being invented and published through the Government organs charging the Jews with espionage and treason. More than 400,000 Russian Jews are fighting with its army, yet their wounded are denied first aid because they are Jews; their relatives are not allowed to attend them in their dying hours because they may not pass beyond the pale of banishment; their swords and their lives are paying daily to the flag of the Czar, yet their mothers, fathers, wives and children are being butchered, penned, outraged, starved, flogged, held as hostages and reduced to conditions that would be unhumane toward beasts of prey, to wolves, to hyenas."

At this point the sound of sobbing was heard through the theatre, and heads were bowed. Chairman Levy Mayer then arose and asked for subscriptions. The answer was $350,000 in ten minutes.

NOON-HOUR WAR ON WAR.

Mrs. Winter Russell Pledges Her Boys Not to Fight.

At the daily noon war-against-war meeting of the Woman's Peace Party at 208 Fifth Avenue yesterday J. P. Santamarina received the most applause when he denounced the papers for preaching war. Mr. Santamarina said that the United States should have made a stand for the neutrality of Belgium.

"There were political reasons why we did not do it," he said. "We were afraid to do it, and don't you think that all Europe knows that we were afraid?"

Mrs. Winter Russell brought both applause and hisses in the course of her remarks. "I have three sons," said Mrs. Russell, who is young and pretty, "and I shall bring them up not only not to be soldiers but to refuse to fight." The applause and hisses came together at this.

Speaking of a navy, Ellis O. Jones said that we did not want "swashbuckling pirates parading the seas. Why should Britannia rule the waves?" he asked. "Let the waves rule themselves."

Home Defense for Wall Street.

A Home Defense League meeting with the co-operation of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman, will be held at the Bankers' Club, Equitable Building, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of interesting young men in the recruiting of a reserve force of citizens to co-operate with the police force in a time of emergency, especially in the financial district. The meeting will be addressed by Police Commissioner Woods, Inspector Dillon, Alderman Henry H. Curran, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Frederick D. Underwood, and George T. Wilson.

5 BATTLE CRUISERS IN NEW NAVAL BILL

Continued from Page 1.

tee to authorize any battleships make the naval bill satisfactory to me. I regard it as a victory against useless expenditures, and I can support the measure as agreed upon."

Mr. Kitchin referred in glowing terms to a resolution offered in committee by Representative Hensley and approved, which writes into the naval budget a provision authorizing the President to suggest an international conference following the European war to discuss disarmament and permanent peace plans. If this provision is written into law, according to Mr. Kitchin, it will be the most far-reaching action of the present Congress.

An appropriation of $200,000 for the expenses of the conference is carried in the section, which was adopted unanimously. The provision authorizes the President to appoint nine citizens distinguished as lawyers and peace advocates to represent the United States.

Daniels Expects Changes.

Discussing the bill agreed upon, Secretary Daniels said:

"Of course, I think it would have been best if the House Committee had reported the five-year program, but I understand that at no time was it possible to secure the votes of a majority of the committee for this larger proposition.

"A very considerable number of the naval officers who testified before the committee showed that they favored building battle cruisers instead of battleships for a time owing to the pressing need of this type of ship, which represents the highest type of warship design. The opinion of the general board, however, in which I concur, was that it was probably wiser to divide our new construction of capital ships this year between dreadnoughts and battle cruisers.

"However, the need for these swift, huge, heavily-gunned ships is so pressing when we consider the other great navies of the world that I had far rather see the number I suggested increased than diminished. As I said at the time, the program I presented to Congress represented a minimum and not a maximum of each type.

"I am told that the actual amount of money appropriated for this year in the bill as reported by the committee is more than the amount recommended in my report. The big difference is that the bill covers this year only, instead of committing us to a definite increase for the four years to follow. So far as the other ships are concerned, outside of the capital ships provided, there is no essential difference between those now in the bill and as recommended in my report for the first year.

"I am sorry that the battleships were eliminated, and I would be gratified if they were restored before the bill came to the President. One thing about the committee's report is extremely gratifying, and that is that members of the committee who voted for only one battleship last year this year voted for five battle cruisers."

The Five-Year Program.

The five-year building program of Secretary Daniels called for an eventual outlay of $502,000,000. For the fiscal year 1917 the program included the construction of two dreadnoughts, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship. Within five years the Secretary of the Navy estimated, for ten dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, and four gunboats. The Secretary also asked for a fuel oil ship in 1918 and another in 1920, an ammunition ship in 1920 and another in 1921, and a repair ship in 1921.

If the cost of building, plus transportation, does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic Coast, eight submarines and four destroyers authorized in the bill are to be built in Pacific Coast yards.

The naval budget increases the personnel of the navy by 16,500 men. Of this increase 3,000 would be in the Marine Corps.

A number of legislative provisions relating to personnel and administrative matters probably will be made in order by means of a special rule. This same rule will cover the proposed projectile plant, authorization for which had been previously agreed upon in committee.

Other important items in the naval budget, as heretofore approved, include: Aeronautics, $2,000,000; dry docks at Philadelphia and Norfolk, $1,500,000 each; ammunition for ships already authorized or built, $15,000,000; reserve ammunition for ships, $4,500,000; ammunition for ships authorized in the current bill, approximately $9,000,000.

Other Navies to be Outdone.

The only new ship design already completed by the Navy Department is for the scout cruisers. They will displace between 7,000 and 8,000 tons, have a maximum speed of 35 knots an hour, and mount ten 6-inch, long-range rifles. Nothing of similar speed or radius of action now is afloat or has been proposed by any foreign designers so far as known.

The battle cruiser designs are not complete, although it has been decided they will be 850 feet in length, have a speed of 35 knots, a range of action of 10,000 sea miles, a displacement of 32,000 tons, and either eight or ten of the heaviest guns afloat. If ten guns are mounted they will carry 14-inch 50-caliber main batteries, and if eight guns are decided upon they will carry 16-inch rifles, the heaviest ever put afloat.

Plans for the battleships, which Secretary Daniels still hopes Congress will provide, call for 30,000-ton ships, mounting ten 16-inch rifles each and with a speed of 21 or more knots an hour. They will have 4,000 tons more displacement than ships to be laid down this year and exceed by nearly 6,000 tons any foreign battleship built or being built, so far as navy designers know.

The Republican Fight.

The Republican members of the commission made a determined effort especially to obtain authorization for a big submarine fleet. Motions proposing seventy-eight, fifty, forty, thirty-five, and thirty submarines were made, but were rejected by the Democrats, the latter eventually agreeing to recommend twenty submersibles, ten less than Secretary Daniels asked for for the first year of his five-year program. There was no party division on the hospital ship. The party alignment was practically unchanged on all other important ballots, with the minority insisting that the Democratic proposals for a navy increase were insufficient.

Majority members of the committee effected a coup by agreeing beforehand to a compromise construction scheme. It is understood that this was brought about by a promise to include in the bill the Hensley peace resolution and the abandonment of the five-year building plan. Chairman Padgett is understood to have informed Secretary Daniels yesterday that there was no prospect of putting such a program through the committee because the Republicans were demanding an extensive construction increase for the fiscal year 1917 and the "small navy" Democrats were against committing the country to a definite plan of increase.

Republican members failed in their efforts to set a time limit for the completion of the vessels to be authorized. They suggested that all battle cruisers should be completed within thirty months and all submarines within one year. Proposals by Representatives Roberts and Britten that bonuses be given for quick construction of vessels were likewise rejected.

SURE OF BRANDEIS SUCCESS

Wilson's Advisers Say Bostonian Will Get Small Senate Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President Wilson was informed today that if the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the Supreme Court could be brought to a vote in the Senate he would be confirmed by a margin of from 3 to 5 votes. The Committee on Judiciary has agreed to vote on the nomination next Wednesday, and is expected to lay the matter before the Senate either with an adverse report or without recommendation.

The President was told that all was ready to hold the nomination before the Senate till a vote was reached. How long the fight behind closed doors would last was not known. It is in fact possible that the struggle will be fought out in the open.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa is pressing his resolution for the abolition of secret sessions, and, while that resolution is not likely to prevail, there are special reasons for debating Mr. Brandeis's nomination in public.

Newlands Attacks Harris.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Senator Newlands attacked Federal Trade Commissioner Harris in the Senate today for alleged activity in Georgia politics, and announced he would ask the commission to investigate. Georgia Senators and other Democrats defended the Commissioner.

Guggenheim Leases Cockran Estate.

Daniel Guggenheim has leased the W. Bourke Cockran estate at Sands Point, Long Island. The estate, known as The Cedars, comprises 200 acres and has an extensive water front. It adjoins the estates of Howard Gould and W. Butler Duncan.

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Men's Fashionable Furnishings

At Prices Averaging 1/3 Less Than Usual.

Silk Outing Shirts—Plain white with self woven stripes or plain weaves. Conservative collar attached or bands.	*Value $5.00*	3.50
Flannel Outing Shirts—From light weight silk striped flannels. Collars attached or with neck bands.	*Value $3.00*	2.00
Extra Heavy Silk Shirts—New patterns of these very serviceable pure silk shirts. For business or vacation wear.	*Value $6.50*	5.65
Pure Silk Pajamas—Made from our own fine quality silk shirtings. Finest tailoring throughout.	*Value $8.50*	6.50
Sheer Nainsook Night Shirts—Plain weave. Soft and smooth finish. Plain or trimmed fronts. V neck.	*Value $1.50*	1.00
Crinkled Crepe Underwear—Sheer but firmly woven. Ironing not required. Athletic knee drawers and sleeveless shirts.	Specially priced	50c
All Wool Bathing Suits—Fast colors. Plain or trimmed. Sleeveless or ¼ sleeves; or professional styles.	*Regularly $3.50*	2.85
Men's Windsor Ties—Special styles and lengths to be worn with all tennis or outing shirts.	Specially priced	50c
Week End Top Coats—Light weight tweeds and mixtures that are all cravenetted to resist rain or dampness. Skeleton lined with silk.	*Value $24.00*	18.50

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	Formerly	Now
Wagner	$250	$75
Opera	300	85
Gabler	350	85
Weber	450	105
Francis Bacon	350	220
Francis Bacon	350	230
Francis Bacon	350	235
Francis Bacon	350	245
Francis Bacon	350	257
Francis Bacon	375	235
Francis Bacon	375	270
Milton	$375	$255
Milton	325	295
Grand Pianos		
Conreid	$550	$485
Conreid	550	495
Conreid	500	485
Conreid	550	465
Conreid	500	465
Conreid	550	500
Conreid	500	475
Vose and Sons	$650	$550
Shoninger	750	500
Miscellaneous Players		
Waldorf	$450	$415
Wright	600	315
2 Elwood	500	295
Strohber	450	275
Ebersole, 65 note	500	195
Walters, 65 note	395	225

FAMOUS MAKES OF PLAYER-PIANOS

	Formerly	Now
Cadillac	$500	$315
Cadillac	500	335
Cecilian	600	375
Cecilian	600	390
Cecilian	600	390
Cecilian	600	395
Cecilian	600	415
Cecilian	650	415
Cecilian	$650	$425
Farrand	750	460
Farrand	750	465
Farrand	750	475
Farrand	750	500
Farrand	750	535
5 Farrand	750	515
2 Farrand	750	525
2 Sohmer	850	595
3 Sohmer	$850	$615
1 Sohmer	1050	635
3 Shoninger	600	485
3 Shoninger	600	465
2 Shoninger	600	470
2 Shoninger	600	500
1 Shoninger	600	515
1 Vose & Sons	625	525
2 Vose & Sons	650	550

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N. Y. T., 5-19-16. **161**

Stationery Prices Are Going Up

Everything that enters into the composition of office supplies has reached a hitherto unheard-of price.

"The American Stationer" magazine of April 15th, tells us that certain articles, like aniline colors, have gone up 5000 per cent, and an ordinary typewriter ribbon costs you 15 per cent more than it did a year ago.

The wholesale stationers' troubles would fill a book to tell you about. We have no space to do it here. What we do say, however, is that you will be well on the safe side if you take advantage of these offerings, which are for two days only.

Faber's Indelible Lead Pencils—gross, $7.20; dozen	61c
Manila Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; package 1,000 sheets, 85c; package of 500	29c
White Typewriting Paper—size 8½x11; suitable for second sheets; 1,000 sheets, 35c; package of 500	19c
Cloth Finish Typewriting Paper—white; size 8½x11; 1,000 sheets, 85c; 500	45c
Wire Letter Trays for Office Use	12c
Ellis A1 Daters—self-inking; at	35c
Dust-Proof Corporation Files—very strong with brass catches; dozen, $4.50; each	39c
Modern Paper Clips—10,000 for $2.10; 1,000 for 22c; box of 100	3c
Business Envelopes—Fountain brand; full government high cut; size 6¾ and 6¾; 1,000, $1.50; box of 250	40c
Business Envelopes—Imperial Brand; full government high cut; size 6¾ and 6¾; 1,000, 80c; box of 250	22c
Business Envelopes—good quality stock; full government high cut; size 6¾; 1,000, 65c; box of 250	17c
Carter's or Stafford's Writing Fluid or Kopi Black Ink—quart	57c
Manila Pay Envelopes—side opening; No. 2, 1,000, 50c; box of 500	27c
Wrapping Twine—very strong; dozen balls for $1.10; each	10c
Boston or Chicago Pencil Sharpeners	71c
Stick Files—wooden bases; dozen 50c; each	5c
Velvet Pencils—with metal tips and rubbers; dozen 35c; each	4c
Manila Coin Envelopes—end opening; No. 3, 1,000, 75c; box of 500	39c
Glass Sponge Cups With Sponges	5c
E. Faber's Circular Erasers—dozen 48c; each	4c
Lead Pencils—with metal tip and rubber; gross, $1.75; dozen	16c
Faber's Indelible Lead Pencils—gross, $7.20; dozen	61c
Carter's Office Paste—6 pound pails	69c
Carter's or Stafford's Photo Paste 5 ounce Jars; each	19c
Carter's or Stafford's Mucilage—quarts	50c
Blotting Paper—gross, blue, red, buff and white; size 19x24; dozen, 48c; each	4c

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BRYAN, UNDER FIRE, DEFENDS HIS COURSE

Assailed by Putnam at Mohonk Meeting, He Turns to Pacifists with Plea.

SAYS HE DIDN'T TRICK DUMBA

Eminent Speakers Agree War Is Bad, but Clash Over Ways of Preventing It.

MOHONK LAKE, May 18.—The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration today called to order George Haven Putnam of New York, who is an ardent advocate of preparedness, for an attack upon William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan appeared later and replied to Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam in an address declared that among the things which lessened respect for the United States throughout the world was "the presence in the Cabinet of a man like W. J. Bryan, who shamefully misrepresented our country in his interviews with Dumba."

Mr. Bryan reached the conference hall a few minutes after Mr. Putnam finished.

"I am not surprised that people should be misled," he said. "Those who have nothing but the Eastern metropolitan press to rely upon are fortunate if they get any truth. Ambassador Dumba called at the State Department," he explained, "at a time when the President was in New York."

Immediately after the interview, Mr. Bryan said, he wrote out a report of what had taken place, and sent it to the President and received his approval of what he had said to the Austrian Ambassador.

"When I heard that my interview was criticised," he continued, "I called in Dr. Dumba and read over the report, and it was approved by him. The thing misinterpreted was this: I said to Dumba that the fact that lives were lost in sinking ships made the controversy different from the controversy with England, which concerned only loss of trade. That was the distinction I made, and it is the one that is made very properly by every one that has taken part in the controversy since."

Mr. Bryan dissented emphatically from the views expressed here by former President Taft favoring the League to Enforce Peace.

"If we join with Europe in enforcing peace," he said, "then we can hardly refuse to let them join in enforcing peace over here. And if I know the American people, there is no disposition here to abandon the Monroe Doctrine."

Seed Preparedness as a Peril.

His fundamental objection to the league was expressed as follows:

"When we turn from moral suasion to force, we step down, and not up. I don't care to have this nation a policeman."

Mr. Bryan asserted that "preparedness such as is generally suggested will not prevent war, but will provoke war. If we had been as well prepared as some now ask us to be, we would be in the war now, shouting for blood."

Other speakers tonight were Eugene Wambaugh, Professor of Law at Harvard University; Edward B. Krehbiel, Professor of History at Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Richard Bartholdt, formerly Congressman from Missouri, and Edward A. Steiner, a clergyman from Grinnell, Iowa.

The attack on Mr. Bryan was delivered by Mr. Putnam toward the close of an address which advocated the preservation of peace, if necessary, by military force. Mr. Putnam had started to criticise Mr. Bryan when several members of the conference sprang up and demanded that the speaker be called to order. Although George W. Kirchwey, Warden of Sing Sing and President of the American Peace Society, sided with Mr. Putnam and loudly appealed for "freedom of speech at Mohonk as well as elsewhere," Mr. Putnam saved the situation by acknowledging that he had transgressed the rules of the conference and promising to finish his speech without further reference to Mr. Bryan.

Nearly all the day's session was devoted to a debate on the use of military compulsion by a group of nations to prevent war, which is the most radical feature of the plan advocated by the League to Enforce Peace. The proposition was favored by Herbert S. Houston, as well as Mr. Putnam, and opposed by Dr. James L. Tryon of Boston, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, and Alpheus H. Snow, a Washington lawyer.

Peace Must Rest on Force.

"Peace between nations," said Mr. Houston, "just as does peace within nations, must rest on force. Peace must be put on a war footing, and its advocates must quit the forum for the field, if need be to fight not to urge war but to establish peace."

"The International tribunal at The Hague," Dr. Putnam said, "had the weakness of presenting no provision for the enforcement of the decisions of the tribunal. In every civilized state of the world decisions are now arrived at in a court. These decisions would have little value, however, in maintaining peace in the communities unless, back of the authority of the court, stood an organized force. We hold that at the outbreak of the war the United States ought to have placed itself at the head of a league of neutral nations, with the avowed purpose of doing what might be practicable to maintain the principles and precedents of neutrals, and to prevent these being undermined through the pressure of the requirements, real or assumed, of the combatants."

Dr. Tryon's view was that the United States might wisely co-operate, if need be, with other nations to use force for the preservation of public safety in a specific emergency like the Boxer rebellion as it arises, but be in a position to withdraw when it considered the purpose sufficiently fulfilled, without taking the obligations of an alliance with all its possible entanglements.

Mr. Snow's conclusion was that the plan of the League to Enforce Peace was impracticable and dangerous for many reasons, chiefly because it proposes to use joint instead of united force and provides no executive to determine and direct the force. Both Mr. Snow and Dr. Tryon advocated working toward a more stable international order through the development of The Hague conference idea.

Nationalism is an anachronism, declared Professor Krehbiel in his address. "Whatever nationalism is, it has led to an awful catastrophe in Europe; for when all the befogging details and prejudices regarding the causes of the great war are summed up they leave the blame on the national spirit and the supposition that nations represent different ideals that are bound to get into conflict.

"The foundations of nationalism," he continued, "are crumbling. The democratization of Governments in the nineteenth century is the first transformation. The equality of man is not a national principle; it is planetary, and militates against the artificial groupings of equal men for mutual exploitation."

Francis Case, a student at Dakota Wesleyan University, won the eleventh annual national oratorical contest of the Peace Association today. Five college undergraduates took part. The final contest resulted:

First prize, $100, Francis Case, representing Western group; second, $80, Lester H. Jayne, Cornell University, North Atlantic group; third, $70, Harry D. Hubbard, Michigan State Normal College, Central group; fourth, $60, Roy L. Atterbury, Vanderbilt University, Southwestern group; fifth, J. J. Brayer, University of Kentucky, South Atlantic group.

FORM NEW LEAGUE TO BOOM COLONEL

Biltmore Hotel Organization Will Urge Ticket of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—William Loeb, Jr., who was Secretary to President Roosevelt, was in Washington today on what was described as a private visit. In the course of the day, however, he saw several Senators, most of whom are friendly to Colonel Roosevelt, and the report got about that Mr. Loeb was starting a new movement for the Colonel's nomination, with particular attention to heading off the growing sentiment for Justice Hughes.

Mr. Loeb's visit to Washington was regarded as particularly significant because he came fresh from a conference of Roosevelt supporters at the Biltmore Hotel in New York yesterday. At that conference the Roosevelt Republican League was formed, the third national organization working for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. George von Lengerke Meyer of Boston, who was Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Cabinet, and Secretary of the Navy under President Taft, is President of the new league, and Mr. Loeb is Vice Chairman.

The league seems to have for its chief purpose the overcoming of the impression that the Roosevelt movement is dead, or that the Colonel is being used simply to sidetrack Justice Hughes. It was said today that the new league would make a determined effort to obtain Colonel Roosevelt's nomination at the head of the old Roosevelt ticket, with ex-Vice President Fairbanks as the Vice Presidential nominee. In this way it would try to satisfy both conservative and progressive elements in the party and, if possible, put Justice Hughes in such a position that he would have to fight for the nomination. This he is not expected to do.

Senators who discussed this plan today did not seem to be much impressed by it. Some of them had watched the Hughes movement growing with personal disapproval in its early stages, as they believed that Mr. Hughes would be more difficult to deal with if he entered the White House than even an avowed radical like Colonel Roosevelt. They feel that Colonel Roosevelt has already shown himself approachable to practical men.

They seem, however, to think that the Hughes boom has gone too far to be stopped without danger to the party, if it can be stopped at all. The progressive Senators naturally look with favor on Mr. Hughes, and even the old-line Republicans seem to think that he now offers the best hope of defeating President Wilson. It is believed that in the near future many regular Republican Senators will formally announce their support of Mr. Hughes.

BOOM BY PHILADELPHIANS.

Eleven Men Issue Statement In Praise of Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—In a public statement eleven men prominent in Philadelphia today urged the voters of Pennsylvania to demand the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Republican Convention. Thus was signalized the opening of a local branch of the Roosevelt Nonpartisan League at 1333 Walnut Street.

"The issue," says the statement, "demands a man of towering strength and tried experience, and, in the judgment of the league, this man is Theodore Roosevelt." Those who signed the letter were:

Edward B. Smith, a banker; William R. Nicholson, President of the Land Title and Trust Company; Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, a physician; Francis A. Lewis, a lawyer; B. Franklin Pepper, a lawyer; Jasper Yeates Brinton, a lawyer; Robert L. Montgomery, a banker; W. Barklie Henry, a banker; C. Willing Hare of the United Gas Improvement Company; George McFadden, a broker, and Thomas Newhall, a banker.

ROOSEVELT STRONG IN WEST

Oregon Progressives Trying to Boom Cummins to Sidetrack Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—Roosevelt sentiment is growing rapidly in the West. Tonight, on the eve of the primary election, it is strong in Oregon. In fact, the Progressives were working overtime tonight, their last chance, to line up every possible vote for Senator Cummins here in tomorrow's primary in an effort to head off the Hughes boom and aid Roosevelt.

Progressives want Colonel Roosevelt nominated by their own party as well as by the Republicans, and do not favor a compromise. The Oregon organization wishes to discredit Justice Hughes by having Cummins receive the primary popular vote, figuring that Roosevelt can easily defeat Cummins in the convention, but that Hughes is a hard man to beat.

Carrying out this game of politics, Hughes is to be sacrificed. Even Senator Cummins, who has lost his voice speaking in Oregon, is declared to be making votes for Roosevelt.

COLONEL ON WAY TO DETROIT

Will Offer No Compromise to Ford Cohorts in Speech Today.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, May 18.—Colonel Roosevelt is tonight on a train bound for Detroit to continue his agitation for preparedness in the home city of Henry Ford, the pacifist. In the address which he is to deliver tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Detroit Opera House will be an appeal to the people for a reawakening of a spirit of patriotism. It offers no compromise to Mr. Ford or any of his followers.

Word from Detroit received on the train was to the effect that the city and surrounding country were showing interest in the arrival of the Colonel and that he is sure to receive an enthusiastic demonstration. The committee which organized the reception is composed of many of the most prominent citizens and they have taken pains to emphasize the fact that they are not in accord with the views of the peace-at-any-price advocates.

Colonel Roosevelt left New York at 5 o'clock this afternoon from the Grand Central Station. There was a big crowd in the station when he arrived a few minutes before train time, and men and women crowded about the Colonel, many seeking the opportunity to shake his hand.

He is in fine trim for the strenuous day ahead of him tomorrow. The Colonel his close advisers realize that much may depend upon the manner in which the people of this section of the Middle West greet him and his doctrines.

With the Colonel's appearance in Detroit tomorrow the last stage of the fight to obtain the Republican Presidential nomination will be begun.

Edison Will Not Stump for Roosevelt

ORANGE, N. J., May 18.—Thomas A. Edison will not stump for Theodore Roosevelt or any one else. That was made very clear by Mr. Edison himself, this morning. It was reported that the inventor and admirer of the Colonel would take to the stump one week before the conventions and tell the people of America what he thinks of the man who he says represents the highest type of Americanism.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Remarkable values are now being offered in

Tailor-made Suits

including a number of the new effects in Sports and Country Suits. The materials and workmanship in these Suits are excellent, although the prices are extremely moderate.

An interesting Offering for to-day (Friday) and to-morrow will comprise several of

THE LATER SPRING STYLES IN WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADES
specially priced . . . . at $22.50

Fifth Avenue, New York

Annual
Clearance Sale
The Famous
Mme. Irène Corsets
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

The latest styles and newest designs made of high grade fabrics that we are discontinuing, also samples of our Wholesale Department.

We offer them at these phenomenally low prices:

$6.00 to $7.00	CORSETS	3.00 and 3.50
$8.00 to $10.00	"	4.00 and 4.50
$10.00 to $12.00	"	5.00
$12.00 to $14.00	"	6.00
$16.00 to $30.00	"	8.00, 10.00 and 12.00

Every Corset Carefully Fitted.
All Sizes.

Latest styles in Tricot and Elastic Corsets, also Tricotine and Hand-made Soutien-Gorges.

Positively No Goods Sent on Approval, Credited or Exchanged.

518 Fifth Ave., Bet. 43d and 44th Sts.

SIGN THIS PROTEST
VOTE FOR BETTER PICTURES

Paramount Pictures
The Trademark of Quality and Cleanliness.

MOTION pictures are a power for good or evil, depending on the kind of pictures shown.

You should have something to say about the kind of pictures in your local theatre.

If you want clean, wholesome, quality pictures, join with others of the better class people in a strenuous protest against sensational pictures of harmful influence.

Sign the protest blank below and leave it at the box office of your favorite theatre.

I am a Protest and a Request
Leave me at the box office.

I am opposed to sensational and suggestive pictures. I want the best. I would like to see Paramount Pictures. I will support you in any conscientious effort toward bigger, cleaner, better pictures.

Name .....

Address .....
C-29

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS
Of Exceptional Style and Character
At $25

We take pride in inviting men, who are particular about their clothing, to come and try on some of these $25 Suits.

Young men will like the narrow high-notch lapels, with the soft roll, to the second button; and the silk linings.

More conservative men will like the sturdy, durable quality of the hard-finished worsteds, in neat patterns, lined with cool alpaca.

Whatever the taste—unfinished worsteds, tweeds, flannels, fancy mixtures, stripes, checks, plaids — assortments are complete, and an extra measure of excellence for the price.

We are particularly anxious for you to see the Suits at $25.

But, choose where you will, from $18.50 to $40, and you are certain of the best style, the best quality and the best fit that the money will buy.

Fourth Floor.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Label in a Suit of Clothes

is often the standard by which its quality is measured. Many a man often spends a great deal more for an ordinary suit merely because of a certain label it bears.

The Macy label in a man's suit means "Excellence" in every possible sense of the word. There's the excellence of the materials of which the suit is made—they are the pride of American mills. Then the linings—of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired. As to the styles and smartness of lines, Macy Suits are up to the minute, without going to extremes. You will find them in the best of company, worn by men who are known to dress well.

Suits for Men & Young Men at $19.75

The price is an item of prime importance in a Macy suit. Bought for spot cash and sold in the same manner, by a store that is known for its tremendous purchasing power, a selling price is figured out that is stripped of every superfluous overhead expense, and the result is that you can get here a suit of excellent quality and style for less money than elsewhere. We stand ready to prove this to your satisfaction.

There are 1-, 2- and 3-button English Sacks, graceful and close fitting, stylish "pinch-back" Norfolks, with patch pockets and narrow lapels, and more conservative styles to suit men of affairs. Full, half or quarter lined, some with silk. Compare Macy Suits in materials, designs, lining and workmanship with suits sold elsewhere at prices much higher.

Plenty of Suits for Men & Young Men
$16.75
Very attractive and up-to-date models in a variety of styles and materials that are sure to please.

Correct Styles in Men's Golf Suits
$19.75
Smart attractive models that are well tailored in cheviots or homespuns. Either long or knickerbocker trousers.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS
in Tailor-made Suits

Groups of high-cost models in very late styles—reproduced from exclusive importations—of fine serges—twills—gabardines—heather mixtures—summer velours and smart checks.

at $35—$45—$55 *Formerly $55 to $85*

Smart Hats Tailored and Outing Styles *Formerly $18 and $25* - - - at $10

EXPERIENCE

We have been in the building business sixteen years; we have built all sorts of buildings, from railroad stations to skyscrapers; we have worked for some of the biggest property owners in this country; and we have encountered and solved about every species of problem that a building operation can develop.

If you have a building to erect, tap the reservoir of our experience!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HARPS

The Highest Technical Skill

is required to produce that complex yet most beautiful instrument.

LYON & HEALY are the MASTER HARP MAKERS

A complete line of their unrivaled instruments together with a splendid assortment of

THE CLARK IRISH HARPS

are on exhibition in our warerooms.

HARP PLAYING

is a very lucrative profession for young women.

A young harpist often finds herself in demand as a soloist in Concerts and in Churches and also as an accompanist.

The harp is easier to learn than either the violin or the piano.

Harps for Rent

Catalogue free for the asking.
Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan.
Prices range from $75 to $1,600.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

FOWNES SILK GLOVES FOR MEN

Stylish, comfortable and sanitary. Worn by good dressers when heavier gloves are too warm.

Ideal for travelling.

Fownes quality and Fownes name in every pair.

Double-tipped.

Ask your dealer.

ANTI-GARBAGE PARTY HAS LAND AFTER RAID

Thirteen Spend Night in Richmond Jail Following Visit of the Police.

SAY THEY WERE SHANGHAIED

Twin Watchmen Following "Kidnapping" Again in Possession of Marshy Tract on Staten Island.

Raid followed raid early yesterday morning in the controversy over the possession of the 175-acre tract of marsh land on which it is proposed to erect a garbage plant in the Arthur Kills, along the North Shore of Staten Island, near Mariner's Harbor. As the net result of the activities of the various parties, thirteen "raiders" spent last night in the Richmond County Jail at Port Richmond, and the land returned to the physical possession of the anti-garbage party, whose leader, Edward P. Doyle of Port Richmond, bought it from Letitia Rourke of Massachusetts.

According to the stories told yesterday by those who took part in the various activities, there were midnight trips across the bay in launches, landing parties armed with shotguns "kidnapping" and "shanghaiing," and finally arrests, followed by commitments to jail.

Mr. Doyle gave his son, Roger Doyle, a quitclaim deed to the property and a barbed-wire fence was erected about it. A shack was built and James and William Farmer, seventy-one-year-old twins, were installed as watchmen. J. Sterling Drake, a real estate operator of 29 Broadway, is said to have given Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue an option on the property, on which they were to build the garbage plant.

As published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, the Farmers said they had been kidnapped in the dead of night by a number of men, who took them in a launch to Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, and there turned them loose, threatening them with death or serious injury if they returned to the property. The Farmers notified the Ninth Branch Detective Bureau of their "kidnapping" shortly after midnight yesterday morning, and this brought about the last raid of the day.

Lieutenant Glavin of the Ninth Branch received the message of the aged watchmen, and Sergeant John P. Smith, Detectives Ackerman and McKettrick, and Policeman Carter were sent to investigate in the launch of Harbor A. They arrived at the marsh land to find the tide out, and their launch was promptly stuck in the mud some distance from the shack in which fifteen members of the "raiders" were shivering around the stove.

This was at 4 A. M., and one hour later the police waded through the mud and met the fifteen men coming. The police resented their friendly overtures and informed them that they were under arrest, and bundled them into the launch and took them to the West Brighton Police Station, where they were detained until about 9:30 o'clock, when they faced Magistrate Samuel Evins. Before leaving the police found three shotguns and two boxes of shells.

It was found that they had been arrested on the complaint of Roger Doyle, who charged them with unlawful entry. Magistrate Evins held the men in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday. George Stewart, one of the prisoners, and said to be the man who hired the others, asserted that they were all employed by J. Sterling Drake, and were acting for him in taking possession of the property.

The men gave their names to the police as George Stewart of Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn; John Smith of Bayonne, James Meady of Henry Street, Brooklyn; Charles Arros, William E. Edwards, Charles Williams, Edward Kelly and William Fell of Brooklyn, John Manning of Washington Avenue, Jersey City; William Kelly of Franklin Street, Brooklyn; John Marsh of the Bronx, John Lucas, John Reilt, Arthur Goyett, and Charles Lester of New York City.

When their bail was fixed, Lester telephoned to James A. Turley, a lawyer, of the Woolworth Building, who sent his brother, George Turley, to bail him out. Mr. Turley arrived at the Magistrate's Court shortly before the men were sent to Port Richmond and went into executive session with the Magistrate, with the result that he was able to bail out both Goyett and Lester for $100 apiece, giving cash bail.

"We were told that we could make $6 apiece for a few hours' work," Lester said, "and that all we'd have to do was to take a sail in a launch and pull up a barbed wire fence.

"Goyett and I were in Fred Smith's bakery and restaurant at 80 Sixth Avenue early yesterday afternoon when he got an order for 200 sandwiches and 40 quarts of coffee. We helped carry the food down to Pier 6, East River, where we saw Drake, Thomas Graham, a real estate man of 52 Broadway, and William A. Martin. The others were there also. Goyett and I heard of a trip across the bay, and some one suggested that we come along. I saw that Drake had a roll of money that would most choke an elephant. Well, there were about twenty of us, and the launch was very crowded. We started, and before long something went wrong with the engine, and then we put into Morse's Basin, on the Brooklyn waterfront, and all got out. They got a big launch then, and we all made a fresh start. We reached the property about 6 o'clock. By this time we were told that we were to take possession of the property, and when the police came at about 5 the next morning we were to turn it over to them. They told us that the police were our friends, but they did not seem to be when they arrested us.

"After the old watchmen were put aboard our launch we all went ashore to the house, and Martin, with several others, went away in the launch. At 5 o'clock in the morning the police landed, and with them was Roger Doyle, who asked us what we were doing there and told us that he was the owner of the property. The cops told us that we'd have to come along, and we halled up the house and went with them. We never thought that we were going to act like pirates, and the men who hired us ought to be ashamed of themselves. What's more, we did not get our $6 apiece they promised us."

Mr. Gaffney said that his firm had nothing to do with the raids, and that they were only the purchasers of the property.

It is not known what the next move will be, but late last night the two old watchmen were again in possession of the property, and this time, they said, they did not intend to be surprised by any raiding party.

At a meeting in the Curtis High School at St. George yesterday afternoon, 175 of the leading women of Staten Island formed the "Anti-Garbage League for Women." Henry P. Morrison, Commissioner of Public Works, who is acting Borough President in the absence of President Van Name, addressed the women, and said that Russian autocracy at its worst could not equal the action of the city in forcing the garbage plant on Staten Island.

WOMEN IN GARBAGE FIGHT.

200 on Staten Island Organize to Oppose Disposal Plant.

Backing the men in the fight against the garbage "dump" on Staten Island, about 200 of the best known women of Richmond Borough yesterday afternoon met in the Staten Island Academy Lyceum and organized the Anti-Garbage League, electing Mrs. Charles Simonson as Chairman.

The women expect to have meetings in various parts of the borough for the purpose of interesting women in the movement against the "dump" and also for the purpose of obtaining 50,000 names to a petition which is to be sent to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, against bringing the garbage from the five boroughs to Richmond. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. E. D. Wisely, Mrs. H. A. Hilliyer, and Mrs. H. R. Montgomery.

ENGRAVERS' PRICES LIKELY TO ADVANCE

Promised Dissolution of Their Board of Trade Brings No Relief to Customers.

NO PROFITS, THEY SAY

War Costs of Materials Held Responsible for Conditions Obtaining in the Business.

Those who expected any change in prices on account of the announcement of the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade to the District Attorney that what was deemed by the District Attorney's office to be an illegal combination would be dissolved have been thus far disappointed. So far as could be learned yesterday there has been no change in prices, and if those who have cherished these expectations continue to hold them they are likely to have another disappointment—any change will probably mean higher prices.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday, when asked if any further action would be taken if prices continued to be uniform, he had nothing to say about it at present.

C. H. Daggett of The American Press Association said:

"We have not made any change yet, because we have not had time. I am at work on a new scale now. We shall go carefully into every cost, and when we get the scale arranged we shall put it into effect. Others may copy this scale. If they do, we can't help it. Some may cut under it. If they do, I don't see how they can stand it long.

"As a matter of fact, we haven't been making any money. At the end of the year the profits did not show up, when everything was counted. An advance in price was necessary. I think the result of this will be higher prices instead of lower, because charges now will be based accurately on cost of material and labor.

"On account of this situation and the changes going on continuously, the man who does business in photo-engraving by guesswork will find himself in increasing difficulties. Some of the material used has advanced 1,200 per cent. since the war began. The increase in the price of zinc amounts to 240 per cent.; copper, 46 per cent.; mercury bichloride, 606 per cent.; hydroquinone, 770 per cent.

"I should say the average advance in material would be around 250 per cent. Then there is the cost of labor. We expect to have to face in a short time the question of higher wages."

Mr. Daggett said he understood that the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade would be disbanded. There was no one at the offices of the board in the Metropolitan Building yesterday afternoon.

"We are going to make our prices without consideration of what anybody else charges," continued Mr. Daggett. "We shall do business on an individual basis. I do not think there was ever any real agreement as to prices, but always price-cutting prevailed."

At the office of the Powers Photo-Engraving Company the same opinion was held; that any change in prices would probably be higher instead of lower.

"We are still abiding by the old schedule," it was said. "We are at work on a new one, which will be scientifically based on cost, to which we will add a fair profit before putting it into effect. As I understand it, the agreement with the District Attorney was that in the future there would be no agreed scale of prices among us, and we intend to abide by that agreement.

"I think the Board of Trade will probably be kept together to serve us in other ways."

SCORES PATRIOTIC TOAST.

Princeton Trustee Disapproves of "My Country, Right or Wrong."

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., May 18.—Characterizing the phrase, "my country, right or wrong," as a damnable toast of some patriotic Americans, the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., in an address here today, termed right living the only supreme test of preparedness. The New Jersey minister, who is a Trustee of Princeton University, delivered the commencement address of the National Training School, a negro college.

"What you and I need as individuals and what our nation needs most of all in order to be prepared to meet the crisis of life is not guns but character," declared Dr. Morgan.

A woman in New York State whose name was not divulged was anonymously referred to as the biggest contributor of the budget of $323,000 of the negro college. Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Air Line railway, donated money enough to the institution to defray expenses of painting the campus buildings.

"TAP DAY" AT YALE.

Three Senior Societies Choose Their Members with Campus Ceremonies.

NEW HAVEN, May 18.—Yale's historic "tap day" ceremonies, at which forty-five men are annually elected to three senior societies, furnished few surprises today. The exercises, as usual, were held on the college campus.

Skull and Bones, the oldest of the societies, elected a number of prominent athletes, among them being Harry W. Le Gore, the football and baseball star; John W. Overton, the runner, and E. N. Harriman, stroke of the crew. The latter is a son of the late E. H. Harriman. Another election to "Bones" was H. S. Fenimore Cooper, a grandson of the author James Fenimore Cooper. Cooper is a member of the relay team which recently equaled the world's record.

Spencer Pumpelly, baseball pitcher, who was considered sure of election to one of the societies, refused to go on the campus with his classmates. An election to Skull and Bones was refused by George M. Murray of Plainfield, N. J., who later accepted an election to Wolf's Head. An election to Scroll and Key was refused by Albert W. Olsen of Glenbrook, Conn., Manager of the football team, who later went to "Bones."

The following were tapped in the order named:

SKULL AND BONES—Prescott S. Bush, Columbus; John W. Overton, Nashville; Henry P. Isham, Chicago; Harry W. Le Gore, La Gore, Md.; Oliver B. Cunningham, Evanston, Ill.; Knight Woolley, Brooklyn; Edward Noel; Samuel S. Duryee, New York; Alfred R. Bellinger, Syracuse; Frank P. Shepard, Jr., St. Paul; Henry S. Fenimore Cooper, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Henry N. Mallon, Cincinnati; William E. Sedgwick James, New York; Albert W. Olsen, Glenbrook, Conn.; Kenneth B. Simpson, New York.

SCROLL AND KEY—Dudley H. Mudge, St. Paul; Robert P. Pflieger, Ghent, Belgium; Littleton B. Punrell, Gould, N. Y.; Meizer M. Whittlesey, Pittsfield; Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., South Orange; Stanley W. Burke, Plainfield, N. J.; Robert G. Rhett, Jr., Charleston; Henry E. Coe, Jr. New York; Samuel W. Meek, Jr., Richmond; Samuel S. Walker, New York; Francis R. Blossom, Chicago; Lawrence N. Murray, New York; Kenneth O'Brien, New York; Stewart H. Clement, Buffalo; Richard Bentley, Chicago.

WOLF'S HEAD—Oliver B. Jenning, New York; Austin Dunham, Hartford; Heaton I. Treadway, Stockbridge; Henry Landon, Jr., New York; John R. Shepley, St. Louis; Donald M. Blodgett, Bridgeport; John McHenry, Jr., Owing's Mills, Md.; William Adams, Jr., Lawrence, L. I.; Franklin E. Waite, Adams, N. Y.; George M. Murray, Plainfield, N. J.; Dumaresq Spencer, Highland Park, Ill.; Henry Carter, Williamstown, Mass.; Henry T. Donahoe, Seattle; Edgar G. Crossman, Lisbon, N. H.; Charles M. Stewart, Eccleston, Md.

PHONE PIONEER MAIN 6900 Over 37 Th Year

51 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn,
At Nevins St. Subway Station

We guarantee your silver or other valuable packages against fire or theft in our safe deposit vaults at nominal rates. A $500 package for 50c per month. (Higher valuation same proportionate charge.) Packages called for and delivered.

Phone or write.
Private Safes $3.00 Per Year.

FIRE PROOF VAULTS FOR VALUABLES THIEF PROOF

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

ON VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Unrestricted Public Sale
This (Friday) Afternoon
and AFTERNOONS of Tomorrow (Sat.)
and the 22d, 23d and 24th at 2:30.
This (Friday) Evening
& EVENINGS of the 22d, 23d and 24th at 8 o'Clock
The Charles E. Locke Collection of
Old Lowestoft, Wedgwood, Bennington, Leeds, Staffordshire, Copper and Silver Lustre and other Early English China, Sevres Porcelain, Old French, German and Anglo-American China, Historical Plates and other interesting Specimens, Old Pewter, Ancient Fire Arms and other Weapons, Antique Colonial and other Furniture, Oriental Rugs, Old and Modern Paintings.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

KAVANAUGH KNIT

Men Who Work—

Men who work hard to earn a dollar, know that the cool underwear that protects and wears so well is

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

The Comfortable Underwear

No pinch—no sticky feeling, always uniform, from Kavanaugh made yarn and thread. Costs but 50c a garment. Ask your dealer.

Kavanaugh Knitting Co., Inc., *Makers*
Waterford, N. Y.

Liggett's RIKER-HEGEMAN Stores

Eastman Kodaks, Cameras and Films at Cut Prices

$3.00 Brownie Camera No. 2A	2.55
$6.00 Vest Pocket Kodak	5.10
$27.50 Folding Autographic Kodak No. 3A, with automatic shutter	23.38
$2.00 Brownie Camera No. 2	1.70
$6.00 Folding Brownie No. 2, Autographic	5.10
$8.00 Folding Brownie No. 2A, Autographic	6.80
$15.00 Kodak, No. 1, Jr.; Ball-Bearing Shutter	12.75

Eastman Films

2¼x3¼, roll of 6	18c
1¼x2¼, roll of 6	13c
1¼x2¼, roll of 12	23c
2¼x4¼, roll of 6	23c
2¼x4¼, roll of 12	45c
3¼x5½, roll of 6	36c
3¼x5½, roll of 10	63c
3¼x4¼, roll of 6	32c
3¼x4¼, roll of 12	63c

Good Days For Kodaking

¶ Spring is here—what an opportune time to load up your kodak and get out in the open.
¶ With the sun shining brightly in the country, in the city, and in your home, the conditions are ideal for "snap-shot" picture taking.
¶ If you own a kodak, let us load it for you today.
¶ If you are not so fortunate, a Liggett Riker-Hegeman Drug Store can supply you with one at a very small cost.
¶ Bring your films to us to be developed and printed. We can save you time, money, and a whole lot of worry.

Prices on Developing, Printing and Enlarging

DEVELOPING ROLL FILMS	Roll of 6	Roll of 10 or 12
2¼x3¼	10c	10c
2½x4¼	10c	10c
2⅛x4⅛	10c	10c
3¼x3¼	10c	10c
3¼x4¼	10a	15c
3¼x5½	10c	15c
4 x5	10c	15c & 20c

PRINTING	Unmounted Each	Mounted Each
2¼x3¼ or smaller	3c	4c
2½x4¼	4c	5c
3¼x3¼	4c	5c
3¼x4¼	5c	6c
3¼x5½	5c	6c
4 x5	5c	6c
4¼x6½	8c	11c
5 x7	8c	11c

ENLARGEMENTS	Black & White Each	Sepia Each
3¼x3¼ or smaller	25c	35c
4 x5	35c	35c
5 x7	35c	45c
6½x8¼	40c	50c
8 x10	40c	50c
3¼x5½, De Luxe	40c	50c
4 x5	40c	50c
5 x7	60c	75c
6½x8¼	1.00	1.50

Peroxide Tooth Paste

Cleanses, whitens, polishes and preserves the teeth, heals and hardens the gums; has a refreshing and agreeable flavor.
LARGE SIZE TUBE,
25c

FANCY BOX CANDY

Liggett's Elect Package An exquisite assortment of rolled cream fruit centes. Chocolate dipped whole nuts, whole fruits, honey nougat, pure cream caramels, malted milk mellows, caramel nut creams and many others.
Half-Pound Box, 40c. Pound Box, 80c

Liggett's Fruit Cordials Box contains 32 pieces assorted peach, pineapple, strawberry and cherry centers. The fruit floats in delicious, rich liquid cream, heavy chocolate coating. Pound Box $1

GOOD STATIONERY

Symphony Lawn An exceptionally choice box of high grade stationery. Exclusive in design, attractive in appearance. 24 sheets of fine fabric finish, 24 envelopes of latest shape to match Price 50c

Buy Your Writing Paper by the Pound

Lord Baltimore Linen Box containing one pound (90 sheets) fine quality pure white linen finish writing paper. The "pound" way is the economical way to buy paper. We have envelopes to match Price 25c

For Your Catarrh

Rexall MUCU-TONE

A reliable remedy for general catarrhal conditions. Contains no harmful or habit forming drugs. Acts as a tonic and alterative and increases the appetite.

PRICES 50c. AND $1.00

RIKER'S CATARRHAL CREAM

For the relief of colds, running at the eyes and nose, nasal catarrh, hay fever, etc. Put up in convenient collapsible tubes with nasal tip.
PRICE, 25c.

These goods for sale in stores having cigar departments.

20 NATURAL CIGARETTES FREE Friday and Saturday

Package of 20 Natural Cigarettes GIVEN FREE with every package of 50 Natural Cigarettes sold at.. **57c**

Reduced Prices on Imported Cigars

Carolina, Puritanos	13c	Carolina, Perfectos	23c
Manuel Garcia, Puritanos	13c	Coronas, Perfectos	23c
Partagas, Puritanos	13c	Manuel Garcia, Perfectos	23c
Punch, Puritanos	13c	Hoyo de Monterey, Perfectos	23c
Romeo and Juliet, Puritanos	13c	Romeo and Juliet, Perfectos	23c
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ROFRANO HID IN CITY FOR EIGHT MONTHS

Lived in Washington Square and Did Business Weekly in Jersey City.

RODE ON CARS AND FERRY

Montimagno, Brought from Death House, Corroborates Fennimore on Gaimari Murder Plot.

An old-fashioned house in Washington Square, only a few yards away from where he surrendered to District Attorney Swann, was reported yesterday to have been the place where ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, under indictment for murder, concealed himself for the eight months he was a fugitive. He spent one week at a little inn in the Catskills, from which he returned to the same house in Washington Square, where his security was never disturbed, and he went to Jersey City to meet friends once a week.

Rofrano lived in Washington Square with a friend with whom he shared an equity in the house, it is said. Many Italians lived in that particular corner of the square—and if some of them were aware of his presence, as they must have been, they guarded his secret faithfully. From the window of the room which he occupied in one of the upper stories of the house Rofrano could look down into the street and see pass many policemen and detectives who were supposed to be exerting every effort to capture him.

At least once a week he went to Jersey City, where in conference with friends he would direct the conduct of his business affairs. It is said these meetings took place every Saturday. He would go to Jersey City by way of the Fort Lee Ferry, riding up and down on each side of the river in the cars in broad daylight.

Two friends always met him in Jersey City, one going by way of a downtown ferry and the other coming around by Hoboken. The three would have luncheon together, discuss and adjust Rofrano's affairs, and then disperse, returning to New York City by the same route that they had come to the conference.

In December, when a mortgage he held on a piece of property in New York became due, Rofrano went to the Catskills for a short stay, and the friend with whom he lived on Washington Square conducted the transactions involving the mortgage. This took four days. He then telegraphed Rofrano that the coast was clear, and Rofrano returned to the seclusion of Washington Square.

It could not be learned definitely yesterday whether any members of his family, who continued to live at 9 Oliver Street, ever visited him on Washington Square. If this was so, no pains were taken to trail them, even though a reward of $7,000 was offered for Rofrano's capture, and if the police had any suspicion that he was concealing himself on Washington Square, it became certain yesterday that nothing was done even to scare Rofrano.

Aside from checking up on the evidence against Rofrano, the District Attorney's office began a new line of investigation yesterday into the murder of Mike Gaimari. Gaetano Montimagno, the young Italian who was brought down from the death house on a special writ, testified before the Grand Jury for more than an hour and a half, after which he was returned to Sing Sing.

What he said not only corroborated the confession of Frank Fennimore as to the complicity of Rofrano in the Gaimari murder, but also implicated two other men, who may be indicted early next week for murder in the first degree. Neither of them heretofore has been mentioned as a prominent figure in the actual plot to slay Tom Foley's lieutenant because of his political opposition to Rofrano.

Montimagno repeated to the Grand Jury the same story which he had told, before going into the Grand Jury room, to ex-Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, and to Father William E. Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison. According to his story, he was to receive $250 for the murder of Gaimari, and received every assurance that abundant funds would be raised for his defense and plenty of evidence would be manufactured to save him from the electric chair. Relying on all these promises, he never realized until the day that he was actually sentenced to the chair that he was in any danger of paying with his life for the murder that he had committed, he said.

The District Attorney's office yesterday learned the name of a new witness, not an accomplice in the murder, who will be called upon to corroborate the confessions of Fennimore and Montimagno when the Grand Jury meets again next Monday.

MRS. WAITE VISITS SWANN.

Goes to Office Preparatory to Testifying Against Husband.

Mrs. Clara E. Waite, wife of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, visited the District Attorney's office yesterday and amplified the information which she has given to representatives of the office on previous occasions.

In preparation for the trial of Dr. Waite, which begins next Monday, it was considered advisable by Assistant District Attorney Dooling that Mrs. Waite should become accustomed to the atmosphere of the Criminal Courts Building.

This was one of the objects of her visit. She was accompanied by her brother, Percy Peck of Grand Rapids. In her conference with Assistant District Attorney Dooling she manifested no reluctance to testify against her husband when he is tried for poisoning her father, John E. Peck.

FIRE IN NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

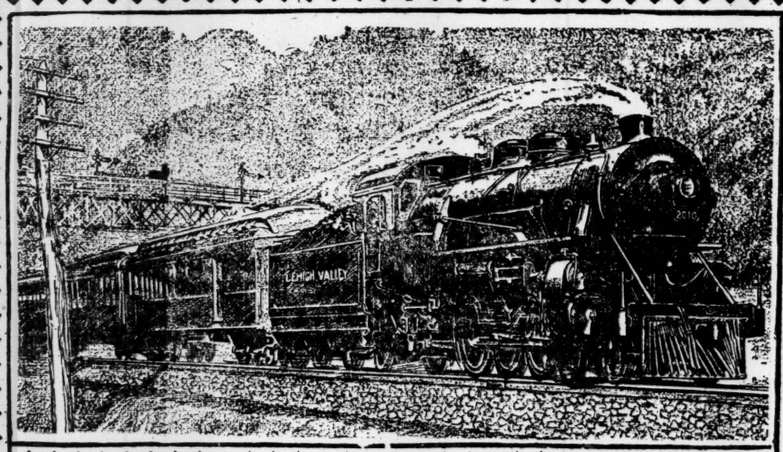
Shipfitters' Shop Destroyed by Flames of Unknown Origin.

NORFOLK, Va., May 18.—Fire of unknown origin tonight destroyed the Norfolk Navy Yard's ship fitters' shop with its machinery and equipment, and slightly damaged the adjoining boilermakers' and plumbers' shops.

The entire plant was threatened, the flames soon getting beyond the control of the yard's fire-fighting force and raging until the Portsmouth department joined in the fight.

Allies to Enter Dye Industry.

PARIS, May 18.—It is stated that one of the results of the recent visit to Rome of M. Clementel, French Minister of Commerce, was an agreement to form a Franco-British-Italian company for the extensive manufacture of aniline dyes, says a dispatch to the Journal des Debats from Turin.



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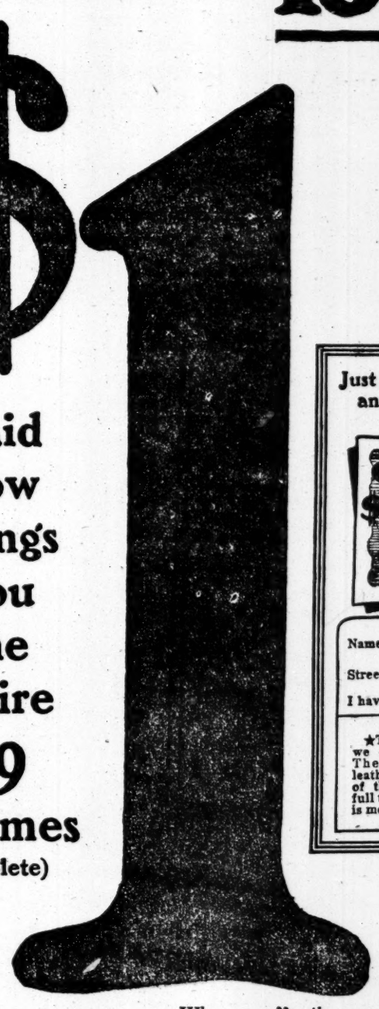

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W. B. HOLTON REPLIES TO BIGGS'S CRITICISM

Calls Inclusion of Laboratory Item Example of Invisible Government by Committee.

STILL PLEADS FOR DELAY

Says Co-ordination of Research Work Should Be Carried Further Before Action Is Taken.

W. B. Holton, Jr., Assistant Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, yesterday replied to the attack made upon him by State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs because Mr. Holton requested Governor Whitman to veto an appropriation of $65,000 for additions at Albany to the laboratory service of the State Department of Health. The health officials resented Mr. Holton's advice that anthrax be studied at the State cancer research laboratory at Buffalo.

"What first called our attention to the new laboratory was that it was not included in the department requests submitted to Governor Whitman by Dr. Biggs and transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature with his annual message," said Mr. Holton to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. "The appearance of this item in the appropriation bill is another example of invisible Government by legislative committees.

"Whether or not there is a fundamental difference between anthrax and cancer, which seems to be the theme of Dr. Biggs's reply, begs the question. The point was made that the State already has a number of research laboratories and one institute, all occupied in various kinds of research work. The fact that the Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases in Buffalo has confined its efforts thus far to a study of cancer cannot be used to deny the fact that the legislation which originally established this institution recognized that its activities could and should be enlarged to include research into the causes and treatment of other diseases. May I quote from Article XVIII., Section 340, of the Public Health Law, which established the Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, under the title, 'Objects and Purposes of the Institute':

The direction of research work in whole or in part toward malignant diseases other than cancer shall not be a violation of the conditions of the grants made, under the provisions of which this article is a part.

"This section wherever in other parts it refers to cancer always speaks of the work as 'cancer and allied diseases,' or 'malignant and allied diseases.'

"My letter questioned the advisability of establishing a laboratory without first full consideration having been given to work in the same general field now carried on by other State organizations. I quote from my letter.

The fact that there are so many questions involved in the discussion of laboratory research and special health studies which never have been fully discussed in considering the laboratory problem is in itself one of the strongest arguments for a delay in this question. * * * I might add that the undercurrent of my feeling in all of this discussion of laboratories is that the problem never has been given adequate consideration as a Statewide, interdepartmental problem.

"We in this State are too prone to think of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities as separate entities which inherently must be isolated from the State as an administrative agency of government. My reference to the need for closer co-ordination in this kind of work was based on innumerable examples of duplication in inspectional and laboratory service of cities with State departments. These are matters of record, not of my opinion."

WILSON TO OPEN WAR SHOW.

Signal Will Start Military Tournament at Sheepshead Bay.

The military tournament at Sheepshead Bay, which is to continue all of next week, will begin tomorrow at 2:30 P. M. President Wilson, from the White House in Washington, will push the button that will open the preparedness show to the public. At noon 1,500 National Guardsmen will go on duty there for the period of the tournament.

The entire Guard of the city will be mobilized on Sunday, all of the troops being transported to the tournament in automobiles. More than 2,000 machines will be used in the mobilization, which is expected to break all National Guard records for speed in getting from various points in the city to the place of concentration. Major Gen. O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard, will direct the movement. Here are some of the events for tomorrow:

Shelter tent pitching, one-mile relay race (mounted,) army and Red Cross dogs trailing and attacking highwayman, barn-door contest (mounted,) border raid and surprise attack, cavalry, artillery, infantry engineers, and signal corps participating; exhibition drill by the Highlanders, infantry, cavalry and artillery attack; naming four aeroplanes under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, wall scaling, 100-yard rescue race, review of the troops, daylight fireworks, arrival of aeroplanes from various bases in cross-country race.

NIGHT.

Searchlight drills, night signaling, combat exercises, cavalry, artillery, and infantry participating; trench lights used in the foreign fronts, pyrotechnic battleship and blow up.

The educational features of the tournament have interested the officials of the public schools, and a special day is to be designated for the school children of the city.

Included in the aviation program will be battles in the air between dirigibles and aeroplanes and skirmishing by aeroplanes. Locating aeroplanes by searchlight and the use of aero defense guns will be interesting features. There will also be altitude and speed trials and bomb-dropping competitions. There are twenty-eight events on the program of the Military Athletic League championships, and the star athletes of the various regiments will take part in these contests.

EXPLAINS WESCOTT'S CHOICE

President Writes to Gov. Fielder About St. Louis Nominating Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18. — President Wilson has written to Governor Fielder of New Jersey explaining that in insisting upon the selection of John W. Wescott to make his nominating speech at St. Louis, he did not mean to choose between the Attorney General and the Governor, but that he was merely carrying out an arrangement he had made with Mr. Wescott long ago. The President's letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 16, 1916.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:

I am sorry that any tangle should have occurred with regard to the arrangements for the nominating speech at the approaching National Convention. Certainly the action of the delegates was a natural expression of their confidence and admiration, and you may be sure that I should have considered it an honor to be put in nomination by you.

But the fact is that for weeks past, whenever I was asked by any of my friends who my personal choice was, I invariably replied, Judge Wescott. I can never forget the enthusiasm and generosity with which he undertook this duty four years ago, and it has always been my hope, if I should ever be nominated again, that he should undertake it. Before I learned of the action of the delegation, I had already written to him expressing this preference and begging him to put me in nomination.

I am sure that you will understand and will realize that it is not a choice of Judge Wescott in preference to yourself, but a long-standing choice from which my thought has never turned.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

HON. JAMES F. FIELDER,
GOVERNOR.
TRENTON, N. J.

WAR'S END TO TEST AMERICAN FINANCES

Banker Gives Warning That Nation Must Be Economically Prepared for New Era.

SEES EUROPE PROSTRATED

Low Wage and Low Profit Competition for World's Trade Expected from Nations at War.

The United States must be economically prepared to share its part of the burden to be thrown upon civilization by the European war when that conflict is ended was the warning sounded by James H. Manning yesterday when he spoke as retiring President of the State Savings Banks Association, which closed its twenty-third annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore. The war, he said, would leave this country with new problems and conditions. The financiers and business men of the United States must adjust themselves to new conditions.

"One year ago," said Mr. Manning, "I ventured the opinion that such prosperity as the country had never known was then in sight. Returns of the country's national banks showing conditions on March 7, 1916, prove that financial prosperity and strength in the United States are greater than ever before and are still rising. Never was money so plentiful. Discount banks under the Federal Reserve system have more cash than they can readily use. In the savings banks and trust companies there are similar conditions.

"In the year 1915, compared with 1914, net railroad earnings increased 20 per cent., merchandise exports 68 per cent., gold imports 661 per cent., bank clearings 21 per cent., and iron production 28 per cent. Every one knows that this cannot continue, for after the war Europe will be compelled to curtail purchases abroad, ordering only that which is absolutely indispensable. In order to sell products abroad they will be forced to reduce wages and profits to the minimum. How this will affect the United States, with its inflated costs, and how best to prepare for the changed conditions, is one of the many problems that will soon confront us.

"In Europe, with millions of men returning from the battlefields and other millions to be supported in their helplessness, wages are sure to come down and painful savings become the law of life. If after the war the workingmen of this country continue to have steady employment it will be by the use of domestic capital, and, as the shrewd, far-seeing James J. Hill has recently warned us, capital is likely to be a 'shy bird' for some time after the close of this frightful conflict."

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy Commissioner of Education, discussed the waste in the educational system not only of this, but of other States. He said that of 2,000,000 children enrolled in the schools of New York, 1,000,000 were defectives, in that they had some physical disability, such as imperfect sight or hearing. Of this number, he said 10,000 had incipient tuberculosis and would die within eight years. The cause was the failure to teach them the proper care of themselves.

"There is a tremendous waste," said Dr. Finegan, "and it will continue until every boy and girl receives vocational training and every one gets a chance to complete the studies in the elementary schools."

Following an address by M. W. Harrison and the report of the Executive Committee, memorials were presented on the deaths of Thomas M. Mulry, late President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and David H. Hoyt, formerly President of the Monroe County Savings Bank.

These officers were elected: President, Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; First Vice President, John M. Satterfield, President of the American Savings Bank of Buffalo; Second Vice President, Samuel A. Beach, President of the Rome Savings Bank of Rome; Third Vice President, Martin J. Naachtman, President of the Albany Exchange Savings Bank of Albany; Treasurer, Walter S. Rose, Secretary of the Union Savings Bank of Patchogue, and Secretary, Hollis H. Searles, Cashier of the Prudential Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Macauley Heads Booksellers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18. — Ward Macauley of Detroit was elected President of the American Booksellers' Association today at the executive session of the association here. Others elected were: First Vice President, Walter S. Lewis, Philadelphia; Second Vice President, F. G. Melcher, Indianapolis; Third Vice President, Louis A. Keating, Brooklyn; Secretary, Walter McKee, Detroit; Treasurer, Eugene L. Herr, Lancaster, Penn.; Executive Committee, John C. Kidd, Cincinnati; Christopher G. Grauer, Buffalo; Charles E. Butler, New York; Luther H. Carey, Boston, and H. V. Korner, Cleveland.

ETHICAL CULTURISTS DINE.

Percival Chubb of St. Louis Calls New York Un-American.

The fortieth anniversary dinner, commemorating the foundation of the Ethical Culture Society, was held last night at the Hotel Astor, with more than 800 members of the organization from various parts of the country present. Dr. D. S. Muzzey, Associate Leader of the New York body, was toastmaster, and introduced Dr. Algernon Crapsey, a former Episcopal Minister in Albany, who resigned to become identified with the Ethical Culture movement, as principal speaker. Dr. Crapsey deplored the loss of leadership in the churches of the world, and stated that both priest and apostle had lost their leadership. The membership of the Ethical Culture Society had increased on that account, he said, as true leadership was to be found in its fold.

Dr. Felix Adler, who was the last speaker, said in a brief speech, that it was the good will shown by members of the society which had made the celebration of the fortieth anniversary a complete success thus far. There will be two more meetings of the convention, he said. Percival Chubb, leader of the St. Louis Society, advocated what he termed the baptism of the Ethical Society into a national movement. "New York is un-American," he said. "It has less continental mindedness about it than any of the Western cities. I have been greatly amused at the feelings of New York members as to American cosmopolitanism, but I hope that here may be launched this movement. As the mother society of the movement it has the burden of nationalization on its shoulders." He said that the ethical movement sought for religious democracy, that it had departed from the monarchism of theology just as the United States had deviated from political monarchism. Other speakers were A. R. Brubaker of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. L. Hamilton, Chicago; Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University; Mrs. Samuel Porter of Brooklyn, and George E. O'Dell, who recently came to this city from London.

No Movies in Cigar Stores Company.

At the offices of the United Cigar Stores Company denial was made yesterday that there was to be connection of any kind between that company and the reorganized Vitagraph Company, producers of motion pictures. The published statement connecting the two companies, it was stated, did not represent the future plans of the United Cigar Stores Company, which are to continue exclusively in its present business. It will not, through the Vitagraph Company or any other company, extend the advantages of its leases beyond its own necessities.

TO MANAGE ALLIES' BOOTH.

Four Prominent Women Chosen by Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Booth of the Nine Allies of the Allied Bazaar, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, the following were elected joint managers of the booth: Lady Colebrook, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Walter H. Maynard, and Mrs. C. H. Ditson.

Miss Marie Louise de Jadelaer, daughter of the Minister of State of Belgium, and the Baroness Marguerite Moncheur were present and were elected members of the committee. They will take an active part in the management of the booth.

Lady Colebrook, who worked for six months in the Vickers-Maxim works at Erith, near Woolwich, England, making munitions for the British Army, will give practical demonstrations on a lathe in the booth of the work she did for the British soldiers.

Many contributions were reported by the Donation Committee, which consists of Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, and Mrs. Dixon. Contributions should be sent to James A. Blair, Jr., the Booth of the Nine Allies, care of the National Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue.

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FINE-FITTING SUITS To Your Order $20

You'll find the many niceties of $30 and $45 Fifth Avenue workmanship, skill and style in our hand-tailored garments.

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COOK'S
Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne

It's not just the "pop" of the cork but what's back of the cork—life. It's not just the bubbles but what's in each of them—bouquet. It's not just that it's champagne but that it is delicious Cook's—the real flavor of the soul of the grape.

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The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

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ARE MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE DISCRIMINATING AND EXPERIENCED SMOKER OF HIGH GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES
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Judge for yourself—Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Fifteen Cents

The U. S. Government now is helping to develop Yellowstone and other National Parks. Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior is taking a lively interest in getting more citizens to see Yellowstone Park and our other national beauty spots, because our national scenic resources are properly conserved only when they are *used* by a maximum number of Americans.

An important part of the new government program is the publication of beautiful, authentic descriptions of our great playgrounds in booklets which soon will be ready for free distribution. Through the courtesy of the Interior Department the Union Pacific System will co-operate in the movement to increase travel to Yellowstone Park by reprinting the government book on this wonderland.

To all who send in their names this book will be mailed as soon as it is off the press, together with full information on how to reach the Yellowstone, rates, etc.

About two-thirds of all who visit the Park enter through the western gateway (Yellowstone Station), the Union Pacific entrance, because Colorado and Salt Lake City may be seen on the way without added expense, and also because this makes a convenient side trip on the way to California or the North Pacific Coast.

Send for free booklets about Yellowstone.

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MACKAYE MASQUE COSTUMES A TASK

Libraries and Art Collections Searched for Colors and Designs of Periods.

MUST COVER 25 CENTURIES

Boxes for the Great Pageant Sold at Auction, the First Going for $225.

Designing 500 different types of costume for the Shakespeare Masque to be held in the City College Stadium next week has been the task of Robert Edmond Jones, working with Mrs. John W. Alexander, Director. Mr. Jones designed the settings for Granville Barker's production of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," "The Devil's Garden," and other notable productions. He had to do the greater part of the work within a period of a few weeks.

To choose colors which would harmonize perfectly in a production of 1,500 participants; to have the costumes true to periods covered in a historical span of more than twenty-five centuries; to give character to the designs for individual parts—these are some of the considerations which Mr. Jones had to face.

The mere labor of making 500 different sketches is a large undertaking, but in addition Mr. Jones had to gather his historical data from original sources and then relate each costume with the color scheme which he and Joseph Urban, who arranged the settings, had agreed upon.

Efficiency in the Work.

To accomplish his task Mr. Jones organized his work like a modern business office. While several assistants—trained artists—were gathering from the Public Library, from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and from private art collections and libraries details from typical costumes of the different periods, other assistants were visiting scores of shops to select samples of colored fabrics, and Mr. Jones was going over them all carefully.

To get the effect of the ensemble, Mr. Jones had sketched for him hundreds of nudes of both sexes. The process of designing the costumes was one of putting clothes, piece by piece, on these nude figures with pencil and brush.

Mr. Jones was found recently working on the Renaissance period of the Masque.

"This lady," he said, picking up a figure, "is Jessica. She is traditionally Oriental in her characteristics, so I'll put a turban on her." He sketched a full headdress wrapped many times about her head. "And her hair stands out in bunches beneath," he added, suiting the action to the word.

On the table beside him were piles of books containing reproductions of the works of Renaissance painters, together with several dozen pencil sketches showing skirts and bodices and other details of the costumes. From these Mr. Jones selected in a moment his "motif," the full skirt which he described as "bunchy" and "puffy." "You see, Jessica is a luxurious and sensuous creature," he explained.

The Color Scheme.

Then came the color scheme. Mr. Jones reached out for a pile of two hundred different pieces of cloth, of all conceivable colors, which was lying at his left. From these he selected two or three. As a matter of fact, however, he had seen the orange and black in his mind from the moment he began to dress the nude sketch. The selection of fabrics was a search for the proper quality of goods as well as for the desired colors. For Jessica's costume the fabric had to be stiff and heavy in order to "bunch" and "puff." For the Greek costume, in which long straight lines were needed, a more delicate type of cloth was selected.

Mr. Jones then turned to the twenty or more little pots of color, already mixed, for the shades which were to be used in the Renaissance episode. From these he selected his orange and black and flame red and daubed each item of the costume once or twice with the proper hue. This sketch was then handed to an assistant to finish, and slips of the various fabrics were pinned to it to guide the costume maker in the execution of the design.

By this method of syndicating his work, Mr. Jones was able to design an important costume in ten minutes. His work was confined to the purely creative phases, and the other parts of it were left confidently in the hands of the expert assistants. Several hundred costume designs were thus completed within three weeks, sometimes as many as thirty a day.

Not Works of Art.

The costume designs which leave Mr. Jones's studio would not be regarded as works of art by the lay observer. They are sketchy and rough; the face of the figure is rarely shown. But these designs are quite clear to Mrs. Edith Bloodgood, who has made nearly all the Masque costumes in her shop.

Each of the eight episodes in the community interludes of the Masque is planned in a typical and striking color scheme. The costumes by themselves are simple, and cheap fabrics are used in making them. It was part of Mr. Jones's work to choose and combine them so that they will create a rich and brilliant effect when they are seen next week in the bowl of the Stadium.

"I have not tried to be historically accurate in my costumes," Mr. Jones explained. "If archaeological pedants come to the Masque I am afraid they will go away dissatisfied. Of course, I have used hundreds of details drawn from original sources. The Germanic episode, for instance, is based entirely on the drawings and paintings of Holbein and Dürer. But I use these details merely as motifs, or elements of design to give character to the costumes. It is not costume portraiture that I am aiming at, but a typical total effect. The costumes for the Dark Ages, for example, must be dark; for the Field and Cloth of Gold, they must be golden. I do not copy the costumes of the period, but idealize them.

"The work has been peculiarly difficult because of the conditions created by the war. Many colors are unobtainable, and we have had to cudgel our brains for some adequate substitute. It is a curious fact that the color which is now most difficult to obtain is the color of mourning—black."

Boxes Sold at Auction.

A few of the choice boxes were sold at auction yesterday at William A. Brady's Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Wilton Lackaye acted as auctioneer.

Jacob Wertheimer bought the first choice for a box for the opening night for $225. Other boxes were sold to Miss Billie Burke, Lee Harrison, and Mrs. Philip Lydig.

There will be a reception at the Stadium this afternoon for the participants of the Masque. The professional actors and actresses who will act in the Masque proper will attend, as well as the hundreds of persons from all parts of the city who are to take part in the interludes.

Percy MacKaye spoke yesterday on the Masque before the students of the City College. He referred to its community spirit and its relation to citizenship. He told the students that it was particularly fitting that the stadium of their college, a municipal institution, should be used for the performances.

Even the prominent professionals who were to take part in the Masque, Mr. MacKaye said, were not stars, but simply parts of the community organization. They, like the other participants, were simply citizens working toward the same end.

Mr. MacKaye explained the ideas underlying his conception of the Masque, and then read several selections from it, illustrating his development of the theme.

CHILDREN'S PAGEANT ARTISTIC

East Side Pupils Made Their Own Costumes and Acted Well.

Twelve hundred children of School Districts 6 and 7, on the east side, gathered yesterday afternoon in the large gymnasium of Public School 188, at Lewis and East Houston Streets, and in multicolored costumes designed after those worn in Shakespeare's plays paid their tribute in pageant to the great English master of poetry, tragedy, and comedy. The youth of many nations were represented under the one American roof, directed by I. Edwin Goldwasser, District Superintendent, who had urged the children on in the work of honoring Shakespeare since early last Fall, when plans were formulated for the Shakespearean tercentenary celebration on the east side.

The children made their own garments for the pageant, the 500 boys who participated doing the cutting of the cloth for their own costumes. The music was provided by a combined orchestra of 150 boys and girls. A large crowd of parents and teachers was present to see their little ones perform. The scenes were set with the purpose of taking the audience out of the present and into the spirit and atmosphere of Shakespeare's time, and while all the pictures which made up the scenery were historically correct, their arrangement was planned to heighten the general effect rather than with the idea of reproducing a specific locality.

The pageant was based on an original scenario by Mrs. Anna Lutkenhaus, and in its final form it was the work of a committee consisting of Mrs. Lutkenhaus and Gustave Blum. Shakespeare has been the centre of study in every class of School Districts 6 and 7 for the last two months, and a special study of the flowers mentioned in Shakespeare was arranged for the classes.

Youthful vendors offered for refreshment, dainties made by the girls in the various school cooking rooms, from recipes handed down from Shakespeare's day. The pupils of the ungraded classes helped, too, assisting in making costumes and stage properties.

The principal characters were portrayed by Helen Goodman, P. S. 15; Frank Anteseri, P. S. 79, and Helen Markowitz, P. S. 15. The songs were sung by the combined glee clubs of the different schools of the district, and a tribute to Shakespeare written in blank verse by Mr. Goldwasser was read by Eva Marks of P. S. 15.

PARTY IN ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Managers Receive Friends at the Annual Garden Entertainment.

The Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Garden gave their annual garden party yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock at the New York Zoological Park. Tea was served in the Administration Building. Following the gray skies of the morning, the sun came out in full brilliancy shortly before the hour appointed for the opening, and brought out the warm, flamelike hues of the Spring flowers.

Well-known women on the Reception Committee received the guests, and the grounds were well filled with visitors strolling about to admire the plants and flowers and the perfectly kept turf. Among those who received were Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Board of Managers; Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. George G. Clark, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, and Mrs. Cabot Ward.

Others seen at the tea were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Harriet, Janetta, and Mary C. Alexander, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and her daughter, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Phipps, Mrs. Frederick Guest, and Miss Mary Pyne.

The Board of Managers, in addition to Professor Osborn, most of whom were present yesterday, includes Madison Grant and Frank K. Sturgis, Vice Presidents; William C. Church, Lispenard Stewart, H. Casimir De Rham, Charles F. Dieterich, James J. Hill, George F. Baker, Grant B. Schley, William Pierson Hamilton, Robert S. Brewster, E. S. Harkness, W. B. Osgood Field, Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, William White Niles, H. A. C. Taylor, George J. Gould, Ogden Mills, Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Archer M. Huntington, H. M. Tilford, E. C. Converse, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Percy R. Pyne, G. B. Grinnell, G. C. Clark, Cleveland H. Dodge, C. Ledyard Blair, F. G. Bourne, W. Austin Wadsworth, Emerson McMillin, Anthony R. Kuser, Watson B. Dickerman, and Mortimer L. Schiff, the Mayor ex officio, and the President of the Department of Parks ex officio.

NO SECRETS FOR BARNARD.

Students Vote for Purely Social Organizations.

Secret fraternities will not be revived at Barnard College on Oct. 1, when the three-year suspension of the fraternity organizations by the Faculty expires. A vote on the subject yesterday by the Barnard girls supports the college authorities in the ban on secret societies by 8 to 1, but favors some form of social organization to replace the invitation membership type of fraternities. These questions were balloted upon:

"Whether fraternities, as organizations and as conducted three years ago, should exist in the college?" The total vote against the old fraternity system was 244, with only 30 in favor.

"Should the college have some form of organization primarily social?" The vote in favor of social organizations was 158, against 104.

"The existence of such organization, however, depends upon the proviso that it shall not have any national affiliation, any elements of secrecy, nor inclusive invitation membership?" The total vote in favor of this was 170.

Amusement Parks Open Tomorrow.

Summer will begin officially tomorrow with the opening of the amusement resorts around New York. Luna will begin its new season tomorrow night after a parade of performers and employes through the principal thoroughfares of Coney Island. Steeplechase Park will also reopen its gates tomorrow with fourteen new attractions and increased bathing facilities. Across the Hudson Palisades Park will illuminate the Jersey shore.

$5,000 More for People's Concerts.

The endowment fund being raised for the People's Symphony concerts has been swelled by the pledge of Miss Alice Seaton for $5,000 with the promise of a similar amount when the fund has reached the $95,000 mark. The total of pledges now aggregates more than $90,000, or nearly one-third of the $100,000 to be raised the first year.

John D. Robinson Dead.

John D. Robinson, Vice President of the Franklin Savings Bank and formerly for more than fifty years a teacher and Principal in the public schools of this city, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur L. Root, at 114 West Eighty-first Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born here and took up teaching as a young man. In 1904 a number of his former pupils, including John D. Crimmins, Dudley Field Malone, William R. Grace, and John Jasper, gave him a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Robinson was Vice President of the Franklin Savings Bank for more than twenty-five years and was a Trustee of the bank since 1871. He left a son and three daughters.

CALL SURGERY ONLY REMEDY FOR CANCER

Academy of Medicine Speakers Criticise Those Who Advocate Radium.

LIST OF FAILURES SHOWN

Dr. George D. Stewart Says Many of Those Experimented On Could Have Been Cured by the Knife.

All remedies for cancer, except surgery, were characterized as failures by Dr. George D. Stewart and other speakers on the subject of cancer at the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine in association with the American Society for the Control of Cancer at the academy's building at 17 West Forty-third Street last night.

While speakers favored the continuation of laboratory experiments, it was asserted that no results of practical value had yet been obtained. Dr. Stewart and Dr. David Bovaird, Jr., on the other hand, criticised severely many of the claims which had been put forward in behalf of radium, on the ground that the unjustified optimism of some experimenters and the pretensions of certain commercializers of medicine had done great harm by causing patients, who could be cured at the time by surgery, to put off the operation in the hope of having an easier remedy and to allow the cancer to gain on them until their cases became hopeless.

Dr. Stewart, who made an analysis of statistics on the treatment of cancer by radium issued by Kelly's sanitarium at Baltimore; Dr. Robert Abbé, and others using radium for cancer asserted that the figures of those who thought the highest of radium failed to show that radium was of any value. While these figures purported to show cures effected by radium, Dr. Stewart said that they showed a smaller percentage of cures than are obtained by surgery; that their cures were effected only in cases which could be treated by surgery, and that radium was admitted to be useless in types of the disease on which the knife could not be used successfully. Dr. Stewart quoted the results of other experimenters in the use of radium who found that the rays from the mineral frequently aggravated the disease and that the apparent benefit obtained from this treatment was usually transitory and followed by bad results.

Calls Radium a Failure.

Dr. John H. Hartwell said that he agreed with Dr. Stewart that radium and other treatments except surgery had so far failed utterly, and that laboratories using these treatments should in all cases be under the supervision of a surgeon competent to decide when surgery could be used with benefit, so that no lives would be sacrificed in experiments while there was a chance that they could be saved by surgery. Dr. Hartwell, however, was hopeful that laboratory experiments would eventually produce beneficial methods of treatment.

Dr. F. C. Wood of Columbia University said that experiments in recent years in search of a cure for cancer had been based largely upon the methods learned in developing remedies for bacteriological diseases. He said that it had now been established almost beyond question that cancer was not a germ disease nor in any way allied to germ diseases, and that much of the work done lately in laboratories had been in the way of unraveling the theories which had been built up on the analogy of bacterial diseases. He said that nothing had been accomplished in the search for the cause of the disease beyond the disproof of the theory that cancer was communicable or that it was brought into the body of the patient in any way from the outside.

Officers Are Elected.

Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said that, with the science of treating cancer as it is, the education of the public and of the general practitioner to the necessity of early diagnosis and early treatment of cancer, would cut down the mortality from this disease by one-third.

Dr. E. D. Fisher presided, and other speakers were Dr. Eugene H. Pool and Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the American Society for the Control of Cancer at the New York Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon: President—George C. Clark of New York; Vice Presidents—Dr. L. F. Barker of Baltimore, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, Dr. Lewis S. McMurtry of Louisville, Dr. Edward Reynolds of Boston; Secretary—Thomas M. Debevoise of New York; Treasurer—Howard Bayne of New York; Executive Secretary—Curtis E. Lakeman of New York. The following new Directors were elected: Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale, Dr. Charles J. F. Hastings of Toronto, Dr. M. F. Engman of St. Louis, Dr. Robert B. Greenough of Boston, Dr. Joseph Ransohoff of Cincinnati, Dr. W. D. Haggard of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Palmer Findley of Omaha.

TEACHERS IN MUSIC TALKS.

July Program of National Education Association.

Professor Frances Ellen Dütting of Hunter College, President of the Department of Music of the National Education Association, announces the program for the meetings of the music section on July 5, 6, and 7 at its headquarters, Hunter College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The meetings will be held in the auditorium at 10 A. M. The other officers of the section are Professor Charles Hubert Farnsworth of Teachers College, Vice President, and Professor Constance Barlow-Smith of the University of Illinois, Secretary.

President Davis of Hunter College will deliver the address of welcome on July 5. Thomas W. Surette of Boston, Frederic H. Ripley, principal of the Longfellow School, Boston; John F. Ahearn, Director of Music, Springfield, Mass., and Frank Beach, Director of Music, State Normal College, Emporia, Kan., will deliver addresses. Round table discussions will be led by Mr. Ripley and Frank R. Rix, M. D., Director of School Music, New York.

On July 6 Henrietta Baker-Low, Consulting Superior of Public School Music and Associate Professor of Music, Peabody Conservatory, Baltimore, Md.; Edgar B. Gordon, Director of Music, Winfield, Kan.; Peter W. Dykema, Professor of Music, University of Wisconsin, and Otto Kinkeldey, Ph. D., Chief of the Music Department, New York Public Library, will speak. Henrietta Baker-Low and Frank Beach will be the leaders of the discussion.

On July 7 Margaret Floy Washburn, Ph. D., Psychology Department, Vassar College; Leonard B. McWhood, Instructor in Music, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Leo Rich Lewis, Professor of Music, Tufts College, Massachusetts, and Luise Haessler, Assistant Professor of German, Hunter College, will read papers. A business meeting will follow.

ACT 'TAMING OF THE SHREW'

City College Boys Give a Good Performance of Shakespeare.

For the first time in three years the Dramatic Society of the College of the City of New York presented an Elizabethan play in the Great Hall of the college last night. The piece was Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," and was played in an excellent manner. Much credit is due to Professor Taafe of the English department, who had to select and drill a new cast of performers as Francis Kear, President of the society, was practically the only veteran from former shows. Milton Tanzer as Catherine the Shrew made a decided hit. Francis Kear as Grumio also was excellent, and "Bill" Jones as Sly gave a fine impersonation of the fat drunkard. The cast follows: A Lord, William B. Toole; Christopher Sly, William H. Jones; Hostess, I. Kohn; First Huntsman, Francis Sweeney; Second Huntsman, John Neville; Page, A. Amore; First Serving Man, L. Corrigan; Second Serving Man, I. Fischer; Messenger, V. R. Brochaine; Baptista, Stanley M. Brown; Vincentio, J. Humphries; Lucentio, Genie Reale; Petruchio, Herbert Kraft; Gremio, Harold Emerson; Hortensio, Thomas Clendenin; Francio, Harold Wisan; Brondello, John Brophy; Grumio, Francis Kear; Curtis, Clarence Johnson, Nathaniel R. A. Smith; Joseph, Louis Schwartz; Tailor, Carl Blum; Haberdasher, J. Cotelessa; Bianca, I. Lichtigman; widow, A. D'Andrea.

Benefit for Dublin Widows Today.

One of the interesting features of the entertainment Brandon Tynan has arranged for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Dublin, to be given this afternoon in the Criterion Theatre, will be the singing of a lyric, written by Samuel Lover, by Grace Breen. Mr. Lover was an Irish novelist and the grandfather of Victor Herbert, who has set the lyric to music. The composer will accompany Miss Breen upon the piano.

Those who are to appear are George M. Cohan, Wilton Lackaye, Donald Brian, James O'Neill, Fred Niblo, Eddie Foy and children, Frank Tinney, Andrew Mack, Barney Bernard, and Jack Hazzard. Mr. Tynan and the company playing with him at the Criterion will give the second act of his "Melody of Youth" and the trial scene from his drama, "Robert Emmet." A delegation of young women from the Twelfth Night Club will sell programs.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. RIO GRANDE LAST TIMES 3

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. at 8. MATS. TOMORROW & WED. at 2. LAST TIMES of Elsie FERGUSON IN Lyn HARDING SIR HERBERT TREE'S J. L'Estrange and TREE Production of SHAKESPEARE'S Merchant of Venice May 25 "Merry Wives of Windsor"

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

Mitzi in "Pom-Pom" Geo. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 43d St.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Margaret Anglin Holbrook Blinn A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 3 TIMES. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Romantic Irish Comedy. THE MELODY OF YOUTH THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:15. FIRST BENEFIT FOR THE IRISH SUFFERERS. EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAM. George M. Cohan, Wilton Lackaye, James O'Neill, Fred Niblo, Andrew Mack, Barney Bernard, Victor Herbert, Donald Brian, Brandon Tynan, Eddie Foy and the 7 Foys, Jack Hazzard, The Second Act from "THE MELODY OF YOUTH," and the trial scene from "ROBERT EMMET."

CENTURY Nights 8:15, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Mat. Tom'w 2:30. Last Dollar Mat. Today at 3. LAST 4 TIMES SHAKSPERE'S TEMPEST

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CONTINUATION OF Auction Sale FRIARS FROLIC. ASTOR THEATRE, THIS AFT., at 4 P. M. Entire Balcony and Gallery still to be sold. Same Prominent Stars Will Officiate.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

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Candler Thea. Next Friday, ALL STAR IRISH BENEFIT MATINEE. MAY 26th At 1:30 P.M. In Aid of Irish Wounded Soldiers. Under the Patronage of H. R. H. DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT. Presenting "THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN" "THE LENNAN SHEE." OTHER IRISH STAR FEATURES. New Plays—New Costumes—New Music. Mrs. Langtry, Kathryn Kidder, Elizabeth Murray, Mary Lawton, Phyllis Partington, Frank Sheridan, John McCloskey, Fuller Mellish, Robt. Pigott, Rupert Harvey, Louis Anspacher, Frank Fogerty and 50 others. Tickets on sale at the Candler Theatre and at The British War Relief Assoc., 542 5th Ave. Orch. $3. Balcony $2. Boxes $50.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

A BETRAYAL OF TRUST.

According to a preliminary report, the House Committee on Naval Affairs has discarded the Navy Department's plan of a building program extending over five years and voted, for 1917, five battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten destroyers, and twenty submarines. The department asked for two dreadnoughts the first year, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, and thirty submarines. Although fast battle cruisers will be valuable additions to our navy, the compromise is a signal victory for the "small navy" men, and the reported passage by the committee of a resolution authorizing the President, after the European war is ended, to take steps for the formation of a universal Court of Arbitration is an unprecedented and utterly preposterous action. A naval committee is appointed solely to provide for naval extension and organization. It is not a part of its business to recommend international measures for the preservation of peace. The resolution indicates the character and quality of the men who form the majority of the committee which has been intrusted with the most important work of the year in Washington. No further proof is needed that their work has not been undertaken in the right spirit and that the confusion which has been caused by the military bill will seem insignificant when the naval bill comes to light.

The abandonment of the five-year program, in the circumstances, is not regrettable. Secretary DANIELS was not disposed to ask for more ships than were absolutely needed. In fact, he did not ask for all that we need. Except in the increased number of battle cruisers, there is not a redeeming feature in the building program. The failure to authorize at least two dreadnoughts is unjustifiable. To reduce the small number of submarines recommended by the department, to limit the destroyers, of which we now have a pitifully small supply, to ten, is shameful. The greatest problem of the hour has been bungled by men who have proved themselves unfit for their task. The experience of the session indicates that the House of Representatives cannot be relied upon to make provision for adequate defense. The Senate will try to improve the bill, but if it accepts a weak compromise, as it has in the case of the army bill, this Congress will, indeed, be remembered in our history for its contemptuous defiance of the will of the people and its inability to deal wisely with great matters.

All over the country the demand for stronger national defenses is forcibly expressed. The Chicago Tribune, protesting against the misrepresentation of the Middle West, declares:

> The preparedness demonstrations which are being planned for Chicago and other cities in the Middle West will give opportunity for the expression of real sentiment, so badly distorted by political expression in Washington. We do not believe that the Middle West is filled with men and women as thoughtless and indifferent as the Congressmen who represent them. We do not believe that the Congressmen know their own districts.

That, we are confident, is the fact. The awakening of the men who have so shamefully misrepresented their constituents will come in time.

STATESMEN OF THE OLD STAMP.

The Houston Post exalts as "statesmen of the old stamp" the Southerners in the Administration and the Congress:

> Entering for the first time into the affairs of the world, the American Republic—yet an experiment among forms of government—has needed all the intellect, all the diplomacy, and all the statesmanship which could be gathered into the official family.
>
> In every branch of that Government Southern men are leaving an impress that will not be forgotten when the history of these times is written. They are living up to the traditions of the Old South—the possibilities of the New South; and they may be trusted as years wear on to mold the young nation into a world power having the confidence of every weaker Government and the wholesome respect of its equals in power and strength.

There are Southerners of capacity and talent at Washington, but when "the history of these times is written" will the historians be quite sure that, for example, Mr. HAY of Virginia, Mr. KITCHIN and Mr. DANIELS of North Carolina, the Hon. JEFF: MCLEMORE of Texas and the resolution, the Hon. Cyclone DAVIS of Texas, the Hon. HOKE SMITH of Georgia, the Hon. JAMES K. VARDAMAN of Mississippi, the Hon. WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri have "left an impress" like that of, say, JOHN RANDOLPH, ANDREW JACKSON, HENRY CLAY, JOHN C. CALHOUN, THOMAS H. BENTON, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, JOHN T. MORGAN, ROGER Q. MILLS, GEORGE G. VEST?

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE?

Too few wires have been tapped, not too many. It is to the public interest that the motives of the persons who have been raising a tumult of excitement over the police practice of tapping the telephone wires for the detection of crime should be laid bare. What interest do they serve? What public ends are they seeking to attain, or, if not any public ends, what private ones? The impression has been created, the community has been permitted to believe, or to suspect, that telephone wires are tapped for all sorts of reasons, to pry into business secrets for the advantage of rival interests, to gratify individual malice, or to satisfy private curiosity. That impression is false, that suspicion groundless. The telephone wires have been tapped and conversations listened to only for the detection of crime, and that the law authorizes. It is obviously a practice subject to abuse, it must have its limitations, it can be resorted to only by officers of the law for the execution of the law. The Mayor has made it plain that telephone wires have been tapped only for the purpose of aiding the local authorities or the authorities of the Federal Government in detecting crime.

Because of "persistent misrepresentation and falsehood," and to correct "a general misapprehension which has been studiously and intentionally created in the public mind," the Mayor has felt compelled to issue the statement we publish this morning. Great harm has been done already by the attempt to exploit and make sensational use of recent disclosures of this kind. There is every reason to fear that the processes of justice have been obstructed, that persons concerned in criminal conspiracies have been put on their guard, and that their detection has been made more difficult, particularly the detection of offenders against the Federal laws. Mayor MITCHEL spoke with great force and amply justified indignation of these mischief-makers when he said yesterday:

> I want to say one thing, though, that anybody who has been warned that vital interests of the United States as a Government were involved, and who, knowingly, deliberately jeopardized those interests, while he may not be guilty under any statute of treason to the United States, is a traitor to his country at heart.

The interests to be served in detecting conspiracies against our Federal laws are immensely greater, they are far above and beyond any end to be promoted by sensation-mongers. They are the interests of the nation, and any one who knowingly seeks to thwart the efforts of the Federal Government to bring criminals to book deserves the public reproof which the Mayor has administered. But what can be the underlying motives of persons who, duly warned and admonished of the harm they were doing, have nevertheless persisted in their obstructive work?

THE SENATE'S SURRENDER.

The latest discussion in the Senate over the military bill was lacking in any practical purpose. The conference report which the Senators felt compelled to accept was not satisfactory and some of them took pains to say as much, though their condemnation of certain provisions was purely Pickwickian. Senator BORAH again denounced the political jobbery connected with National Guard federalization, but as he would have denounced the provision for a Federal volunteer force just as harshly, if it had survived the conference, it cannot be said that his remarks were important. Mr. BORAH'S judgment of the National Guard is based entirely on its past performances. When the military bill becomes a law, and Secretary BAKER believes that will be within a few days, the relative position of the National Guard in our defense plans will be greatly changed, its responsibility will be larger, its opportunities will be increased. It will be subject to sterner discipline and all that it does in all the States will be closely watched. The comparative failure of the Dick law is history. It is no more than fair to expect that the Hay law will prove more effective in making the State soldiers competent for national defense. Without the much-needed body of citizen soldiers directly under Federal control the burden placed upon the organized militia may prove greater than it can bear. We think that it will. Corrective legislation will be needed another year. But the National Guard lobby has triumphed over strong opposition and the country must for the time accept the result.

In the circumstances the extension of the regular establishment is insufficient. Even with expedited recruiting, the number of trained soldiers available within the limits of the United States will be too small to meet any great emergency. So large an increase in the regular army as has been provided for was not in the plan of Mr. GARRISON, to be sure, but he placed reliance on the training of a large body of citizens under the command of regular army officers. Senator BRANDEGEE doubtless expressed the sentiment of many of his fellow-citizens when he said that he hoped "the good Lord who "guards the drunkard and the fool "will save the country." Nevertheless, the country will feel keenly that whatever confidence it has placed in the power and authority of the Senate to fulfill its promise in regard to our land defenses has been misplaced. The Senate has made a very poor showing and its acceptance of a poor compromise is an admission of its feebleness, the brave but futile words of some Senators to the contrary notwithstanding.

HANDICAPS.

Calling the people to call HUGHES, The Chicago Journal paints this portrait of the candidate whom it wants the Republicans to take on trust:

> A patriot, a statesman, an executive of tried ability, a man whom no magnate ever bamboozled and to whom no trust ever issued orders. His enforced silence on the issues of the day is a handicap, but one which he could remove in the five months which lie between June 7 and Election Day. Also, most of the Progressives like him.

But suppose his speech might be a heavier handicap than his silence. "Handicap," by the way, is a term most unfortunate to use in connection with Governor HUGHES, who may consent to be nominated, but who surely will not "enter the race" or "run." Suppose he had to begin by abjuring the party platform, as a Democratic Judge had to in 1904? There are Westerners less ready to believe in the good fortune of the pig-in-a-poke adventure. A Wisconsin journal, The Wausau Record-Herald, is deaf to the command of certain politicians and newspapers to "make believe" that "the people" want to draft a man in the dark:

> With statesmen in its [the Republican Party's] ranks whose names are honored throughout the world, is it reduced to the pitiful necessity of nominating either a nonentity or, what is almost equivalent, a man of whose views and qualifications nothing is known? Just think what this implies! It is equivalent to a decree that from and after 1912 the only men in the Republican Party eligible to high office are those who were too insignificant to give offense or who were cloistered in some position which sealed their lips. Can a political party serve the country in stormy times under such a handicap as that?
>
> No Favorite Son! No Ignotus! But why lug in the forbidden "handicap"?

THE AUSTRALIAN PROPHET.

Britannia has found a prophet. His name is HUGHES, called the "Labor" Premier of Australia. Throughout England crowds run in his footsteps. The day of his departure will be one of mourning. He is entreated to postpone it and finish the task of heartening the people. The papers are full of him, his goings and comings, his sayings, his doings. In Glasgow he insists upon riding in a tram driven by a woman, with a woman conductor, and that alone is a wonderful thing. Tall headlines are built upon it. There is never a day when he hasn't headlines. They run at random: "Mr. HUGHES on Organizing the Empire," "Mr. HUGHES on How to Win," "Mr. HUGHES on British Aims," "Mr. HUGHES in the City," freedom of which is conferred upon him; "Mr. HUGHES in Scotland," and so on.

At Glasgow were scoffers, as is good for a prophet. He was to address the Trade Union Congress there, and some of the delegates protested. What message had he for workers? Was he not in England with a propaganda of protection and aggressive imperialism, which had been for years the curse of the labor movement? Had he not been repudiated, in fact, by the Labor Party of his own country, Australia? But scoffers deserve their ancient fate. The inspired are irresistible. Mr. HUGHES was admitted. It was not at all what he said; it was his saying of it. He said: "There is "no great achievement that stands to "the credit of trade unionism here or "in Australia but will crumble to its "fall if the issue of the war is de"clared against us." Others had been saying the same thing, in words having exactly the same sound, but HUGHES said it, and the hall quaked with applause. He has power to command the emotions of a crowd. He says: "The British race has found its soul," and strong men weep.

It is an interesting phenomenon. HUGHES stands for the supremacy of the British race, for the articulation of empire, for tariff protection against Germany, for striking the knife to the economic heart of the enemy and keeping it there, for union and federation forever. All these things have now a great emotional appeal, but that does not account for HUGHES. He brings to his subject no special thought. There is nothing new in the content of what he says. One must look for something else—something in the spirit of it, and that, perhaps, is youth. Age will parley and take its time. Youth is ultimate. See how it dealt with the German influence in Australia's business. It "purged," says HUGHES, "every company of "German shareholders, whether they "were born German or naturalized. "There was only one way to deal "with such a situation—to do it with "such thoroughness that the Ger"mans would avoid this country as "though it were the very plague." All German-tainted shares were sold at the market price, by order of the Australian Government, which said: "Let them have their pound of flesh and in GOD'S name be gone."

The British people shall inherit their own traditions. HUGHES says it and gives them wonderfully sentimental pictures of themselves. To the wounded New Zealand and Australian soldiers who had survived the stupid Gallipoli campaign, gathered at a luncheon in London on Anzac day, he said: "On the shining wings "of your valor we were lifted up to "heights we had never seen; you "taught us truths we never knew; "you inspired us to a newer and "wider and nobler concept of life." The English were swept by emotion. He has a vision of war: "Into a "world saturated with a lust of ma"terial things, which had elevated "self into a deity, which had made "wealth the standard of greatness, "comes the sweet, purifying breath "of self-sacrifice." He believes in the mother race. He praises it to the full of its hunger. It has passed in trial through a fiery furnace, and is "yet, despite conditions that would "long ago have plunged lesser men "into the abyss of degeneracy, full of "the ancient valor of our race." Then he scolds it, as one may who loves it. For all its greatness, it must be greater. That is not to say it is inefficient, or that it muddles things. It was unprepared, for reasons reflecting credit upon its heart, but now it must come awake and have the will to conquer. He is full of sense. He knows his way in crowd psychology. First praise a crowd and then tell it the bitter truth. First persuade it that you believe in it, give it its ego full, and then it will cheer its own indictment. So doing, HUGHES, Premier of Australia, has produced a profound impression in Great Britain.

His triumph there has created mixed sensations elsewhere, especially in Canada. The Toronto correspondent of The London Times admits that his utterances have received adverse criticism in Canada, where there are many extreme "autonomists" to whom the project of British federation is distasteful. The Toronto Globe suggests that a centralized War Department for the British Empire could order Canada to provide an army for operations against the United States in the hypothetical event of a war between Japan and the United States, Great Britain taking the part of her Asiatic ally. But that is for purposes of argument only. Even The Globe admits that new and closer relations between the mother country and the Dominions after the war now seem to be inevitable. That is what HUGHES means. He speaks in hyperbole for effect.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illustrating German Efficiency.

There is to be seen, with interest—and perhaps with something of amusement by observers with a sense of humor sufficiently well developed sometimes to find cause for quiet smiles even at funerals—a certain quaint ingenuousness or naïveté in the instructions just issued through Count VON BERNSTORFF by the German Government to its Consuls in this country. For what the Ambassador is ordered to do is to tell the Consuls that they, in turn, must tell "German citizens" in the United States "scrupulously to obey the laws of the State in which they reside."

That command, standing alone, would be astonishing enough, even though, as would be expected, it were sent to those addressed as a confidential communication. It is made nothing less than astounding by open publication for all to read, and by introducing the exhortation with the statement that it is issued "in consequence of cases which occurred of late."

Surely the German citizens living here cannot be pleased to have the other residents informed in this official way that they—the German citizens—need to be told of a duty so obvious and so matter of course as that of obeying our laws. Still less, one might suppose, are they likely to enjoy the plain implication that they, or some of them, have been conducting themselves in a manner so highly reprehensible that their own Government is shocked into ordering them to behave with more propriety. That, to say the least of it, constitutes a real grievance for all German citizens who have not yet been convicted, though accused, of violating our laws, for it deprives them of most, if not all, of the presumptive innocence which, by one of the dearest—and absurdest—of our legal fictions belongs to us all, even though indicted, until the jury comes in with a verdict of guilty.

There arises from this order, too, the poignant question, Who are the German citizens thus condemned and reprehended? Are they those who, until recently, were regarded as sufficiently described when called American citizens of German birth or descent, or are they the much smaller—the comparatively minute—group of unnaturalized Germans, here but temporarily and intending to return to the Fatherland as soon as circumstances become more favorable for travel in that direction?

His Advice Shouldn't Be Followed.

It would be truly lamentable if Governor WHITMAN were moved by criticism so obviously inexpert, not to say ignorant, as that of the Municipal Research man who thinks he has been getting information on the subject, to veto the Legislature's appropriation for a site and building at Albany in which the State Board of Health may conduct the work of its biological and pathological laboratory.

Mr. HOLTON, the writer of the letter to the Governor's Military Secretary, advising such action, is presumably a more or less young man of excellent intentions, inspired only by a laudable desire to save this pathetically hard-up State from unnecessary expenditures. It will not be, however, until after he learns quite a number of highly relevant facts besides the essential difference between cancer and what he calls "malignant pustule"—meaning anthrax—that he will be competent to express other than impertinent opinions on the question whether the State laboratory should continue to be quartered in an old stable or be provided with quarters sufficiently commodious and well designed for the proper performance of its important and beneficent tasks.

The men with a right to speak are unanimous in saying that the appropriation is too small, rather than too large, and that the idea of turning the work of the State laboratory over to other institutions devoted to special branches of investigation, is preposterous. Of all this Governor WHITMAN can, and doubtless will, inform himself, or be informed by wiser men than the representative of the Bureau of Municipal Research who rashly waded so far beyond his depth in the large, deep sea of medical science.

The work of the State laboratory is quite different from that of the laboratories to which he would have it turned over, and it is in no sense a rival of the laboratories of their own which our more enlightened cities already have—the laboratories which they will all have as soon as they catch up with the times. The Legislature was well advised when it granted the money required for this purpose, and it will be sound economy, poor as the State is or pretends to be, to spend the money as planned.

They Are Kindred After All!

People who have been coming reluctantly to the conclusion that there must be essential differences between Teutonic and other minds can gain from reading the Austrian protest against the sinking of the steamer Dubrovnik a comforting reassurance that their fears were groundless, or at least much exaggerated.

The torpedoing of that ship in the Adriatic by a submarine of one or another of the Allies, as told in the Austrian report, was like in all its details to what has occurred many, many times in seas further north and less favored by the sun. The Dubrovnik, we are told, was a small craft, with no munitions on board, and carrying only passengers, among them women and children. One torpedo, fired without any warning, tore out the ship's side and she immediately began to sink. Then, before the lifeboats could be launched and got away, another torpedo came and exploded among the hurrying fugitives.

The victims were hardly numerous enough to cause much emotion, in these days, but they included some of the women. And the Austrians regard the affair as outrageous—as an "atrocity." They characterize it exactly as an Englishman would the similar treatment of a British ship or a Frenchman that of a French ship—or an American that of any ship of the same sort by anybody!

Therefore it is proved that the Austrian variant of the Teutonic mind—if it be a variant—can, as it sometimes does, work even in war time from premises to conclusions as is the way of other minds. Thus is it made highly probable, too, that if a German steamer in the North Sea were sunk as the Dubrovnik is said to have been, the excuse of military necessity or advantage would not be accepted as adequate in Berlin. That's something gained!

ART NOTES.

Jonas Lie's Paintings on View—Princess Pariaghy's Portraits.

At the Knoedler Galleries is an exhibition of the recent paintings by Jonas Lie, who shows advance over his earlier work in the larger number of the seventeen canvases on view. His "Autumn Fleet" in particular is a fine evocation of a brisk harbor scene, high in key and pure in color, with movement in the lines and a sense of power. The two large flower subjects have both splendor and depth in their color, but the scale interferes with subtlety in even a gallery as large as this.

Two Portraits.

The Princess Lwoff-Pariaghy has been giving a private view of two recently-painted portraits. One is of John Burroughs and is the best of the artist's works so far as they have been shown to the public. It is sympathetically seen and is executed with a technical resource quite adequate to expressing the character of the subjects. The low-toned browns and grays with their relief of dull red suggest a palette that has ceased to appeal to the younger artist, but the tonal envelope is managed expertly and the result is a truly beautiful interpretation from which all hints of a Lenbach tradition have disappeared. The right hand holding an old parchment book is, indeed, worthy of the far greater master, Leibl.

The portrait of Colonel Church, which was the immediate occasion of the exhibition, is in a lustier vein, a very downright performance and an excellent likeness.

School Art League to Entertain.

The School Art League is to assist in entertaining the Federation of Women's Clubs, on Tuesday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock. The meeting is then to be held in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum, when the league will present a program which will show the visiting delegates how large audiences of children are led to take an interest in the Museum collections.

Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the New York High Schools, who has been frequently called upon by the league to address child audiences, will make the demonstration. This he will do by teaching a class of fifty children in the presence of several hundred members of the federation.

Admission to the lecture on the afternoon of May 30 will be by card. These will be obtainable at the rooms of the Education Committee of the Fine Arts Federation, in the Seventh Regiment Armory, on and after May 23.

Poster Competition.

The Electrical Poster Competition undertaken by the electrical companies of the United States to obtain a design for the country-wide electrical celebration this Fall closes June 1. It has been in progress since April 1. Many of the finest industrial posters produced in in America are in the competition. The Poster Committee announces that the judges will award the $1,000 grand prize, the $500 second prize, the $200 students' prizes and the $200 in high school prizes on June 10.

Following the awards the first exhibit of the posters to determine the winner of the "Public Choice Prize" of $300 will be held in New York City. From New York the poster exhibit will travel to Boston for four days and from Boston to Pittsburgh and then to Chicago. After this exhibit, which is scheduled to close about July 8, all the awards will be announced. That design accorded the highest total of votes at these four exhibits will receive a public choice award. In case two designs receive the same number of votes, two prizes will be awarded. The exact dates of the exhibit in these four centres and the galleries at which the posters will be shown will be announced later.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE.

Congressman Platt's Opinion of the Rural Credit Bill.

Washington, May 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there is a certain amount of special privilege in the Rural Credit bill that has just passed the House of Representatives is true. That this special privilege is wholly unnecessary, as agriculture the country over was never more prosperous than it is today, is also true. But THE TIMES is in error in its editorial of today in saying that the House bill "is much more sympathetic than the Hollis bill" if by that is meant that the House bill is less carefully guarded, or contains more of special privilege, than the Senate bill. The House bill, it is true, increases the initial capital which may be advanced by the Government from $500,000 for each of the twelve Federal land banks to $750,000, but that was done to strengthen the reserve back of the bonds to be issued, and merely postpones a little the refunding to the Government the capital, or revolving fund, advanced. Off course it is not true that the 6 per cent. limitation of interest on mortgage loans includes amortization payments.

As a member of the Sub-Committee on Rural Credits both in this Congress and in the last I did a lot of work on this bill, co-operating with Chairman Glass, Mr. Moss and others who do not believe in Government aid in keeping wild and reckless features out of the bill. It is, in fact, so much better than we at one time feared it would be, that we feel pretty well satisfied. Only one harmful amendment was added on the floor of the House, and that may possibly be eliminated in conference. The Conference Committee will settle the final details of the bill, and on its report will depend the final support of many Republicans and sound money Democrats. A large part of the debate on the bill was pure "bunk," but the Henryites, with all their talk, didn't accomplish anything of consequence. I don't believe that any such elaborate system of government stimulated co-operation as the bill seeks to establish is necessary, and I do not believe that it can be of any substantial benefit to the farmers of New York or of other Eastern States, but it has some good features, and is not unreasonably unsound for a Democratic measure.

A bill containing at least as much Government aid was inevitable after the passage of the Federal Reserve act, which, by its terms, seems to give an enormous special privilege to banks. That act by its terms prints greenbacks to loan to the banks at a very low rate. It also provides that if the national banks do not subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve banks the Government will furnish the capital.

There you have it. "Why can't we do for the farmers what the Government has done for the banks?" You can't get away from that logic except by showing that the Federal Reserve act lies, which, of course, it does.

EDMUND PLATT.

Blockades.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much struck with the howl that is being raised in Germany and by certain of the sympathizers with Germany in this country over the blockade. Especially are they vehement over the English forbidding milk to the babies and medicine to the sick. Are any of these gentlemen old enough to remember the war between the States? Did Germany raise any protest then over the attempt to starve out the men, women, and children of the Confederate States or over the absolute prohibition of medical supplies to the sick and wounded? I, Sir, know what it is to be hungry for want of food, to be sick for want of medicine, owing to the blockade. I was a little child at the time of the civil war, and I often went with my mother to the hospital and saw soldiers die with fever which a little quinine might have alleviated. I saw arms and legs amputated because there were no surgical dressings or aids to be had—all "blockaded" away from us. For years we had no sugar, no coffee, no tea—often no food, owing to the blockade. Who remonstrated then?

Oh, the humbug of it all! The blockade of the German ports is legitimate warfare. So was the blockade of the Confederate States. But Sheridan, when he boasted that he left the women and children of the Valley of Virginia nothing but eyes to weep with, never dropped bombs on infant cradles or upon harmless noncombatants. Gallant Semmes, who well-nigh destroyed the commerce of the United States, never fired upon an unarmed vessel, and saved every one of the crews of the ships he sank, taking them off of the captured ships before he sank them.

Let us have a little less hysterics and a little less hypocrisy. Let these sympathetic gentlemen read the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of blockade and contraband, and the history of the starvation of the Confederate States. But for that blockade the Confederacy would have succeeded. But for the British blockade Germany might succeed and the hands of the clock of civilization be set back for centuries. Let these gentlemen condemn the blockade of the Confederacy, damning it as they damn England's blockade of Germany, or let them forever keep their peace.

A VIRGINIAN.

Charlottesville, Va., May 16, 1916.

General Earle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a spirit of fairness, I am sure, you will be glad to retract a false and damaging statement made in THE TIMES under the headlines "Bugler of Jumel Mansion is a German Barber." The following paragraph has just been brought to my attention, attacking my father, General Ferdinand P. Earle, who died in the Jumel Mansion over thirteen years ago:

> The Jumel Mansion has been more or less associated with misfortune and discord. • • • General Ferdinand P. Earle was the last owner before the city bought the place, and during his time, too, there was trouble under the roof.
>
> The last words are most unjust and untrue in every respect, as the only trouble during his time was his untimely death. My father was all his lifetime a zealous patriot and friend of rich and poor who lived only to be of service to others.

FERDINAND EARLE.

New York, May 16th, 1916.

THE PATHS OF MAY.

I went with May along the track
That she had made her own;
Her bloom-white banners floated back,
With young winds overblown.
Low violets gave their purple light,
Spring waters rushed and sang,
And straight dark trunks, in grave delight,
Through gold-green shadow sprang.

I followed May along the way
Where all her joys are strewn,
And heard, in all her voices gay,
Her hail to royal June;
My soul took breath, and slipped the load
Of earth's long strife and pain;
My feet were light upon that road,
My songs awoke like rain.

So life has traveled with the Spring
Through all the hoary years;
Not once has love forgot to sing
And smile through April tears;
And there shall come one final May,
When rest is long and deep,
When joy may find her own lost way,
And old despairs may sleep!

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

DO WE GRACE THE PART OF PEACEMAKER?

The Argument With Which We Bespeak That Blessed Role May Not Convince the Nations Now at War.

By E. HENRY LACOMBE.

New York, May 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a growing belief that when the warring nations of Europe reach the stage, as they eventually will, where the terms of a truce and the conditions of a general peace are to be arranged, this country will have a place at their council board. Is there any substantial basis for such belief?

For nearly two years most of these nations have made enormous sacrifices for their respectiv auses; human life has been laid down and human agony endured as never before, while incalculable material possessions have been wiped off the face of the earth. During all that time our country has peacefully looked on, selling its crops and its manufactures in enormous quantities at very great—sometimes at exorbitant—profit, heaping up its own possessions, until financial editors begin to tell us that when the war ends we shall be the creditor nation of the world. Out of our profits we have contributed to the relief of the sufferers from this frightful conflict about 50 cents per capita of our population—that, at least, is the highest estimate I have seen.

It would seem rather improbable that those nations which have borne the burden and heat of the long day and have suffered all the loss will expect us to have anything to say as to the terms and conditions under which the combatants shall lay down their arms.

Of course it is understandable that some single nation, or some group, being satisfied that we would be likely to side with it on some of the controversies that will arise, would, by reason thereof, be pleased to see us in the council chamber. But surely the very same reason would induce the others to object most strenuously to our presence there; and without the assent of at least a large majority of them all, we shall have no part in the negotiations.

The argument is advanced that we should be their peacemaker, because as a country we have preserved neutrality, have been neither hot nor cold, and therefore are entirely sane, whereas these others have, it is said, all become insane. Will this argument have much weight? Take, for example, Serbia, Belgium, and France; certainly neither of these three countries began this war. Their best and bravest have thrown themselves ungrudgingly by millions into the blazing hell of battle, in a desperate effort to repel invasion, to preserve their homes and firesides, to protect their women and children, to save their mother country, which they love with a passionate devotion; for her they have counted no sacrifice too great. In doing so they believed and still believe that they were discharging a sound duty in a righteous cause. It makes no matter that some among us—even a majority of us—do not share their belief, they believe it to the uttermost depth of their souls; and without their assent, we are not likely to have a part in the settlement which is to bring peace, unless they and their allies are more badly beaten than they are today. Will they find the argument a persuasive one that, because of what they have done, because of what they are doing—for they are still fiercely fighting to expel the invader from their soil—we have reached the conclusion they are insane?

Will they not rather reach the conclusion that, if this be our summary of the whole matter, our appreciation of relative values is not keen enough to make us a desirable counselor! And will not the answer to our argument be much the same as the message to the angel of the church of the Laodiceans as recorded in the third chapter of the Book of Revelation!

E. HENRY LACOMBE.

DEFENSES AT PANAMA.

Rex Beach Says Gatun Dam Could Be Successfully Bombarded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read "W. H. W.'s" letter in your issue of the 15th, in which he refers to my statement regarding the defenses of the Panama Canal and suggests that I stick to my story books and refrain from talking about things of which I know nothing. As is frequently the case, I was misquoted in the interview which "W. H. W." saw, and which enabled him to advertise his familiarity with coast fortifications by disputing my published words.

I have never said that a modern battle cruiser could destroy the "defenses" of the canal, that being a point upon which there is some difference of opinion even among naval men. What I did and do say is that the canal itself is vulnerable to attack by ships carrying guns of extreme range.

"W. H. W.'s" statement that he "has been employed on the Panama Canal fortifications during their entire construction" strikes me as odd, inasmuch as the fortifications are still in process of building. His reference to 16-inch guns as a part of their armament is no less careless, since there are no 16-inch guns at this writing on the Canal Zone. His ignorance of the truth about the canal defenses speaks well for him as a conscientious concrete mixer, but if he will take a map of the Canal Zone and a pair of compasses, then describe an arc, marking the range of our 14-inch coast defense guns, he will discover that an enemy battleship armed with guns of a calibre equal to or heavier than ours could so place itself—for instance, off the mouth of the Chagres River—as to be within range of the Gatun Dam and still be out of range of effective fire from the guns on Toro Point.

This is no discovery on my part; had "W. H. W." at any time during his preoccupied labors upon the fortifications inquired of army people or civilians on the Zone, they would have told him, for it is a matter of common knowledge.

REX BEACH.

New York, May 16, 1916.

Children or Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A woman of genius has suggested in THE TIMES that we should muzzle children instead of dogs. Of course, why not? Time and time again have I noticed vicious children, brought up by ill-natured but pedigreed parents, turn around and bury their fangs into innocent little bulldogs. It is an outrage which ought to be stopped. Very often a poor little puppy cannot even play around them for ten minutes without running a chance of getting badly bitten. We have already succeeded in having children excluded from the most select apartment houses and the best families. An enterprising lot of patriots and anarchists are now about to prevent the birth of these pesky children among the poor. So all we have to do is to muzzle the ones on the streets and then we can raise our dogs and kittens in peace.

New York, May 16, 1916. J. S. E.

"A Strange Boom."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican I want to thank you for your editorial article "A Strange Boom." Our party should not nominate Roosevelt, for he is still an apostate; nor Hughes, because he is "The Man in the Iron Mask." A short time ago you published an interview with Christopher Rebhan, President of the Krieger Verein, in which he said: "Of all the candidates mentioned we (the German-Americans) like Justice Hughes, I think, the best." That's one good reason for letting Mr. Hughes stay where he is. LIFELONG REPUBLICAN.

New York, May 17, 1916.

Quite Different but Still the Same.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a scientific axiom that two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time. But the real German mind knows no axioms or laws. Conrad Goessmann admits plainly that "in the present war the situation is quite different," (from that of 1870.) After wandering through a maze of folderol he arrives at the conclusion that it is the same. SOL. KASHINS.

Brooklyn, May 16, 1916.

Eight Children to Support.

Mary Campbell was on the verge of despair when the bureau found her. The death of her husband had left her a widow with eight children to support, and the care of so large a family made it impossible for her to earn any money outside. One daughter, working at long hours in a factory, managed to earn $7 a week, and 15-year-old Ada brought in $2.50 from her work as a domestic. But the bills for rent, food, coal, clothing, and other necessities amounted to over $15 a week, and Mrs. Campbell could not make ends meet. The Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, has taken charge of the family and has decided that the best way to make the family self-supporting is to train the children for better paying positions. The oldest girl is now being prepared for work as an office assistant, and will be ready to work within six months. In the meantime the family must be assisted, and a fund of $100 is needed to help them with a weekly allowance. Large and small gifts toward this amount are requested, and may be mailed to the bureau marked "For 0267 T." The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received from people who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0265 T.—Cash, anonymous, 50 cents, $2, $1; Alexander, $1; R. C. G., $1; H. F. B., $1. 0265 T. R.—Cash, anonymous, $1; "In His Name," $1. 0266 T.—Cash, anonymous, $1; T. S., $1. 0266 W.—H. F., $1; "A Friend," $1.

A BAR TO PRICE FIXING.

Effective Application of the Donnelly Law in This State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article under the heading "Engravers Promise to Quit Price Fixing—Action by Board of Trade Taken on Eve of Prosecution by the District Attorney" you set forth the efforts made to have the members of the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade, which promulgated what was called a "Standard Scale of Prices," indicted. You show that upon the eve of the matter being presented by District Attorney Swann to the Grand Jury the board notified him that it would immediately withdraw its scale of prices and not enter into any further combination to fix prices.

A recital of the history of this very important matter should, however, have included a statement that the New York Trade Press Association, composed of the trade papers of New York City, presented the matter to District Attorney Swann and vigorously prosecuted it before him. Naturally the District Attorney only takes up such matters when they are presented to him by persons who have been injuriously affected by the combination. The New York Trade Press Association, feeling aggrieved by the action of the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade, laid before the District Attorney evidence which clearly showed the violation of the New York anti-trust law, spoken of as the "Donnelly law." This association not only appeared before the District Attorney a number of times, through its officers, but also enlisted the support of other associations, the members of which are engaged in publishing newspapers and magazines. Judge Swann took the matter up carefully and thoughtfully. He realized that if a combination could fix the prices of photo-engraving cuts there would be no reason why the dealers in every line of food supplies, commodities and merchandise of every kind in New York City should not get together and fix the prices to be paid by the consumers—something that the whole sentiment of the country is thoroughly opposed to. The result of his efforts you fully set forth in your article.

Very few States have enacted laws similar to the Donnelly law, which, as applied to intrastate commerce, is fully as strong, if not stronger, as the Sherman law, which deals entirely with interstate commerce.

The probabilities now are that by reason of the successful prosecution under this law of the "Poultry Trust" and the fact that District Attorney Swann was able, by reason of this law, to force the manufacturers of photo-engraving cuts to abandon a combination to control the prices to be char

DEPICTS AMOS F. ENO 'THE MAN WHO WAS'

Counsel in Will Case Tells Court of Change from Luxurious Prime to Miserly Age.

MILK BILL A DAILY WORRY

Hated Columbia, to Which He Gave Millions—Strange Freaks of Mind Bred of Senility.

Arthur C. Train, attacking the lawyers who drew the will of the late Amos F. Eno as exercising undue influence over senility, drew a picture yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury of the testator as "The Man Who Was." He appeared for heirs who are trying to set aside the document by which Mr. Eno left undetermined millions to Columbia University.

There were in court the representatives of the institution and scores of persons identified with the old New York. Mr. Train had known Mr. Eno in his prime, and in his declining years, and his story of "The Man Who was," related in conversational style held the attention of court and audience for an hour and a half, and this morning it is to be continued for the court broke the thread at the stroke of 5.

Mr. Train told how Amos F. Eno lived in the fine, old house of his fathers in Fifth Avenue, entertained those near him at the suppers of the Neighborhood Club or gave dinner parties at which were served the choicest of food and wines. The Amos F. Eno of the earlier days, brusque and intolerant at times in his business dealings, but always the genial host and the man of the world in private life, was presented in all his phases.

A Man Among Men.

"He was tall, broad shouldered, handsome," said Mr. Train, "of a dominant personality and a commanding presence, attentive to women, fastidious in dress, punctilious in manner. People were afraid of him, his abrupt manner and his sharp tongue, and there were certain subjects which always led to an outburst of temper on his part. They were trades unionism, woman suffrage, what he called modern innovations, such as the telephone and the automobile, colleges and college sports, Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President of Columbia University.

"As far as the university is concerned we have combed New York in vain to find a human being who ever heard him speak favorably of it. The only person who ever heard him mention the subject at all says he was down on Columbia and that he was emphatic in his denunciation of Dr. Butler. Yet you are asked to believe that this man who, in every will that he ever drew, left substantially his entire fortune to his family, and year after year made wills in which Columbia was never mentioned, signed away to that very university a residuary estate of five or six millions of dollars. It will be for you, gentlemen, to say what he did it.

"We shall prove to you that on June 18, 1915, Amos F. Eno was senile, shattered by accident and disease, his mind impaired, his memory gone, his will-power destroyed."

Mr. Train spoke of strange outbursts of temper on the part of Mr. Eno. Once there went to him Mr. Boissevain, who had married Miss Inez Milholland of suffrage fame, bearing with him a letter of introduction.

Aged Man's Idea of a Joke.

"Mr. Eno," continued the lawyer, "flew into a furious fit of anger and told him to get out. A the gentleman, much humiliated, departed, and going to his club wrote a letter to Mr. Eno saying that he had called, but regretted to say that he had been driven away by the actions of a senile old man. This letter, which was exhibited to several persons, Mr. Eno seemed to regard as being very amusing.

"The difference between the sane and the insane man is that the sane man is constantly correcting false impressions while the insane man confirms in the original error. For instance, some one knowing his aversion to woman suffrage, sent to him a clipping from a newspaper in which it was stated, evidently as a jest, that the woman suffragists were going to nominate Miss Lillian Russell for Mayor of New York. Mr. Eno received this while at Jekyl Island, realized perfectly that it was a joke and yet soon convinced himself that it was true. Nothing could disabuse his mind of the idea that the nomination was a literal fact. He harped upon it up to the time of his death and the clipping was found with his will.

"One of the most marked developments of the last year or two of the life of Mr. Eno was his extreme penuriousness. Here was a man admittedly with an income of more than a dollar a minute. Prior to the change in his mental and physical conditions he had insisted upon having the best of everything upon his table and surrounding himself with beautiful objects. He bought his shirts in Paris, and used to show these costly garments with pride. He purchased his furniture in Europe, and his house in Fifth Avenue was adorned with rare tapestries brought from the Old World.

Preyed Upon His Guests.

"Now he developed an extraordinary apprehension as to his means. He practiced the most absurd economies even when they interfered with his own comfort. He became so stingy that he was notorious at the hotels and resorts he frequented. He would invite persons to dine with him at hotels and restaurants, and then decline to order enough food to go around. At Lake George he ordered two portions of trout and creamed potatoes for four and avoided dessert.

"He wanted his housekeeper to have only one chicken cooked for eight guests—Spring chicken at that. When consulted by her as to daily orders he would decline to order anything until late, telling her that he might get an invitation to dine out. In New York his milk bills were a constant source of worry to him. He was always talking about them. One had only to say milk and it was all over. Wishing to get a drink of water at the Saratoga races, he asked each one in the party for a penny, and, failing to get one, took an old paper cup from his pocket, which he used. And yet he was drawing a dollar a minute."

Mr. Train said that the aged man would often sink into coma at his dinner and that often Bigaut, the valet, would cut up his meat for him and feed him as though he were a child. Bigaut is the servant who was with the French Army in the trenches, and was permitted to come here by his Government to testify in the present suit. The valet, according to Mr. Train, used to slap his employer on the back or push his head down on the table and call to him, "Come along, old boy, its time to go to bed."

Mr. Train declared that other members of the family besides Amos F. Eno had suffered from senile dementia, although they had reached a ripe old age. He then took up the question of undue influence.

"Is It Amos F. Eno's Will?"

"Is this then the will of Amos F. Eno," he asked, "or the will of Lucius H. Beers with perhaps a little help from William Mitchell, both lawyers, whom he had known so long? I do not question the ethics of the lawyer who tells his client how to dispose of his property, but a lawyer has no right to use his influence to persuade his client to leave his money to a university when that lawyer had been drawing up wills for twenty years for a man who insisted on giving his money to his family. Especially is this the case when Mr. Eno had spoken against Columbia University and did not approve of its President."

Austen G. Fox, chief of counsel for the upholders of the will, said that the sordid spring of the action was the desire of the contestants to possess the remainder of the estate when they discovered how large it was. He characterized the objections as "insolent arrogance," which seeks to limit public gifts, and declared that all were actuated by greed. Mr. Fox said the contestants must have remarked among themselves that Uncle Amos was crazy to have given anything at all to public purposes.

Arthur H. Friedlander of 1,851 Seventh Avenue was sworn in yesterday in place of Morris Langsdorf of 230 Riverside Drive as Juror 11. Mr. Langsdorf became ill last Tuesday night and was unable to serve longer. Mr. Friedlander is only 22 years old, the youngest juror in the box and the only one who ever attended Columbia University.

MISS VREELAND'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to George E. Von Gal on June 10.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Augusta Vreeland, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland of New York, and George Edward Von Gal of Danbury, Conn. The ceremony will take place on the lawn of the Vreeland country estate, Rest-a-While, at Brewster, N. Y., at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 10, and a large reception will also be held on the lawn.

Miss Ruth Quackenbush of New York, is to be the maid of honor and Mrs. Edwin Green of Danbury, a sister of Mr. Von Gal, is to be the matron of honor. The Misses Theodora Von Gal of Danbury, a sister of the bridegroom, Charlotte Werner, Marion Feustmann, Marguerite Jacquette, all of New York, Helen Bernard of Buffalo, and Katherine Dwinnell of Minneapolis, are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Von Gal has chosen George Green of Danbury as his best man and the ushers are to be Edward Green and Dalton Griffith of Danbury, and Harold Vreeland, R. Somers Vreeland, James F. Vreeland, and T. Reed Vreeland, all brothers of the bride.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Granger, President of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York, who officiated at the marriage of the bride's parents, will perform the ceremony.

WILL BE LIEUTENANT'S BRIDE.

Miss Eloise Bloodgood to Marry Delavan B. Downer June 1.

The wedding of Miss Eloise Pirrson Bloodgood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fanshawe Bloodgood, and Lieutenant Delavan Bloodgood Downer, U. S. N., will take place on Thursday, June 1, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, and the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton will perform the ceremoney.

Miss Bloodgood will have the Misses Rosalie Coe, Frances Gordon Wendell, Emily Sherman, and Louise Downer, a sister of the bridegroom, as bridesmaids Mrs. Horace Green, who was Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, a bride of a few months, is to be the matron of honor.

Lieutenant Downer will have the bride's brother, John Van Schaick Bloodgood, as his best man, and the six ushers are to be John Kerr, Elmendorf Carr, Mr. Montgomery of Flushing, Lieutenant Archibald Stirling, U. S. A., Lieutenant Fritz Rieskohl, U. S. N., and Ensign Donald F. Washburn, U. S. N. The engagement was announced on April 18.

WIGHAM-EASTMAN WEDDING.

Plans for Marriage of Granddaughter of Late Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer.

The wedding of Miss Anne K. Eastman, a granddaughter of the late Rev. Robert Collyer, and Reginald E. Wigham, is to take place on Thursday afternoon, June 1, at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, over which her grandfather, Dr. Collyer presided for many years. Miss Eastman will have Mrs. William R. Maloney as matron of honor. Mrs. Maloney was Miss Ella McCall, and Miss Eastman was an attendant at her wedding several months ago. The bridesmaid's will be the Misses Constance McCall and Virginia R. Duane.

Mr. Wigham, who is a son of Mrs. Thomas M. Wigham, and a nephew of the late Walter Rutherfurd, and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, will have his brother-in-law, Dr. George Gray Ward, Jr., as his best man, and the ushers are to be Norman F. Eastman and Thomas C. Eastman, brothers of the bride; Samuel McCullagh, Prentice Strong, W. Schuyler Smith, J. Harvey Williams, Dwight E. Robinson, and Carl L. Vietor.

The reception will be held at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph Eastman, 4 East Seventieth Street.

MISS DORIS BISSELL TO WED.

Engaged to R. Lavante Bigelow, Head of Banking Firm.

Mrs. Sanford Bissell of 69 East Fifty-sixth Street announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Doris W. S. Bissell, to R. Lavante Bigelow. Mr. Bigelow is of English descent and is the head of the firm of Bigelow & Co., bankers, at 25 Pine Street.

Miss Bissell made her début several years ago. She was a member of the Junior League of that year and took part in many amateur charitable performances. She is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Arthur Bissell and Mrs. Bissell (Anna E. Browne) of 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, her mother having been before her marriage Miss Florence Wolcott Bissell.

Carrington-Ward Wedding.

In Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, yesterday, Miss Margaret T. Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Ward of Stratford Place, Newark, was married to Waring C. C. Carrington, son of Mrs. Charles L. Carrington of High Street, by the Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, rector of the church. Miss Ward's father gave her in marriage. Mrs. Lloyd Keepers attended as matron of honor. E. Torrey Carrington was best man. The ushers were Blake Carrington, James B. Coe, J. Fred Wheery and G. Gilbert Ward. There was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

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GAY PARADE GREETS 3 SUFFRAGE ENVOYS

Mrs. Blatch and Others Who Spoke in Western States Will Be Home Later.

THEY MET NINE GOVERNORS

Wanted Whitman and Mitchel to Welcome Them with Band, but They Are Disappointed.

A gay procession of 100 women wearing decorations of purple, green, and white and carrying banners of those and other colors, with bright colored balloons, marched through the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon—the Reception Committee for the Congressional Union envoys returning after over a month's tour through the twelve Western States. It was a nice little reception, and a rousing street meeting followed at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, but it was all, in a way, something of a slump.

On the strength of a great and glorious time given the envoys in receptions by Governors and Mayors in the West, followed by a reception at Washington, D. C., when the envoys reached that city on Monday last, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., a prominent envoy, telegraphed to the Congressional Union in New York prior to yesterday's arrival:

"Have Governor and Mayor at station to receive us with band."

The Governor and Mayor Mitchel had other engagements yesterday and the band did not materialize. However, little Miss Rosie Sanderman, the suffrage bugler, took the band's place, blew her pink cheeks still pinker, and made a brave noise, while ninety and nine women tried to make good the absence of the State and city officials. They made a fine parade.

The envoys were expected to arrive in New York headed by Mrs. Stanton Blatch, their leader, but when the train came in there were only three of them, and one of the three had reached the city a few hours ahead of time. There had been such a demand for envoys, it seems, to come and talk about the Western trip that they divided themselves into sections and were hurried off into different States.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., led the returning New York division yesterday and there was Miss Helen Todd and Miss Elsie Reigel, a Bryn Mawr woman who has handled the cash of the envoys during their trip, engineering it from beginning to end with success.

Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, the champion suffrage marcher, led the procession through the Pennsylvania Station yesterday, following Bugler Sanderman. There were Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Miss Marian May, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Julia Reinhardt, Miss Emma Elliott, and Mrs. Mary E. Howe of Seattle among others of the welcoming women.

A decorated bus and automobiles took the party to Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the outdoor meeting was held. Mrs. Rogers told how the Western women voters had received the envoys and promised their political assistance to be used in every way to get the Federal suffrage amendment through Congress. She said the envoys had been showered with flowers, overcome with kindness in the way of receptions and other entertainments, had traveled 10,000 miles in their special car, had been gone thirty-eight days, speaking at two meetings a day, and in twelve States had been received by nine Governors, the others sending representatives. Everywhere Mayors and other prominent men citizens had come out with the women to welcome them, she said.

20 ENTRIES IN AERO RACE.

Administration in Washington Indorses Transcontinental Flight.

Twenty entries have been received for the transcontinental aeroplane competition, according to the announcement made last night by the Aero Club of America. The competition has received the indorsement of the Administration in Washington, including Secretaries Baker and Daniels, General George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer; Rear Admiral Benson, Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs; Governor Whitman, Mitchel, and a score of other prominent officials.

Three cities have wired asking how they could become controls for the competition, and a telegram was received yesterday by the Aero Club from the Commercial and Rotary Clubs of Fort Wayne, Ind., urging that their city be made a control.

In reply the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America advised these cities that, whereas this competition is being held for the development of aerial preparedness and a large number of prizes will go toward developing aerial reserves, it would help greatly if these cities could offer $10,000 to be divided into four prizes of $5,000, $2,500, $1,500, and $1,000, to be awarded to the first four aviators to arrive at those cities from the preceding control. The Aero Club of America has set aside a first prize of $20,000.

MISS CABLE BETROTHED.

Novelist's Daughter to Wed Charles B. Hawes of Cambridge, Mass.

George W. Cable, the author, and Mrs. Cable of Northampton, Mass., have announced the engagement of Mr. Cable's youngest daughter, Miss Dorothea Cable, to Charles Boardman Hawes of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Cable is a sister of Mrs. James Alfred Chard and Mrs. Boardman Wright, both of Montclair, N. J., and of Mrs. A. L. P. Dennis of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Henry Wolf Bikle of Philadelphia, and of Mrs. Harold S. Brewster of Bisbee, Ariz.

Mr. Hawes is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hawes of Bangor, Me. He was graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1911, and is on the editorial staff of The Youth's Companion. The wedding will take place on Thursday, June 1, at the home of the bride's father, and is to be strictly a family gathering.

Miss Cable is Mr. Cable's daughter by his first wife, Miss Louise S. Bartlett of New Orleans, who died in 1904, his second wife being Miss Eva C. Stevson of Lexington, Ky., whom he married in 1906. He is one of the best known of the American novelists. His works include "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Madame Delphine," and "Dr. Sevier."

Three Supper Dances End.

The last of the Three Supper Dances was held last evening at the Coterie Club, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street. Among the members who gave dinners and took their guests to the dance were the Misses Madeleine Carey, Josephine de Gersdorff, Helen MacGregor Byrne, Louise Herrick, and Miss Dahlgren.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Leach of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Campbell Leach, to Lloyd Robinson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Robinson of 54 Chestnut Street, East Orange. Miss Leach's father is the senior member of the banking firm of A. B. Leach & Co., New York City.

Mrs. Frederick B. Savage of Albany, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frederica Lyman Savage, to Lieutenant James M. Irish, U. S. N., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Irish of Utica, N. Y. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gifford Marshall of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanore Louise Marshall, to Boylston Adams Tompkins of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George William Moore of Detroit, Mich., are announcing the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Palmer Moore, to Dr. James Roy Freeland of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Meore and Miss Moore are at the Schuyler. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Johnston of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Johnston, to Robert Stevens Hammond.

TAKES STEP TO FORM UNION.

Council of Authors' League Votes Unanimously for Referendum.

The first definite steps were taken yesterday at the City Club to unionize 1,300 American authors. The Council of the Authors' League of America held an afternoon session there to discuss the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. On the Council are some of the best known writers in this country, and they agreed "unanimously," as Eric Schuler, Secretary of the league said after the literary session, to draw up a report showing all the advantages which would accrue to successful as well as struggling authors to present to the entire membership, and calling for a referendum vote six months later.

"This is as far as we could go," said Mr. Schuler. "The council cannot adopt a resolution favoring any particular act, but it can present recommendations to the members for their united action. As a matter of fact the Authors' League has been a trade union organization all the time, and by affiliating with the American Federation of Labor we will simply be coming out boldly and acknowledging the fact."

The members of the council who were present were Ellis Parker Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams, George Creel, Dana Gatlin, George Middleton, Harvey O'Higgins, Mrs. Helen Woodruff, Roger B. Whitman, George Barr McCutcheon, Leroy Scott, Louis J. Vance, Thomas Buchanan, Rex Beach, Percy MacKaye, Basil King, Kate Jordan Vermilye, Eric Schuler, and B. H. Stern, counsel to the league. Lincoln Steffins and Louis Sherwin attended the meeting for a short time, and last, but perhaps of major importance to the success of the meeting, should be mentioned Hugh Frayne, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Frayne made an address on the benefits of union organization for authors as well as other workers.

The action of the council was taken after discussing a confidential report favoring union with the American Federation of Labor, drawn up by Leroy Scott, Rex Beach, George B. McCutcheon, Jesse Lynch Williams, George Barr Baker, Walter Eaton, George Creel, and Mr. Buchanan. This report will be incorporated in the general report to be issued to the 1,300 members within two weeks.

Winston Churchill is President of the Authors' League of America and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is Vice President.

COL. POPE IS RE-ELECTED.

Manufacturers' Association Has a Board of Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, following the conclusion of its twenty-first annual convention, Colonel George Pope of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected for his fourth consecutive term as President of the association. Other officers re-elected are Treasurer, Henry Abbott, General Manager and Assistant Treasurer, J. P. Bird, and Secretary, George S. Boudinot, all of New York.

The Board of Directors for the ensuing year, including the officers, will consist of the following: J. G. Battelle, Columbus Iron and Steel Company, Columbus; E. B. Leigh, Chicago Railway Equipment Company, Chicago; Charles L. Taylor, Taylor & Fenn Company, Hartford; Captain Wm. P. White, Lowell Paper Tube Corporation, Lowell, Mass.; H. E. Edgerton, Lebanon Woolen Mills, Lebanon, Tenn.; F. B. Farnsworth, Eastern Machinery Company, New Haven; Isaac W. Frank, United Engineering and Foundry Company, Pittsburgh; John Kirby, Jr., Dayton Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio; Stephen C. Mason, McConway & Torley Company, Pittsburgh; Constant Meese, Meese & Gottfried Company, San Francisco; C. Edwin Michael, Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, Roanoke, Va.; A. F. Lindemann, A. J. Lindemann & Hoyerson Company, Milwaukee; M. W. Mix, Dodge Manufacturing Co., Mishawaka, Ind.; Carleton A. Chase, Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Enos Paullin, Ferracute Machine Company, Bridgeton, N. J.; Adolph Mueller, H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; George D. Selby, Selby Shoe Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; E. C. Spear, Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, Springfield, Mass.; Albert J. Thornley, Narragansett Machine Company, Providence, R. I., and John Trix, American Injector Company, Detroit.

DU PONT DENIES CHARGES.

No Fraud, He Asserts, in Powder Company Dissolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, gave out a statement today in which he denied in detail all charges of fraud made by Robert K. McNeeley and Richard P. McNeeley in their suit brought against the powder company and a number of its officers for an accounting of funds involved in the dissolution of the International Powder Company.

"Messrs. McNeeley & Co. are owners of thirty shares—$3,000 par value—of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company," Mr. du Pont said. "The largest amount claimed as due that company through the acts complained of is $416,344.50, or approximately $1.41 per share on 294,231 shares of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company outstanding. Therefore, on the thirty shares owned by McNeeley & Co. there would be due them $42.45, a sum that would not compensate them for the costs of the suit.

"The dissolution of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company and the du Pont International Powder Company was recommended to the stockholders of those companies by their Boards of Directors on Jan. 20, 1915, and on March 24, 1915, respectively. The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company was the controlling stockholder of both companies. At the time in question the individual defendants in the suit held but 9½ per cent. of the voting stock of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company."

CUT DOCTOR'S $100,000 BILL

Dr. Byrne's Claim Against Noe Estate Reduced to $16,000.

Almost $100,000 was the fee charged by Dr. Joseph Byrne of 244 West 101st Street for medical services rendered to Mrs. Nellie M. Noe during the four years previous to her death from Bright's disease on March 3, 1914. This was shown in a report filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by Peter B. Olney, who acted as referee in a suit brought by the beneficiaries of Mrs. Noe's estate to effect a reduction in the physician's fee.

The exact amount of the bill was $99,568, but the referee decided that it should be compromised for $16,000. The amount of the settlement was approved by the executors, but was disputed by certain of the heirs whose legacies might be reduced because of the payment of the claim.

Mrs. Noe was the widow of Burch Noe. She died at the Hendrik Hudson, 110th Street and Riverside Drive, leaving an estate valued at about $135,000.

The specific bequests in her will amounted to $97,000. The claims filed against the estate aggregated $106,428, the doctor's bill being the largest.

The referee reports that upon the evidence taken he found Dr. Byrne had attended his patient for four years and four months, "sometimes attending her at night or in the early hours of the morning, and that the professional services rendered by him were not only extended over this long period of time, but were exacting in their nature."

Edward M. Burghard of 111 Broadway was attorney for the executors, and Reich & Boyer of 141 Broadway represented Dr. Byrne.

Alexander Memorial on May 28.

The John W. Alexander Memorial meeting, arranged by the Memorial Committee of the Fine Arts Federation, will be held in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Sunday evening, May 28. An elaborate musical program will be given under the auspices of the MacDowell Club. The oration delivered at the meeting will be printed for circulation in public schools and libraries and the permanent memorial, a bas relief of the former President of the National Academy, will be placed in the United Fine Arts Building when it is completed.

Forty leading organizations of the city will be represented by officers and delegates at the meeting.

BENEFIT NETS $2,000 TO ALLIES' HOSPITALS

English, French, Russian, Belgian, and American Artists Entertain at the Biltmore.

POLISH COUNTESS SINGS

Mme. Swirskaya Gives a Russian Dance and Orphee Langevin Sings Song Dedicated to Gen. Joffre.

An entertainment, followed by dancing, held last evening in the Cascades ballroom of the Biltmore for the benefit of the Allies Hospitals Relief Commission, netted more than $2,000. The program presented American, English, French, Russian, Polish, and Belgian artists. It opened with an overture by the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, followed by an introductory address by Alton B. Parker, the Chairman of the entertainment.

Frederick C. Walcott, a member of the War Relief Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, who recently returned from a trip through war-wrecked Poland, gave a brief résumé of his journey through Poland, with stereopticon views of the devastation and woe wrought there. Mme. Lyska, a Polish Countess, who turned over her Polish home and its grounds for hospital use during the war, sang dramatic Polish ballads, and Mme. Thamara Swirskaya, who was associated with Pavlowa in the Russian production at the Metropolitan Opera House, and who has been engaged as the "danseuse etoile" for the Chicago Opera next season, did a national Russian dance in costume.

Alice Verlet, a coloratuar soprano and a Belgian, sang Verdi's Cara Nome from "Rigoletto," and Orphee Langevin, a French baritone, sang Eugene Diaz's "De l'Art Splendeur Immortelle" and Louis Geanne's "Le Pere la Victoire," dedicated to General Joffre.

Paul Swann executed two dances, Narcissus, to music by Kreisler, and The Sphinx, to music by Caesar Cui, and Miss Dorothy Arthur, an English girl, who was the premiere danseuse of the De Koven Opera Company in the last production of "Robin Hood," did a solo valse to music by the Balalaika Orchestra.

After this program the floor was cleared for dancing, for which the Balalaika played.

The list of patronesses and patrons included M. M. Oustinoff, Russian Consul General; Professor M. I. Pupin, Serbian Consul General; Dr. and Mrs. Stickney Grant, Dr. Richard H. Derby and Mrs. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General; the Chevalier Giacomo Fara Forni, Italian Consul General; Lady Herbert, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Alexander, and Sir Robert and Lady Borden.

Bankrupt 5 and 10 Cent Stores Sold

Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court sold yesterday a string of a dozen stores scattered over this State, Florida, Delaware, Virginia, Massachusetts, Washington, D. C.; Ohio, and New Jersey, the assets of the bankrupt United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Incorporated. The purchase was made by Vernon C. Brown for about $50,000, or 41 per cent. of the liabilities of $125,000. The successful bidder declined to tell for whom he bid. His client, he said, wanted an established string of stores.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST HOFF, a hotel keeper for thirty years in Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY FISHER LYON, a member of one of the oldest families in Westchester County, died on Wednesday at her home, 247 Kingsland Avenue, Greenpoint, in her eightieth year. She is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. SARAH JANE STRONG, widow of William Oswald Strong, who was a prominent auctioneer of Manhattan, died at her home, 263 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born in Warwickshire, England, and for thirty years had been a member of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Brooklyn.

JOSEPH J. SCHMITT, born in Amsterdam, Holland, ninety years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty years, died at the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged on Wednesday. He was formerly for thirty-six years a teacher in the Bible class of St. John's Church.

Miss ELEANOR S. HARRISON, 80 years old, a relative of the late President Harrison, died on Wednesday at the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged.

Mrs. ESTHER ALIDA BARNES, a teacher in Public School 148, Brooklyn, and wife of Charles A. Barnes, died at her home in Astoria on Wednesday at her home, 632 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES S. MONTAGUE, a retired Police-Lieutenant, died on Wednesday at his home, 67 Monitor Street, Greenpoint, aged 73 years. He had served as a police officer for twenty-seven years before he retired three years ago. He was a member of the Police Lieutenants' Association, the Police Veterans' Association, Osceola Association, Royal Arcanum, and of Fidelity Council, Knights of Columbus.

Mrs. ELLA WALSH FITZGERALD, wife of Thomas V. Fitzgerald, who is in the contracting business, died at her home, 1,168 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. GESTAL, member of the firm of Marcelino Perez & Co., manufacturers of cigars at 10 Dunham Place, Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 221 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Gestal was 37 years old ad a member of Montauk Club, the Elks, the Owls' Club, and the Travelling Men's Association. He left a widow and three children.

Mrs. GERTRUDE AGNES HUTCHINSON, who died at her home, 98 Washington Square South on Wednesday, was the widow of John Wyman Hutchinson, and was formerly a resident of Brooklyn. She was one of the first members of the Brooklyn Woman's Club and until her death retained her membership in Plymouth Church, which she joined during Henry Ward Beecher's time. She was 75 years of age and left two daughters, Ruth L. and Margaret G. Hutchinson, and two brothers, Major Edgar P. Scott, U. S. A., and William P. Scott.

Mrs. CELIA E. MINER, 40 years old, wife of L. Owen Miner, an importer, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,057 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

Dr. WALTER H. WILLIAMS, a dentist in Flushing for the last twenty-five years, died on Wednesday at the Chapin Home there in his eighty-first year.

EDWIN W. VAN DUZER, a furniture dealer of Middletown, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home there in his fifty-seventh year.

WILLIAM C. BENJAMIN, train announcer of the Erie Railroad at its Jersey City terminal, died on Wednesday night at his home in Passaic, N. J.

EDWARD GILBERTSON, formerly Building Inspector of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-first year.

JOHN B. SCHUTZ, a retired cabinet maker, died yesterday morning at his home in Valley Way, N. J.

FREDERICK ENGLEMAN, one of the oldest residents of Wharton, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there in his eighty-first year.

HARRY L. MARSTON, Chief of the Brockton (Mass.) Fire Department and President of the International Fire Chiefs' Association, died in Brockton yesterday.

CHARLES ADAMS, Assistant Treasurer of the Ward Baking Company of this city, died on Wednesday night at his home in Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-first year.

Captain P. SANFORD BANCROFT, associate editor of The Butler County Record, of Butler, Penn., for twenty-seven years, died on Wednesday at his home there, in his eighty-seventh year. He was a veteran of the civil war.

ISAAC HARRIS, Secretary of the Harris Brothers Silk Company, died on Tuesday in the Paterson General Hospital. He was a member of the Silk Association of America and the Paterson Silk Association. His wife and four children survive him.

BRAINERD H. WARNER, a contractor who built more than 1,000 houses in Washington, D. C., died on Wednesday at his home in Chevy Chase, near there. He founded the town of Kensington, in Montgomery County, Md., and established the Columbia National Bank and the Washington Land and Trust Company. It is said that he was the cause of the break between President McKinley and Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland, which led to the refusal of the Senator to vote with the President on the Philippine policy.

GEORGE W. VAN NEST DEAD.

Prominent Lawyer's Disappearance in 1912 Attracted Much Interest.

George Willett Van Nest, a lawyer with offices at 20 Broad Street, and widely known here for many years, died yesterday at his home in Central Valley, N. Y., in his sixty-fifth year. His disappearance in July, 1912, attracted a large amount of interest. He became lost while on his way here from the Tuxedo Club, and, being in feeble health at the time, his brother, Dr. Rynier Van Nest of the Murray Hill Hotel, asked the police to search for him. Several days later he was found at the home of his cousin, C. V. N. Baldwin, in New Brunswick, N. J. Following this Mr. Van Nest went to a sanitarium for a time.

He was born in this city and was a son of the late Abraham Rynier Van Nest and Mrs. Margaret Willett Van Nest. Mr. Van Nest was graduated from Harvard University in 1874, later studying at the Harvard Law School, and being admitted to the bar of New York in 1876. For many years he was a member of various law firms, but more recently had been alone in business.

Mr. Van Ness wrote a number of articles for The American Law Review and for London magazines. He was a member of the Bar Association of New York, the St. Nicholas and Holland Societies, and the Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Harvard, and Down Town Clubs. In addition to his brother he left several cousins.

LOCKE ART SALE BEGINS.

Canton China Dinner Set of 109 Pieces Brings $47.50.

The first sale of the great collection of antiques and art property of Charles E. Locke at the American Art Galleries took place yesterday afternoon with returns of $1,316. Among the sales, No. 135 of the catalogue, four old Staffordshire blue and white pottery platters and one plate, marked Davenport and Riley, went to T. Bell for $21.

An old Staffordshire pottery coffeepot, two sugar bowls and a creamer, the "Wanderer's Return," in transfer designs in flowing blue for decoration, with floral borders, No. 165, went to Seaman, agent, for $26; a large Canton porcelain pitcher, No. 182, with barrel-shaped body, went to Mrs. G. H. Pyne for $22.50; a blue and white Canton china dinner set of 109 pieces, No. 184, went to H. C. Bloomingdale for $47.50; four old Staffordshire pottery platters in dark blue, No. 191, with English view and floral border went to T. F. Crowley for $23; J. B. Wilbur paid $36 for No. 199, four dozen Staffordshire plates in dark flowing blue, various sizes and patterns, and No. 204, three bowls, one Japanese, one English and one French, went to Helen Wood for $24.

Mr. Locke has an immense collection, 2,321 numbers, of the finest numbers including many pieces. The sale will continue today and five following days, Sunday excepted.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BERLSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Berlston, 46 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a daughter on Monday, May 15.

Engaged

PEABODY—CRUDEN.—Jeannette Cruden to Maxwell Peabody.

Married.

CUNNINGHAM—BENDER.—On Thursday, May 18, at the Dominican Rectory, Miss Kathryn Elinor Bender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bender, to Dr. Bertram L. Cunningham of Jamaica, L. I.

GREEN—GILBERT.—On Tuesday, May 16, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Cecilia Olivia Gilbert, daughter of the late Harry Herbert and Josephine (Greene) Gilbert, to Ralph Irwin Green of New York.

Died

ABBOTT.—Suddenly on Thursday, May 18, 1916, Oscar B. Abbott. Funeral service at Lyon Funeral Parlors, 69 East 125th St., on Saturday at 2 P. M.

ADAMS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., May 17, 1916, Charles Adams, in his 61st year. Funeral service at his home, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday at 3:30 P. M.

BAMMANN.—Sophia, on Wednesday, May 17, at her late residence, 303 West 87th St. Funeral private.

BE

GIANTS ADD ANOTHER TO THEIR GOODLY STRING OF VICTORIES, SHUTTING OUT ST. LOUIS

GIANTS GOING YET AT FURIOUS SPEED

Shut Out the Cardinals, and Thereby Register Eighth Successive Victory.

BENTON IN LEADING ROLE

He Pitches Stirling Ball, While Doyle, Burns et al. Maltreat Ames at Crucial Moments.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—Rube Benton, hurler extraordinary and painter offhand, got out his little brush and played the rôle of Cardinal kalsominer today. Incidentally, the Giants registered their eighth straight victory by a score of 3 to 0.

McGraw's men have so thoroughly acquired the habit of winning that they paid no attention at all to the fact that they faced Ames, the National League's leading pitcher in point of earned runs allowed. Larry Doyle and George Burns clouted Leon with men on bases just as if he were a milk-fed recruit making his first appearance.

So effective was the Rube that Huggins's men were unable to drive in one of nine men who reached first base in the first seven innings. Snappy fielding behind him added greatly to the merit of his performance from the artistic viewpoint. Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle turned a twin killing in the first inning that checked the Cards before they knew the game was fully started. Smith got a life when Captain Larry miscued on his roller, but Fletcher grabbed Betzel's stiff smash and engineered a double play that sparkled.

And the Broadway hopes were not up against anything so easy today as they faced in the first game, either. Red Ames, the only pitcher on Hug's staff who is performing in anything like high-grade style, hurled a brand of ball that was good enough to win nine games out of ten. Only one run was earned off him. The other two were due to errors.

Remarkable fielding by Betzel and Bescher kept down the visitors' scoring. The second sacker robbed Fletcher of what appeared a sure hit in the fifth. Bescher went back and turned just in time to stick out his gloved hand and clutch Merkle's terrific line drive in the eighth. Two singles followed, and at least one more run would have been scored had Bob missed the catch.

The runs came in a bunch again. With one out in the third, Burns dropped a bunt in front of the plate, and Snyder threw wide to first trying to nip the fleet fielder. Doyle looked over a couple, and then connected squarely with one for a long triple. Smith, who had played the ball badly, and then made a wide peg to Corhan for a relay, and Doyle continued unmolested on his way to the plate.

In the next frame McKechnie singled to centre for a starter. He moved up when Ames threw out Rariden. Benton fanned, but Burns came through with a ringing blow to right, which scored the former Boy Wonder right on to second when Wilson fumbled the ball. Betzel threw out Robertson for the third demise on a fast play.

Bill McKechnie, who was rated too weak in hitting to gain a regular berth with the St. Louis Browns, is batting the ball hard. Today he got four hits in four times up, one of them a tremendous double to right. Yesterday he made a three-ply smash. Bennie Kauff, who figured prominently in the extra-base volleying in the first game, was unable to hit the pellet out of the infield today. He grounded twice to short, once to third, and the fourth time to first for an unassisted putout.

McGraw made an offer of Southpaw Palmero to Huggins, but the St. Louis leader declared he had no room on his roster for another twirler, and Palmero was transferred today to the Louisville Club of the American Association. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	5	0	1	1	0	Smith,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	1	1	4	0	Betzel,2b	4	0	2	2	0
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	6	4	Bescher,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	7	Gonzales,1b	4	0	2	14	0
Maytield,1b	4	0	1	13	0	Wilson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
McK'h'e,3b	4	1	4	0	3	Butler,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Rariden,c	2	0	1	4	1	Corhan,ss	3	0	0	0	7
Benton,p	4	0	0	0	3	Snyder,c	3	0	1	4	1
						Ames,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	36	3	8	27	18	Total	32	0	6	27	15

Errors—Burns, Doyle, Smith, Wilson, Corhan.

New York	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—McKechnie, Bescher. Three-base hit—Doyle. Double plays—Fletcher to Doyle to Merkle; McKechnie to Doyle to Merkle. Left on base—New York, 9; St. Louis, 2. First on balls—Off Benton, 1; off Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 6 hits and no runs in 9 innings; off Ames, 8 hits and 2 runs in six and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, Merkle. Struck out—By Benton 4; by Ames, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

REDS WIN CLOSE BATTLE.

Break Long Losing Streak by Defeating Braves, 3 to 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18.—Cincinnati broke its long losing streak here today by defeating Boston, 3 to 2. The visitors took the lead in the first inning, when Evers was passed and scored on singles by Collins and Konetchy. In the fourth inning Herzog was given a base on balls and Killifer sent the ball into the right field fence for a home run. Boston tied it up in the fifth, then Cincinnati put the winning tally over the plate in the seventh. The score:

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	2	1	1	1	2	M'anville,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Neale,cf	3	0	0	0	0	Evers,2b	2	1	0	0	0
Herzog,ss	3	1	1	2	3	Fitz'k,2b	1	0	0	2	3
Chase,1b	4	0	1	16	0	Collins,c	4	0	2	0	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	0	0	...noit,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Killifer,lf	2	1	1	1	0	Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	0	5	Smith,3b	4	0	2	2	4
Wingo, c	4	0	1	7	3	Connolly,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Schneider,p	3	0	1	0	4	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	4	3
						Reulbach,p	3	1	1	0	5
Total	27	3	7	27	20	aCompton	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	2	9	24	19

a-Batted for Reulbach in ninth inning.
Error—Konetchy.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	..	3
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Three-base hit—Connolly. Home run—Killifer. Stolen base—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Killifer, Neale, Schneider. Double play—Louden, Herzog, and Chase. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 10. First base on error—Cincinnati. First base on balls—Off Reulbach, 6; off Schneider, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Reulbach, 7 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Schneider, 9 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Reulbach, (Louden;) by Schneider, (Gowdy.) Struck out—By Reulbach, 3, by Schneider, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kiem and Emslie.

Eastern League.

Lowell, 4; Hartford, 3.
Springfield, 4; Lawrence, 2.
Worcester, 9; Bridgeport, 1.
Lynn, 9; New Haven, 3.

New York State League.

Elmira, 4; Scranton, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 7; Binghamton, 6.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 2.
Detroit at New York
(Postponed, cold weather.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	20	9	.690
Washington	18	10	.643
New York	13	12	.520
Boston	13	14	.481
Detroit	13	16	.448
Chicago	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	11	16	.407
St. Louis	10	16	.385

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	13	9	.591
Boston	13	9	.591
Philadelphia	14	10	.583
Chicago	15	13	.536
St. Louis	14	15	.483
New York	10	13	.435
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
Pittsburgh	11	17	.393

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

CHAMPIONS BLANK PIRATES.

Alexander's Offerings Puzzle Wagner and His Comrades.

PITTSBURGH, May 18.—Philadelphia defeated Pittsburgh 3 to 0 here today, Grover Alexander allowing the locals only four hits. The Phillies scored two runs in the fourth inning on three hits and another in the eighth on Alexander's single and Byrne's triple. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Byrne,3b	4	1	2	1	2	Carey,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	4	6	Baird, 3b	4	0	0	3	3
Stock,ss	4	0	0	2	4	Costello,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Hinch'n,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Wagner,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Knabe,2b	2	0	0	1	4
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	15	0	Smith,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Killifer,c	3	0	1	3	2	Gibson,c	1	0	0	1	1
Alexander,p	2	1	1	0	1	Barney,	1	0	0	0	0
						Wilson,c	1	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	7	27	15	Kantle'er,p	2	0	0	0	3
						bShultz	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	4	27	12

a-Batted for Gibson in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Kantlehner in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Byrne, Whitted. Three-base hit—Byrne. Home run—Whitted. Double plays—Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus; Niehoff and Luderus; Kantlehner, Baird, and Wagner. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Kantlehner, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 7 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

INDIANS SOLVE JOHNSON.

Bunch Hits and Spoil Senators' Plan to Supplant Them in First Place.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Cleveland bunched hits off Walter Johnson today and defeated Washington 4 to 2. Two triples and a double gave the visitors two runs in the second inning, and in the seventh a double, a triple, and an error produced two more. Victory for Washington today would have meant replacing Cleveland in first place. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	5	0	2	2	0	Morgan,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Turner,3b	4	0	0	3	2	Foster,3b	5	0	2	0	2
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	5	0	Milan,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Rondeau,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	15	0	Judge,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Howard,2b	4	0	1	5	3	Shanks,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Wambs's,ss	4	2	3	1	4	Williams,c	4	0	0	10	2
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	2	2	McBride,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Coveles'e,p	3	1	1	0	2	Johnson,p	3	1	1	1	0
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0	aMoeller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	7	27	16	Total	34	2	9	27	12

a-Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
Errors—Judge, Williams, McBride.

Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Two-base hits—Wambsganss, (2.) Three-base hits—Haworth, Graney, Coveleskie. Stolen bases—Graney, Turner, (2.) Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Milan. Double play—Morgan, McBride, Judge to Williams. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Coveleskie, 2; off Bagby, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 8 hits, 2 runs in six and one-third innings; off Bagby, 1 hit, no runs in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Gandil.) Struck out—By Johnson, 9; by Bagby, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and O'Loughlin.

ATHLETICS TROUNCE FABER.

Drive White Sox Pitcher from the Box and Win Handily.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Philadelphia drove Faber off the rubber in the seventh inning today and beat Chicago by the score of 5 to 1. Myers held the visitors to seven hits; Felsch, who scored in the first inning, being the only visiting player to get past second base. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Witt,ss	5	0	1	2	3	Felsch,cf	3	1	1	0	0
Schang,c	4	1	1	4	3	J.Collins,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	0	0	E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	3
McInnis,1b	3	1	1	7	3	Fournier,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	3	3	Jackson,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Weaver,ss	4	0	2	3	2
Pick,3b	2	1	0	0	1	M'Mullin,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Stellbauer,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Schalk,c	3	0	0	7	2
Myers,p	3	0	1	1	3	Faber,p	2	0	0	0	3
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	5	9	27	18	Benz,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0
						Totals	31	1	7	24	13

a-Batted for Williams in eighth.
Errors—E. Collins, Weaver, (2.) McInnis, (2.) Myers.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	..	5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Murphy. Home run—McInnis. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, McInnis, Stellbauer, Myers. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Myers, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 7 hits, 4 runs, in six and one-third innings; off Williams, 1 hit, no runs, in two-thirds inning; off Benz, 1 hit, no runs, in one inning; off Myers, 7 hits, 1 run, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, (Pick.) Struck out—By Faber, 5; by Myers, 4. Wild pitch—Myers. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

SLIPPING SUPERBAS DEFEATED BY CUBS

Brooklynites Take Early Lead in Chicago, but Give Up the Ghost in the Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—It took almost ten innings for the Cubs to knock the Robins off their perch by the score of 4 to 3, but the deed was accomplished in the extra round with three lusty wallops off Larry Cheney. When the winning tally was made there was only one out.

Tom Seaton was the chief disturber in the show, practically winning his own game after he had taken a badly mutilated job off the hands of Pierce, who started as hurler for the Bruins. Tom not only held the Dodgers safe after the second round, having the edge over both Nap Rucker and Larry Cheney all the way, but it was his hit in Chicago's half of the tenth which started the winning rally. Schulte, who had taken Mann's place after Robinson had sent the right-handed Cheney to the mound, was unable to do better in the emergency than a pop-up to Daubert, but Flack singled through Cutshaw, Seaton going to third. Here Cy Williams cut into one of his former teammate's fast ones for a hit just inside of first base, sending Seaton home.

Pierce stepped right into trouble in the first inning. With Myers out of the way, McCarthy booted Daubert's twister, Jake going to second. Then came a triple to the centre-field fence by Johnston, which rounded the first sacker, Jimmy coming home on Wheat's out.

Pierce went back for more in the second, and got it. Cutshaw's hit almost dislocated Zimmerman's leg, the ball going on into centre field. O'Mara singled to right, putting Cutshaw on second. This sounded the whistle for Pierce, and Seaton came on the scene. Tom walked Miller, and Cutshaw crossed the plate a minute later on Rucker's infield out.

That finished the Dodgers' scoring for the day. They were not on hitting terms with Seaton until the seventh inning, when Miller singled. The Cubs could do nothing with Rucker's slow ones until the fourth. In this inning Mann started with a single, Flack and Williams sacrificed, and Zim's two-bagger sent Leslie home.

The locals tied the score in the sixth, Mann again leading off, but he received free transportation this time. Flack forced Mann at second and Williams struck out. Flack in the meantime had stolen second, and he came home on Zimmerman's two-bagger inside of third base. The Captain trotted over the plate on Saier's two-base drive to right. This finished Rucker, and Cheney took up the twirling duties. The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	0	Mann,lf	2	1	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	11	1	Schulte,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Johnston,rf	5	1	1	1	0	Flack,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Wheat,lf	5	0	0	0	0	Williams,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	1	0	Zim'man,3b	4	1	3	1	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	3	4	Saier,1b	4	0	1	12	1
O'Mara,ss	4	0	1	5	3	Hyde,2b	3	0	1	4	1
Miller,c	3	0	2	8	3	Zelder,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Rucker,p	2	0	0	0	2	Archer,c	4	0	0	5	3
Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	3	Mulligan,ss	4	0	0	0	3
						Pierce,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	6	a28	14	Seaton,p	4	1	1	3	1
						bFischer	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	4	11	30	19

a-One out when winning run was scored.
b-Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, McCarthy, 2; Milligan.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, (2.) Saier, Schulte. Three-base hit—Johnston. Stolen base—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Flack, 2; Williams. Double play—Archer to McCarthy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 1; off Cheney, 1; off Seaton, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Rucker, 6 hits, 3 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Cheney, 5 hits, 1 run in three and two-thirds innings; off Pierce, 3 hits, 1 run in one inning, (none out in second;) off Seaton, 3 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by Cheney, 3; by Seaton, 5. Passed ball—Miller. Time of game—two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BROWNS HUMBLE FOSTER.

Heavy Hitting Features Game in Which They Defeat Red Sox 7 to 1.

BOSTON, May 18.—St. Louis hit Foster hard today and defeated Boston 7 to 1. Weilman had the Red Sox at his mercy, holding them to five singles. Boston also hit the ball hard, but usually to a waiting fielder. It was the first time St. Louis ever scored a victory over Foster. The Browns made the result certain by getting two doubles and a single in the eighth and four singles in the ninth. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Shotten,lf	5	2	4	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Johnson,ss	4	1	2	3	4	Janvrin,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Sisler,1b	5	1	1	14	0	Hoblitz'l,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Miller,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Walker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Pratt,3b	4	1	2	2	5	Lewis,lf	2	0	1	5	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	2	3	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	2	Barry,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Severeid,c	3	0	0	3	0	Cady,c	3	0	0	2	1
Weilman,p	4	1	1	0	7	Agnew,c	1	0	0	2	1
						Foster,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	33	7	13	27	19	aMcNally	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	29	1	5	27	13

a-Ran for Cady in sixth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Cady.

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	..	7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Miller, Sisler, Pratt. Stolen bases—Shotten, Marsans, Hooper, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Janvrin, Miller, (2.) Double plays—Weilman, Pratt, and Sisler; Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler; Foster, Janvrin, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Weilman, 1; off Foster, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Weilman, 5 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Foster, 13 hits and 6 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Foster, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires — Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3	6	2
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	8	1

Newark at Montreal — Postponed, wet grounds.
Richmond at Toronto—Postponed, cold weather.
Buffalo at Providence—Postponed, cold weather.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	18	2	.867
Richmond	11	5	.688
Providence	10	5	.667
Baltimore	12	6	.667
Montreal	6	9	.400
Rochester	5	12	.294
Buffalo	4	13	.235
Toronto	3	12	.200

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Furnishing Store
A Famous Brand of Underwear
At Cut Prices—A Third Saved!

Olus Union Suits, 85c and $1.35
Regularly $1.00 to $2.00
Olus Pajamas $1.35 & $1.85
Summer Shirts at 98c
Worth $1.50
A Manuf'r's Close-Out
Reds, Blues, Brown, With Soft Cuffs
$2.00 Alpaca Office Coats at $1.65
Over a Thousand Coats in Black Only

IGNORE U. S. G. A. RULING.

Paul Tewksbury and J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Banned, Compete at Woodland.

NEWTON, Mass., May 18.—A ruling by the United States Golf Association was ignored today when Paul Tewksbury and J. H. Sullivan, Jr., players who are under its ban, competed in an invitation amateur tournament of the Woodland Golf Club, of which they are members. The officers of the club recently voted to support the contention that the national body has no jurisdiction over State associations and are now considering a protest as to the merits of the decision, which classed several players, including Francis Ouimet, State amateur champion, as ineligible for amateur play because of business affiliations. Ouimet was asked to enter the tournament which began today, but declined. He has told friends he would defend his title.

DENVER, May 18.—Frank B. Woodward, President of the United States Golf Association, when shown the dispatch relative to the Woodland Golf Club tournament, said:

"The United States Golf Association has no jurisdiction to say what rules individual clubs shall make to govern the admission of members and to apply to men already members. The association has recommended that individuals who have lost their amateur status shall not be permitted to play in competition."

ERRORS DEFEAT CORNELL.

Eckley the Chief Offender and Michigan Nine Wins 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 18.—Costly infield errors by Eckley, Cornell's shortstop, materially aided Michigan to defeat the Ithacans today by a score of 4 to 2. Cornell, however, takes the series, having won two games out of three. Eckley's three errors counted in all of Michigan's runs. Miller for the Wolverines pitched a good game, while Sutterby for Cornell was touched for nine safeties. The score:

MICHIGAN.	Ab	R	H	P	A	CORNELL.	Ab	R	H	P	A
Reem,lf	3	2	1	3	0	Budd,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Niemann,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Mellen,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Labadie,cf	5	1	1	0	0	Clary,c	4	0	1	8	2
Brandell,ss	4	0	1	3	5	O'Connell,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Caswell,2b	4	0	0	3	3	Eckley,ss	3	1	0	2	4
Thomas,3b	5	0	2	0	2	Valentine,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Dunne,c	5	0	2	4	1	Sauters,2b	4	0	3	1	3
Newell,1b	4	1	0	12	1	Burpee,1b	4	0	0	15	0
Miller,p	4	0	1	1	6	Sutterby,p	3	0	0	0	8
Total	38	4	9	a26	18	Total	37	2	8	27	15

a-Eckley out for bunting on third strike.
Errors—Eckley (3,) Sauters, Burpee (2,) Miller.

Michigan	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Two-base hit—Labadie. Three-base hit—Reem. Sacrifice hits—Niemann, Clary. First base on error—Michigan. Stolen base—By Sutterby, 7; by Miller, 5. Bases on balls—Off Sutterby, 2; off Miller, 1. Hit by pitcher—Eckley. Passed ball—Dunne. Earned runs—Cornell, Labadie. Left on bases—Sutterby, 7; possible plays—Burpee, unassisted; Sauters and Burpee; Brandell, Caswell, and Newell. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Dr. Flynn of Rochester.

AMHERST BEATS WILLIAMS.

Goodridge Proves Strong In and Out of Box.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., May 18.—Amherst easily defeated Williams here today. The score was 7 to 0. Goodridge pitched for Amherst. Besides pitching a good game he batted hard and stole four bases. The score by innings:

Amherst	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	..	5
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries — Goodridge and See; Foster, Young, and Michler.

CLUB DENIES CHARGES.

Philadelphia National Body Files Answer In $900,000 Action.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Philadelphia Baseball Club of the National League today filed its answer in the United States District Court here to the suit brought by the Baltimore Club of the Federal League to recover $900,000 damages for the alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The answer of the Philadelphia Club denies generally and specifically some of the charges in the plaintiff's bill, denies knowledge of the others, and demands that the Baltimore Club submit proper proof of them.

KEEN PLAY AT TENNIS.

Alrick H. Man, Jr., and R. L. Baggs Hard Pressed in West Side Tourney.

Two close matches featured the play in the Class A division of the men's Spring handicap at the West Side Tennis Club. King Smith was defeated by R. L. Baggs in a close match in the second round at 3—6, 9—7, 7—5, and Alrick H. Man, Jr., was forced to his best tennis to defeat H. F. Parker, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2. The other second-round match in Class A was won by A. Sweetser, who defeated Grinnell, 6—2, 6—4. In the doubles G. M. Rodman and W. S. Slade furnished an upset when they defeated King Smith and G. Carleton Shafer, 6—3, 6—3. The summary:

Class A.—Second Round—R. L. Baggs defeat. ed King Smith, Jr., 6—3, 7—5; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated H. F. Parker, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2; A. Sweetser defeated L. I. Grinnell, 6—2, 6—0.

Class B.—E. Alger won from R. H. Haskins by default; H. J. Henry defeated J. S. Myrick, 6—2, 6—4; R. B. Gatcomb defeated C. G. Millwain, 6—3, 6—4; A. R. Dunham defeated R. A. Pope, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round.—S. Johnson defeated H. Swain, 6—1, 6—2; E. Mecabe defeated T. M. Hall, 6—2, 7—5; H. J. Hensy defeated L. M. Banks, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Class C.—Second Round—E. L. Satterlee defeated W. A. Sands, 6—2, 6—1; H.

RACING SEASON OPENS AT JAMAICA TRACK

SAND MARSH FORGES AHEAD IN PAUMONOK

6,000 Spectators Watch Outsider Win Handicap in Racing Season's First Card.

WIND CHILLS THE CROWD

However, Weather Proves Unable to Cool Ardor of Enthusiasts at Jamaica Track.

Thoroughbred racing, with all its thrills and excitement, was formally started yesterday at Jamaica, the course of the Metropolitan Jockey Club. The opening of the 1916 season around New York might have been more encouraging from the weather standpoint, but there was nothing lacking in enthusiasm.

Racing is a pastime for sunny climes, and to attend the running of the horses when it is necessary for men and women to wear heavy overcoats and Winter wraps, as the majority of the spectators did, is not altogether conducive to the enjoyment of the sport. However, between 6,000 and 7,000 persons braved the cold winds which blew from across Jamaica Bay to see the first day's regular racing of the season.

Soon after midday special trains from New York and Brooklyn started running down to the track at few-minute intervals, the Pennsylvania Railway handling most of the crowd, which was made up chiefly of regular race followers, anxious to get their first glimpses of the thoroughbreds since last year.

Long before 2:30, the time the first race was called, the lawns and grandstands started to fill. There was lots of handshaking among the horsemen, those who had attended the Southern tracks and were North for the first time since last Autumn exchanging greetings with those whom they had not seen since the closing of Belmont Park last September.

There was plenty of wagering, but it was carried on in strict accordance with the law. The Queens County officials and the city police in plain clothes were on hand to enforce the laws against bookmaking and pool selling. Sheriff Paul Stier took personal charge of six Deputy Sheriffs who were detailed at the course. The men were instructed to act without fear or favor, but they found everything quiet and orderly in accord with the statutes, at least inside the grounds.

August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, was unable to get to Jamaica for the early events, but arrived in time to see the running of the Paumonok Handicap. With him on the clubhouse porch were many prominent owners whose horses were running or would carry their colors during the meeting. Among these were James Butler, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Lord Cochran, John E. Madden, Congressman G. W. Loft, James E. Gaffney, Frederick Johnson, Robert E. Davis, and numerous others.

Although the program included good sport the horses were not of the highest class; the best being kept in their stalls for more seasonable weather, and the Belmont Park and Mid-Summer meetings. Well-played favorites and fairly long shots divided the card, which was made up of two feature events, the Paumonok Handicap and the Suffolk Selling Stakes. Five of the events were sprints, with one race at a mile and a sixteenth.

Three were thirteen starters in the Paumonok Handicap, which was for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs. Every one of the thoroughbreds which went to the post was trained to the minute and looked fit to run a great race. Comely, from the Butler stable, was scratched, but this admitted High Noon, to whom the followers of this stable pinned their faith. The daughter of Disguise was the favorite. However, the public was doomed to disappointment, as an outsider, F. E. Rose's Sand Marsh whose price was ten to one, took the race with surprising ease.

After a delay of a few minutes at the post, owing to the antics of Foxhall P. Keene's Lorac, who reared up and threw fell over, her rider narrowly escaping from being crushed, the horses got away to a fine start. Each took a turn at setting the early pace. Montressor first went out a length, then Flying Fairy assumed the lead, Sand Marsh, who was being ridden by Shuttinger, and Loftus on High Noon, were in the bunch, but made no effort to get away until they had opened up a place for themselves. Coming into the stretch, High Noon bore out, and Sand Marsh slipped in to the rail. Jacoba was then leading by half a length, with The Finn and Prince of Como showing lots of speed.

It was here that Shuttinger showed his horsemanship. At first he did not hurry Sand Marsh; in fact, he appeared to be holding him in. About seventy-five yards from the finish he let the winner have his head and overtook Jacoba. Loftus easily made up the distance he had lost on High Noon at the turn, and came on with a wonderful show of speed. He caught the Coe entry and went into second place. McTaggart, who was riding Jacoba, hung on gamely, but the Butler colt was the fleeter of foot and beat him out by two lengths. Meanwhile Sand Marsh had passed the judges' stand a good five lengths ahead of his field.

Straightforward, from Richard T. Wilson's stable, accounted for the Suffolk Selling Stakes of $1,500, at five furlongs. The youngster, who was the favorite, defeated a fair field of two-year-olds in a close race. McTaggart, who rode the winner, had plenty to spare at the finish and eased up on his mount just before passing the judges' stand. Leonie, a Star Shoot filly, carrying the Cochran colors, came in second, two lengths behind Straightforward. The show money went to Solveig. There were six starters.

One of the tragedies of racing was seen in the long-distance event, at a mile and a sixteenth, a selling affair for four-year-olds and upward. The winner was Sam McMeekin, who was entered to be sold for $1,000, but there were no bidders.

This horse has been a failure. Last season Sam Hildreth, August Belmont's trainer, bought him from James E. Madden at a price said to have been $15,000. He made several starts in the Hildreth colors, although the Chairman of The Jockeys Club held a half interest in the horse. But he never won a race; and, had there been any offers at the stipulated price, it is not in the least unlikely the stable would have let him go and been glad to get rid of him. However, it was the second victory of the day for the Belmont colors.

There were only five entries in the race, and two of these were scratched. The coutenders being Gallop and Luther, neither of them very high-class horses, the winner did not have a very hard task. McMeekin just managed to come in front, with about three-quarters of a length to spare.

The opening race on the program was for maiden two-year-olds, seven of which went to the post. The winner was August Belmont's Wood Trap, who was the class of the race. The youngster has lots of speed and was carefully ridden by E. Haynes. Although he bore out at the turn coming into the stretch, he made up this lost ground and had foot enough to beat out James Butler's Bally by a length. Wilson's Night Owl brought up the rear three lengths behind. Another dash of five and a half furlongs gave John Whalen's Pawhuska a chance to show his speed. He easily defeated the favorite, Dr. Gremer, who was not placed. Virginia W., a good-looking filly, was second, a length and a half behind the victor.

James Butler scored his first victory in the final race. This was some slight compensation for his other entries in the previous events, which had twice been second. The contest was six furlongs, for 3-year-olds and upward. Although there were only four starters, they furnished a good struggle, the winner being in doubt until the horses were within ten lengths of the finish. Ambrose was the favorite, but Metcalf showed little judgment in his riding, and was beaten a furlong from the finish, although he displayed plenty of gameness. Pulitux, bearing the Whalen colors, was third. James Fitzsimmons's Navigator was the other starter.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, with $500 added; to carry 112 pounds. Five furlongs. Time, 1:01 2-5.

Woodtrap, August Belmont's ch. c., 2 years, 112 pounds, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, out (E. Haynes).....1

Bally, James Butler's br. c., 2, 112, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, out (J. Loftus).....2

Night Owl, B. T. Wilson's br. c., 2, 112, 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and out (J. Butwell).....3

Whirling Dun, Jack Mount, Candy Land, and Chatterbox also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $400; the winner to be sold at auction for $500; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Pawhuska, John Whalen's b. h, 6, 117 pounds, by Chappaqua-Mercedita, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5. (Falconer).....1

Virginia W., Frank Davitt's b. f., 3, 103, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (M. Buxton).....2

Stellarina, L. Becker's b. f., 3, 103, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 2 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....3

Woodfair, Thesieres, Rae B., Resistible, Queen Mab, Dr. Gremer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Suffolk Selling Stakes, value $1,500, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,500; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson's b. c., 2 years, 109 pounds, by Star Shoot-Frankness, 4 to 5, 1 to 5, 1 to 4. (J. McTaggard).....1

Leonie, Gifford A. Cochran's b. f., 2, 107, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, (J. Hanover).....2

Solveig, C. J. Brockmiller's b. f., 2, 100, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 1 to 2. (J. McCahey).....3

Nonesuch, Running Shot, Breeze, and County Court also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Paumonok Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; value $2,500; six furlongs. Time—1:12 1-5.

Sand Marsh, F. E. Rose's br. c., 4, 99 pounds, by Sandringham-Marshmallow, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (A. Schuttinger).....1

High Noon, James Butler's ch. c., 4, 122, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and out. (J. Loftus).....2

Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 3, 103, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....3½

The Finn, Slumber II., Top o' the Morning, Flying Fairy, Lilica, Prince of Como, Benevolent, Lorac, Montressor, and Tea Caddy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, with $500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Sam McMeekin, August Belmont's b. c., 4, 116 pounds, 1 to 2, out. (E. Haynes).....1¾

Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. h., 5, 115 pounds, 11 to 5, out. (Metcalf).....2

Luther, N. L. Snelson's b. g., 6, 113 pounds, 12 to 1, 7 to 5, out. (E. Taplin)..3

Only three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription with $500 added; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Dervish, James Butler's blk. g., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Delhi-Coppelia, 8 to 1, 7 to 5, out. (J. Loftus).....1

Ambrose, Marrone Stable's br. g., 6, 124, 7 to 10, out. (J. Metcalf).....2

Pulux, John Whalen's b. g., 4, 122, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, out. (B. Kleeger).....3

Navigator also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies and colts, maidens; five furlongs.

The Dean, 112 pounds; Burlesque, 112; Cockieshell, 112; Precise, 112; Julia Leon, 112.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Good Council, 92 pounds; Star Gaze, 128; Cliff Haven, 146; Sun God, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.

Ash Can, 107 pounds; Estimable, 114; Dervish, 117; Flag Day, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Nevada Handicap; six furlongs.

Comely, 117 pounds; Lord Rock Vale, 97; Estrucan, 117; Landslide, 97; He Will, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Monmouth, 110 pounds; Lethe, 115; Juliet, 110; Monocacy, 110; Devil Fish, 115; Cliff Haven, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs.

Nauchon, 115 pounds; Dr. Gremer, 108; Chesterton, 115; Brighouse, 115; My Donnie, 103; Voluspa, 105; Thesieres, 115.

SCHOOLBOYS AT NETS.

First Round of Yale Tournament Played at Pelham.

The first round of the Yale interscholastic tournament was played yesterday on the courts of the Pelham Country Club. Every match or the day was won in straight sets.

ALBODON.

It is difficult enough at best to interest children in voluntary cleanliness.

A dentifrice that melts or hardens in the tube will soon discourage a child from the use of any dentifrice: one that is gritty will injure the delicate teeth, and one that is simply perfumed and contains little cleansing property is wellnigh useless.

Albodon contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice obtainable, and has none of the drawbacks mentioned. It is without coloring matter and safely antiseptic.

Try it to-day.

Albodon can be had at 25 cents a liberal tube wherever toilet articles are sold, and a free sample can be had by sending your name and address to The Albodon Co., Dept. A., 154 West 18th Street, N. Y.

N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE TO BE STARTED AUG. 1

Buzzard's Bay Eastern Limit for the Chief Event of the Yachting Season.

At a largely attended general meeting of the New York Yacht Club last evening Commodore George F. Baker announced Aug. 1 as the date for the beginning of the annual cruise. The rendezvous will be at Glen Cove, and the cruise will extend eastward no further than Buzzard's Bay, the earlier suggestions of a cruise around Cape Cod to Massachusetts Bay having been abandoned.

This cruise, which is the great event of the yachting year, will, in all probability, be the largest ever held by the club, as about every craft belonging to a member is either about to go into commission, or will do so before the date of the cruise. It is now a certainty that there will be an assemblage of sailing craft, steamers, and power boats numbering at least a hundred at Glen Cove, with a fleet of from 150 to 200 present in Newport Harbor on the evening of the general illumination of the fleet, always a feature of the season at that resort.

General Order No. 2, covering the details of the cruise, will be issued by Commodore Baker within a week or ten days, giving all the details of the run to the eastward. In general terms, the runs will be in successive days to New London, thence to Newport and to New Bedford with the races for the Commodore's, Vice Commodore's, and Rear Commodore's Cups the features of these port-to-port runs, and the races for the Navy Challenge and Alumni Navy Challenge Cups as incidents. The races for the King's Cup and the Astor Cup will be sailed off Newport Harbor during the stay of the fleet there, and there will probably be special cups offered for the one-design classes of the fleet to add to the sporting side of the cruise. Some of the races may be sailed from Buzzard's Bay, with some longer races out into the open sea from that port as possibilities.

It is expected that the cruise will last for ten days, with a possible rest over Sunday at some port in Buzzard's Bay, though this was not officially announced at last night's meeting.

The Race Committee of the New York Yacht Club, composed of H. de B. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and Frederick O. Spedden, announces the opening of the club's yachting season, with a race for the new forties and the older fifties over the Glen Cove courses on Tuesday, May 30. These races take the place of the annual Spring cup races and will signalize the first appearance of the new forties, eight of which have already been delivered to their owners.

WHITNEY BOAT LAUNCHED.

Another 50-Footer Put Overboard Is Forbes's Kalinga.

Harry Payne Whitney's Barbara and W. Cameron Forbes's Kalinga of the New York Yacht Club's 50-foot class have been put overboard at Herreshoff's yard in Bristol, R. I., preparatory to going into commission for the New York Yacht Club's Spring cup races off Captain's Island on Memorial Day. The Kalinga has been fitted with a new set of standing lower rigging of wire shrouds. Captain Frank Martin is in charge of the Barbara, and will bring her to the Sound waters next week.

George M. Pynchon's Mistral is the most recent of the 40-footers to get away from Bristol, with Captain S. B. Howell, former skipper of the cup sloop Defiance, in charge. It is reported that her trials have been very satisfactory to owner and Captain alike, both having stood at her wheel during the spins. Arthur F. Luke's Katherine, another of the new 40-footers, has been taken to Marblehead, where she is having her preliminary trials.

Commander Steuart Davis of this city will take his cruiser Dahlgren to Marblehead, where she is to act as the parent ship of the volunteer patrol squadron of five boats on their cruises with naval vessels, which are to take place in June.

WITHDRAW HARVARD CREWS.

They Drop Out of Spring Regatta Because of Adverse Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—Six races in the Harvard regatta were rowed up-stream, in rough water, on the Charles River course this afternoon. The brush between the Harvard 'Varsity and second crews ended after less than a half-mile of rowing, the coaches not liking the conditions.

Newton Darling of Harvard won the single scull race from a field of six other starters, finishing far ahead in 6 minutes and 35 seconds. The race between the Harvard University Boat Club crew and the Weld eight was hard fought, the University men winning by ten feet of open water in 5 minutes 25 seconds.

There was close competition in the novice singles, C. D. Murray, a Harvard freshman, defeating A. Lippitt by less than three feet. The Noble and Greenough schoolboys continued the winning streak which they began yesterday, the crew having more than half a length over Brookline High. The time was 5 minutes 53 seconds. The N. and G. eight later defeated the Brookline eight in 5 minutes 31 seconds. N. L. Harris, Harvard, '19, and G. Flynn, '19, defeated L. M. Middlemass and J. D. Schwartz in the wherry race.

The Harvard 'Varsity is tuned up for the Cornell race tomorrow. The men had a long session of coaching far up the river this afternoon. The Cornellians will be here in the morning and plan to get on the river twice during the day.

NEW STROKE FOR COLUMBIA.

Rice Puts Bratton Back to No. 6, Promoting Lorenz from Juniors.

Changes constantly expected since the defeat in the Childs Cup race were made in the Columbia 'Varsity crew by Coach Rice yesterday. Captain Norm. Bratton, who has been acting as stroke, was removed to No. 6, the position he occupied for two years. R. H. Lorenz, the new stroke, is promoted from the second crew. D. W. Leys, formerly No. 6 on the 'Varsity, is now No. 2, displacing O. B. Myers, who will stroke the juniors. The remainder of the positions are filled as follows: R. W. Leahy, No. 4; R. O. Pennell, No. 7; W. H. Diekmann, No. 5; R. I. O'Loughlin, No. 3, and C. W. Sengstahm, bow.

BRYN MAWR WINS AT POLO.

Captures Opening Game of Season for Woodcrest Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., May 18.—Polo climbed up into the limelight and settled itself for six weeks of prominence today when the Bryn Mawr Freebooters took the first round for the Woodcrest Cup from the Philadelphia Country Club Freebooters by 11 goals to 10. The game opened the polo tournament season at the Country Club, and was really the official opening of what promises to be one of the best seasons of polo in the history of the game in this section.

The game today was a cold and languid one for six periods, and then it provided a whirlwind finish that almost tied the score. The two final chukkers were as good as the other six put together, because they brought in some fine shots and some close plays. The game grew faster and faster as the Country Clubbers thought they saw a chance to win, giving the shivering spectators splendid exhibitions of riding off and of other forms of expert horsemanship that the game requires. The winners conceded seven goals by handicap.

LEWIS A TOY FOR GIBBONS.

St. Paul Boxer Gives English Pugilist a Lesson in Skill.

Mike Gibbons of St. Paul, the master boxer of the middleweight division, gave Kid (Ted) Lewis of England a lesson in boxing at Madison Square Garden last night. Gibbons, always on the defensive, so baffled Lewis with feints, counters, and shifty footwork that for eight rounds the Britisher backed away from Gibbons's imaginary attack.

Seldom has a New York crowd seen cleverer boxing than Gibbons showed against Lewis last night. Lewis tried hard and in the eighth found he rallied and pounded Mike a few times on the face and head. Lewis's rallies, however, meant little in the face of Gibbons's great defense in the other rounds.

To the crowd which went to Madison Square Garden the bout wasn't what was expected. It was believed that Kid Lewis, with his swift foot work, would make Gibbons step a bit, but it just happened that Gibbons knew more tricks of the ring business than Lewis ever dreamed of.

Gibbons didn't try to knock Lewis out, he just played a safe defensive game, which brought into play all the best tactics of defensive fisticuffs.

For five rounds Gibbons made Lewis take back-water with bluff tactics. He did not try to hit him. He feinted and countered so much that Lewis was in a puzzle, and when his face got in the way Gibbons cut it sharply with left jabs which brought blood and bruises to the Englishman's face.

Lewis's jumping-jack tactics, which were so effective against other opponents, were not of much avail against Gibbons. Gibbons was Lewis's master from the start, and defeated him without half trying.

REFUSES TO BAR WELSH.

State Commission Will Not Uphold Suspension by Wisconsin Body.

The New York State Athletic Commission, at a meeting held yesterday at 41 Park Row, declined to uphold the decision of the Wisconsin State Athletic Commission in suspending Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, for four months, and placed itself on record as favoring the immediate reinstatement of the title holder. Welsh was suspended this week by the Wisconsin Commission for delaying a bout in Milwaukee thirty minutes and for other minor infractions of the rules.

There is a gentlemen's agreement between the boxing solons of this State and Wisconsin, by which each is bound to recognize the action of the other in cases that are beyond dispute, and Chairman William Lightner, of the Wisconsin Commission, asked the local board to sustain the verdict against Welsh.

Harry Pollok, Manager of Welsh, submitted a long report defending the champion, and so impressed the commission that Welsh had been discriminated against, that on the recommendation of Frank Dwyer, Secretary Mathewson was directed to intimate to the Wisconson boxing Governors that their penalty had been too severe.

An application for a license, made by the Tuxedo Athletic Club, of Buffalo, was laid on the table until next week when the entire commission will meet in Buffalo. Application for a license was also made by the Berkshire Park Association of Gloversville, and approval will likely follow the filing of the proper bond.

The Patchogue Athletic Club of Bayport, L. I., received a sanction to promote sparring exhibitions.

AMATEUR BOUTS IN NEWARK.

Tournament Forming a Part of Anniversary Program Begins.

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—Newark's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary amateur boxing tournament started tonight at the Palace ballroom. Ninety-one boxers are competing, including many champions. Preliminary bouts were contested tonight and will be resumed tomorrow. The finals in all the contests are scheduled for Saturday.

The large crowd was given a treat early in the night when William Morris of the East Side House of New York, the holder of the 125-pound national and Metropolitan championships disposed of Pierre F. Allegaert, a Newark boy, in three rounds. Morris showed in fine form and his boxing was greatly appreciated.

Adolph Kaufman, the national light heavyweight title holder, won an unpopular verdict over Joe Wolf, a local boy, in the 175-pound class. The champion just had a shade on Wolf, who did some exceptionally clever fighting. In the first two rounds Kaufman had the better of the go, but in the last round the honors were in favor of Wolf, and the crowd howled its disapproval when the result was announced.

Charles Schons of Pittsburgh outclassed William Logueman of the Trinity Club of Brooklyn. Schons hammered his opponent from rope to rope, and in the second round had him nearly out. He staggered Logueman with a left hook to the jaw, and only the bell saved him from being sent down for the count.

In the 108-pound class Thomas McGuigan of the St. Jerome's Catholic Club, of Brooklyn stopped John Venito, a local boy, in two rounds. McGuigan punished Venito severely, and the referee stopped the bout.

Azevedo Knocks Out Smith.

Joe Azevedo, the California lightweight, scored a knockout victory over Frankie Smith, the Brooklyn boxer, last night in the third round, of a star bout of ten rounds at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn.

In the semi-final bout Young Bushey outpointed Walter Nelson in ten rounds.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—George Kid Cotton vs. Rough-house Ware; Wee Wee Barton vs. Joe DeNite. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round bouts also.

New Polo A. A.—Fighting Joe Hyland vs. Tommy White; Eddie McIntee vs. Harry Mantone. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round bouts also.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Young Cardell vs. Johnny Mack; Johnny Glynn vs. Frankie Hartley. Both ten-round bouts.

Rockaway S. C.—Johnny Martin vs. Joe Mooney; Joe Gibbs vs. Frankie Dixon. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round bouts also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Harry Pierce vs. Tommy Rowan. Ten rounds.

PROTESTS N. Y. U. VICTORY.

Lafayette Claims Middle States Intercollegiate Meet.

Protest against New York University's victory in the Middle States intercollegiate meet, held on Ohio Field last Saturday, was made yesterday by Lafayette College, which took second place. Lafayette contends that the measurement in the broad jump won by Many of N. Y. U., was incorrect, in that it was made by only one judge. By taking this event N. Y. U. won over Lafayette by a 25 to 24 score. It seeks to have the event thrown out, which would give Lafayette the meet by a score of 21 to 20. Warren P. Fielding, the judge of the broad jump, has made an affidavit on the accuracy of his measurement.

RICHARDS WILL COMPETE.

Injury to His Knee Will Not Keep Him Out of Intercollegiates.

The injury sustained by Alma Richards early this week is not of such a serious character that it will prevent him from competing in the intercollegiate championships at Cambridge next Friday and Saturday. His right knee was wrenched a long time ago while high jumping, and for months it has been incased in a rubber bandage. Frequently the injury has caused difficulty, but a few days' rest always puts Richards in tip-top condition.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 4:35 | Sun sets 7:09 | Moon rises 10:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:53	9:15	2:57	2:57
Governors Island	9:13	9:30	3:28	3:26
Hell Gate	11:19	11:36	5:09	5:07

Arrived—Thursday, May 18.

SS Mesaba, London, May 4.
SS Kangaroo, London, May 2.
SS Rio Sorocaba, Paullac, April 15.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, May 13.
SS Acre, San Juan, May 13.
SS El Alba, Galveston, May 12.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, May 13.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, May 16.
SS Trelawny, Norfolk, May 16.
SS Wagama, Boston, May 16.
SS Arizonian, Baltimore, May 16.
SS Atahualpa, Barbados, May 3.
SS Mexicano, Tampico, May 8.
SS Knight of Garter, Marseilles, April 30.
SS Silver Shell, Bordeaux, April 28.
SS Bertha, Sagua, May 5.
SS Ramfos, Boston, May 16.
SS Peebles, Norfolk, May 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

San Giorgio	Gibraltar	May 8
Ocamo	Gibraltar	May 2
Arpillaga	Barcelona	April 27
Avra	Las Palmas	April 30
Drome	Bordeaux	April 30
Tongrier	Havre	April 29
Zacapa	Kingston	May 13
Kotonia	Puerto Mexico	May 9
Dicto	Seville	May 3
W. J. Radcliffe	Gibraltar	May 3
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	May 13
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 16
Concho	Galveston	May 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Cairnhill	Havre	May 5
Hova	Palermo	April 30
Clematis	Shields	May 5
Plutarch	Liverpool	May 5

DUE SUNDAY.

*Celtic	Liverpool	May 11
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 13
Lucerio	St. Nazaire	May 5
Alston	Havre	May 5
Constable Hook	Seville	May 5
Huelva	Liverpool	May 5
Mexico	Havana	May 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 18
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	May 14
Brazos	San Juan	May 17
Calamares	Havana	May 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 19
Alaunia	London	May 10
Antiope	Huelva	May 3
Orion	Naples	May 4
Edith	San Juan	May 16

DUE TUESDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	May 14
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	May 13
Wells City	Bristol	May 8
Tailsman	Gibraltar	May 3
Hubert	Liverpool	May 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 21
Sabine	Mobile	May 19
Medina	Galveston	May 17

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	May 16
Thuban	Rotterdam	May 8
Evangeline	Bermuda	May 22
Hannington Court	Havre	May 8
Gregory	Para	May 10
Havana	Havana	May 21
Algonquin	Turks Island	May 19
Kaupanger	Gibraltar	May 9
Rayo	New Orleans	May 10
Rio Verdi	Santos	April 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manchuria, London		9:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica		7:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Fishmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, St. Kitts	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Regina d'Italia, Genoa		12:00 M.
Munamar, Nipe		12:00 M.
Evelyn, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Mobile		1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

†Lyngenafjord, Christiania	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Canadian, Martinique	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chincha, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Jelling, Santiago		12:00 M.
Nord America, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, London		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		12:00 M.
Yumuri, S. Domingo		3:00 P.M.
Times, Tavana		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Atalualpa, Para		12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Vandalia, London		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Bertha, Cabarien		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Francesco, Hull		12:00 M.
Romsdalfjord, Bergen		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 18.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 980 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 2ist, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Seguranca, Santos to New York, was 1,230 miles S. at noon, 17th.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 16 miles N. of Watlings at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 156 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 167 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS H. G. Wylie, Tampico to New York, was 123 miles N. of Cape Hatteras at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 145 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 123 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 161 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 134 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 497 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 525 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 208 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpan to New York, was 224 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manilla, April 18; Hongkong, April 21; Shanghai, April 25; Honolulu, May 10—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on May 17, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, May 21.

UNITED HUNTS DINNER.

Perry Belmont Tells What Association Has Done for Sport.

The United Hunts Racing Association, in order to wind up the most successful meeting in its history, gave a dinner at the Turf and Field Club last night to the owners who made the entries and the amateur riders who participated in the meeting, as well as the prominent members of the association. Perry Belmont, President of the association, in an address called attention to the fact that the United Hunts had made two important contributions to the general horse interests of the country.

These he described as the establishment of military racing in the United States at the first meeting of the association at Morris Park in 1905 and the test whether directors of racing associations should be indicted for betting as may be considered contrary to law. The definition of this, he said, was important, because of the responsibility the organization had incurred in inviting officers of the United States Army to take part in its races. Favorable decision of the question once more reinstated racing in New York State.

A number of other speeches were made by prominent members of the association; and plans for the Autumn meeting were discussed.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stockholm, at Gothenberg, May 17.
SS Alphard, at Kirkwall, May 17.
SS A. W. Selma, at Havre, May 15.
SS Ely K. Venezuelos, at Gibraltar, May 16.
SS Tanafjord, at Kirkwall, May 17.
SS Tomsk, at Kirkwall, May 17.
SS City of Bombay, at Singapore, May 18.
SS Ryswyk, at Lerwick, May 13.
SS Kilkenan, at Havre, May 15.
SS Counthie, at London, May 18.
SS Santa Marta, at Coion, May 18.
SS Manhead, at Colon, May 18.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, May 18.
SS Agros Georgios, from Piraeus, May 12.
SS Artemus, from London, May 16.
SS Ardgrype, from London, May 17.
SS Hammerahus, from Santos, May 17.
SS Venezuelos, from Santos, May 17.
SS New Sweden, from Kirkwall, May 17.
SS Zildyk, from Kirkwall, May 17.
SS Saga, from Southampton, May 18.
SS Knut Hamsun, from Shields, May 18.
SS Carrillo, from Colon, May 18.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Moana.....May 19
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion.....May 19
Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China..May 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru.....May 22
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....May 31

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—SS Duca d'Aosta.....May 20

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS Philadelphia.....May 20

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiania, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Lyngensfjord.....May 20

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.,)—SS Andania.....May 20

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 20, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 27, SS Lafayette.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended

BROWN FIGHTS HARD FOR FINANCE BILL

Urges Pay-as-You-Go Plan and Apparently Converts the Governor.

SAYS CITY MUST REFORM

Opponents Attack Measure as Violation of Home Rule—Hearing on Water Meter Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 18.—Should Governor Whitman approve the Charter Amendment bill requiring New York City to issue corporate stock, bonds, and tax notes by a pay-as-you-go plan, it will be due to an eleventh hour argument by Senator Elon R. Brown, who was unable to reach the Capitol today until the public hearing on the bill before the Governor was concluded. The Governor had asserted at the conclusion of the public hearing that, notwithstanding the approval of the measure by Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, he considered it one of the most drastic anti-home rule measures ever before him.

When Senator Brown had finished his remarks, which were frequently interrupted with questions by the Governor, the Governor's attitude had changed noticeably. The Governor was particularly interested in Senator Brown's account of the gentlemen's agreement on the $100,000,000 bond issue at the outbreak of the war. It was the belief about the Capitol tonight that the Governor would sign the bill.

Stuart Browne and Lawrence M. D. McGuire opposed the bill at the hearing, asserting that it violated home rule principles. Senator Brown held to the contrary, saying that the State had an interest in the welfare of the finances of the cities which it created.

"The City of New York never spends its taxes," he said. "It spends the money in advance of the taxes to be gathered in the future."

The City of New York, he continued, was adding fifty millions a year to its indebtedness of more than a billion dollars, a debt greater than that of the nation, and its debt limit was about reached. Something, he said, should be done to prevent the city from defaulting.

Representative real estate men from the Battery to the Bronx attended the hearing. They contend that the Brown bill was unnecessary legislation, and that the city now had the power to install the pay-as-you-go policy in its finances if the administration so desired. In reply to this, Senator Brown said that legislation was necessary at this time because the debt limit had been about reached. Edward J. McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said that the Brown bill was favored by the city's finance department.

The Governor remarked that the bill simply compelled the city to do what it already has ample power to do, on the assumption that there might be a city administration at some time that could not be trusted.

Senator Brown then told the Governor that New York City was committed to the pay-as-you-go policy by an agreement made by the city authorities with the bankers, who came to the city's rescue at the beginning of the European war. The Governor bent over the desk and asked very particularly about this "gentlemen's agreement."

"This was to be a permanent agreement," replied Senator Brown, "and it was deemed best to put it into law so that it would not be affected by the changing city administrations. No matter how much indebtedness there is, if a dollar can be reached to be restored later, it will be taken." Senator Brown could not see in the bill any breach of the home rule principle, as the State Constitution requires cities to keep within the 10 per cent. debt limit. It was the duty of the State, he said, to see that cities did not bring about conditions that would result in undue taxation. Senator Brown then asserted that New York City was on the verge of bankruptcy, and that the opponents of the bill seemed to hold that sound principles of finances no longer applied. "I hold," he said, "that such principles are just as necessary to a bankrupt as to a millionaire."

If some permanent policy was not adopted and the city went on running up its debt, he said, it would exceed its debt limit within five years. He disagreed with the opponents of the bill that it would increase taxes.

The same interests which opposed the Pay-as-you-go bill also appeared against the Brennan bill to give to the Water Commissioner, with the approval of the Aldermen, authority to install water meters in all buildings in New York City. For the measure appeared representatives of the Administration, of the Merchants' Association, and of the Citizens Union appeared. Stuart Browne, who represented the United Real Estate Owners' Association, said that such a law would not stop the waste of water, but would invite pestilence, and that it would create a new department to care for meters. He said that the bill was in the interest of the meter manufacturers.

Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply held that, as the law now stands, the city must meter all residences if it desires to meter any, and at once, while under the Brennan bill the work could be extended over a period of years.

The Governor also gave a hearing today on the bill making 80 cents the price of gas in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards of Brooklyn. Robert C. Morris, attorney for the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, appeared in opposition, while Assemblyman Charles Joseph and Sophie Irene Loeb favored the measure. It was contended by Mr. Morris that the measure was confiscatory, and that bankruptcy would be the result, for the company could not continue to supply gas to residents of the Thirty-first Ward at a price less than it cost to produce it. He estimated that the cost to the company to produce and distribute was 86 cents a thousand feet. This was because the district was sparsely settled. Mr. Joseph contended that the population of the two wards was increasing at an enormous rate, and produced figures to show a net profit of 17 per cent. by the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company.

The Kings County Lighting Company, which supplies the Thirtieth Ward, was not represented.

AUTO FEES TO BE DIVIDED.

Whitman Signs Brown Bill Giving City a Share.

ALBANY, May 18.—Governor Whitman today signed the Brown Committee bill, providing that motor vehicle registration fees shall be divided equally between the counties where they are collected, and the State at large. The law, which became effective immediately, was drafted with a view to lightening the burdens of New York City taxpayers. The automobile registration receipts last year were $1,913,175, of which New York City contributed $677,899. It has been estimated that the receipts for the current year will be more than $2,500,000. Under the old statute all of these registration fees were used for State Highway purposes. Under the new law the up-State counties' shares must be devoted to highway work, but New York City's share of the receipts is to be turned in to the general city fund.

Widens Work of City College.

ALBANY, May 18.—Governor Whitman today approved the Fertig bill under which the College of the City of New York may grant vocational diplomas and degrees. The measure also authorizes the institution to extend special privileges and educational advantages to non-matriculated students.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Compagnie Gen Trans <Bump.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co<Scow Nellie T.
Blasins<Tug Daniel Willard.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg. At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re Raffalowitz.
Nat'l Steam Nav Co<McElwain.
Berkshire Ice Co<New Rochelle Trust Co.
Paper Nov Mfg Co<Rothschild.
Gaffney<Tug Bridgeton.
Keller<Dailey.
Webber<W Va, P & P Co.
Woodburn<Tug Ira M Hedges.
Iowa Wash Mach Co<Montg Ward & Co.
US Ind Alcohol Co<Sugar Prod Co.
Tibbetts<Teshima.
Daniel<Nat Sucton Cleaner Co.
Arrowsmith<E-Z Walk Mfg Co.
Chadfield<Kellermann.
Livingston<Oliver.
Medlar<Standard Gas Power Co.
Park<Bruen.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room No. 8, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Hud Nav Co<Tug Ira M Hedges.
Hurley<Tug Wm A Jamison.
Owners Yacht Vanadis.
Rodgers<Benedict.
Murray L'tge Co<Ferryboat Pierrepont.
Newtown Creek Tow Co<Tug Admiral.
Tietjen & Lang D Co<Tug Flushing.
Penn RR<Tug Bernardsville.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom No. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Champion Spark Plug Co<Benford Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Providence Washington Ins Co<Owens.
Egan<Erie RR.
Adamovitch<NY Cent RR.
Brooks<Leh Val RR.
US<Karplus.
Shubert Theat Co<Sherman Nat Bank.
US Trust Co<Anderson.
Bankers' Trust Co<Lowe.
Farmers' Loan & Tr Co<Anderson.
Guaranty Trust Co<same.
Central Trust Co<same.
Lawyers' T & T Co<same.
Peck<Lowe.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.

N Y & N J Transp Co<Tug Irene.
Bridgins<Barge Edward Moore.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges:
Elwood C Ellis,.
Max Himanli.
Leonardo Merotta.
Frank Kaiser et al.
Alexander Hanneman.
Michael Davis et al.
Henry J Otis.
Charles E Wells.
Colin C Duncan.
Eugene Calis.
John Philip Holmes.
Motions:
Annie L Scattergood.
Lepsteln & Rosenfeld.
G Franklin Stringer.
Meyer Walker.
Gussie Nankin.
McGowan & Palmer.
Markfeld & Kuhnberg.
Wagener Paint & Color Co.
Woerth & Konradi.
Bay Dredging & Contracting Co.
B & G Schmidt.
James Downey.
Gussie Nankin.
Meyer Hart.
Rapid Building Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions:
People<Breslin.
Same<Marcks.
Same<Hoffman.
Same<Lang.
Rudebeusch<Levy.
Delair<Hammerstein.
Oceanic Inv Co<28th St & 7th Av Realty.
Connolly<Osborne.
Eckstrom<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Stern Bros<Michaels.
Nat'l Carbon Co<Ever Ready Battery Co.
Re Blank.
Cogger<Watson.
Walker<O J Guda Co.
Leppanen<Irvel Rty.
Re Knapp.
Kiwin<Maloof.
Re Martin<Met Trust.
Donovan<Empire Towel Supply & Steam Laundry Co.
Klienfield<Wittenauer.
Sagone<Mackey.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Sherry<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Farley<Carey.
Re Mellck, &c.
Canefari<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brew Co (2.)
B Altman & Co<Syaco Photoplay.
Re Mellck, &c.
Schleich<Schleich.
Carley<Midland Beach Co.
Wanschaelng<Wasser.
Altschuler<Brower.
Krasicki<Universal Tool Steel Co.
Midtown Dist Co<Goldsticker.
Fish<Vanderlip.
People<Guarano.
Calvin Prod<Mortgage & Land Co.
Meixel<Meixel.
Re Northern Bank, &c.
Bronower & Son, Inc<Waledo.
Ribot<N Y Rys.
People, &c<Welsbrot.
Same<Reilly.

NONENUMERATED MOTIONS at 10:30 A. M.

People<Martin.
Am & Brit Mfg Co<Int Power Co (2.)
Re Schneider.
Burke<Galveston, Houston & Henderson RR.
Pollitz<N Y Cent RR.
Fisher<Fisher.
Brock<Poor (2.)
Re Levengston<Farmer.
Re Busck.
Feitelson<Moser.
Nadrema Co<Cassidy.
Staub<Int R T.
Carley<Midland Beach Co.
Holmes<Holcamp.
Rothschild<Morgan.
Capes<Capes.
Tuzzeo<Am Bonding Co of Baltimore.
Re Candee, Smith & Howland Co, &c.
Pector<Delamater.
Re Liquid Tex.
Farrell<Archibald.
Ovens<Marks.
Cammack<Scott.
Clarkson<Butler.
Thompson<Am Optical Co.
Brock<Poor.
Parson<Croisic Rty.
Meyer<Mayo.
Dobrorlny<Prendergast.
Lundi<Dittriach.
Abraham<Am Exchange Nat Bank.
Jones<Emery.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Motley<Lepow.
So South Wash Dev Co<Whelan<Ward Bak Co.
Burnofsky<Virginia F & M Fire Ins Co.
Kent-Strauss.
Scheffer<Schmid.
CNY<Empire City Subway Co.
Re Jones.
Hamilton<Secor.
Brown<Western Holding Co.
Wever<Wever.
Pirillo<Raisler Sprinkler Co.
Egan<Stark.
Banagna<Egan.
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Moore<Shank.
Economy Bitsos Co<Nat SS Nav Co.
Cohen<Guttentag.
Corrigan<Tennault, Tr.
Re Conti, (Conklin.)
Re Italo-Am Stores, Inc.
Herger<Berger.
Zucker<Rosenberg.
Conway<Tyson.
Kantrowitz<Porter.
Milkowski<Rosenberg.
Sobel<Sobel.
Wadler<Fusco.
Rafallowich & Co<Splitdorf Elec Co.
Elkhoury<Yabroudy.
Smyth<Oak Laundry, Inc.
Wells<Eckerson.
Marashlian<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Farrell, Jr<Newman.
Fiance<Harris, &c.
Goldstein<Rosenzweig.
McNally<Nauss Bros.
Rosenzweig<Chaliff.
Bachman<I R.
G D Wetherill Co<White Head Varnish & Paint Co. (2.)
Candee, Smith & Howland Co<Hobart Estate Co.
Re Ha Kuon.
Lee<De Leuw.
Re Muller.
Butler<Trundy.
Spalders<De Leuw.
Rosenfeld<Cafe Boulevard Co.
Sornetsky<Frankel.
NY Sav Bk<Thomas.
Samuels<Samuels.
Coffey<Coffey.
Koenigsberg<Goldschlag.
Re Rosedale Av.
Baskin<Hecht.
Rizzuta<Rizzuta.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Schleisch<Schleisch (2.)
Van Loon<Smith.
Peterson<Peterson.
Biddle<Biddle.
Cunninghame<CNY.
Goskowitz<Besunder.
Locasto<Locasto.
Re Marshall<Green.
N Y Water Supply Equip Co<Bayer.
Mitchem<Mitchem.
Holzbauer<Holzbauer.
Demurrer:
Tagliavia<T M Sales.
Preferred causes:
Midtown Holding Co<Ellmont Rty Co.
Leon Holding Corp<Bigelow.
Undefended divorces:
Clemente.
Sikerski.
Wallenstein, Douglas.
Grady.
Wessell.
Shannon, Hayward, Campbell, Wiest, Rack, Richman, Lowenthal, Goskowitz, Besunder, Locasto<Locasto.
Re Marshall<Green.
N Y Water Supply Equip Co<Bayer.
Ferrante, Hawkins, Roberts, Heintz, Scngermano, Horgan, Willer, Roth, Hunse, Gilberto.
General calendar:
Koenig<Hunseke.
Chernoff<Chernoff.
Lochman<Lochman.
Bergh<Bergh.
Morsell<Morsell.
Clear.

PART IV.—————, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nettleton<Nettleton, Interstate Note, &c, Co<Kuyma.
Warriner<Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry.
Shuldtner<Elias. Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

M Clancy<Kempner.
T Clancy<same.
Radt<Greeley Sq Hotel Co. Case on.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Sinsheimer<Underpinning & Foundation Co. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schultys<Int R T Co. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Casey<Bayart.
Galanek<Astoria Lt, &c, Co.
Gross<N Y Rys.
Rostello<McCrorken.
Wertheimer<N Y Rys.
Bonano<Belt Line Ry.
Minetti<Sherman.
Kelly<I R T.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Lask<Childs Co.
O'Connor<Union Ry.
Trad<L I RR.
J. Ressler<Volkenning
A Ressler<same.
Deilsky<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Podger<Rothman.
Maguire<NY Rys.
Donadio<Belt Line Ry Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part are transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 9:30 A. M.

Sammerman<Scal.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Freedman<H Germain Co, (2.)
Phillips<F & D Co.
Kemp<Gels.
Kerekes<A Smith & Son.
Covino<City of Mt Vernon.
Toledo<same. Case on.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Theobald<NY, N H & H RR. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelley<Jackson.
Akovich<Burteind.
Callahan<C RR of N J
D Drexler<Dock Contractor Co.
A Drexler<same.
Leitner<NY Rys.
Rothman<Thompson Bros., Inc.
La Mana<McGuinness
Marcus<Nassau Elec RR.
Josephowitz<Jager.
Shiel<Schnaper.
McCarthy<J New Rty. Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Alden<Judd.
Asero<Henry Steers.
Piucinsky<Brothers Valley Coal Co.
Britchard<Ind Ice Cream Co. Inc.
Flynn<CNY.
Schwartz<Simon.
Sarkay<CNY.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gortenberg<Bloch.
Geary<Pullman Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Kayal<Gilbert Knitting Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Fuchs<Boyd Cenat Co
Horowitz<Levine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson, Epstein<Miller.
Catalupi<Universal Opera Co.
Radley<Tubbey Hack Rty Co.
Wenger<N Y Con RR
Kemmerich<CNY. Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gannon<Brunker.
Starr<Gayley.
Giles<Tanger Printing
Tunia<Braescher.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Brunswick Rlty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
O'Dea<Woods.
Jabalie<Taylor.
Same<At City Bank.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Straus<Shanley.
Ritzfeld<Harris.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Ditto<Paterno Const. CNY<Dolph Co.
Same<United Toilet Goods Co.
Same<Jeannette Co.
Same<Mindel.
Same<Imperial Theat.
Same<Atlas Tool Co.
Same<Magrath.
Same<Walkup & Bro.
Same<Faccioli & Co.
Same<Marowitz.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same<Sheehan.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Maurer Co<Maldanado & Co.
Lindenstein<Highpoint Mfg Co.
Broadwin<Schmidt Co.
Goldblatt<Washor.
Morgan<Fish.
Burton Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolf<same.
CNY<Schwartz Truck, &c. Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Alwyn<Chase, Talbot & Co.
Inq—Kilgan<Imperial Auto Service.
Convent Av Const Co<Chas Buek Const Co
Aparicio<Richards.
J Lake's Sons<Cohen.
Murray<CNY.
Brown<Stokes.
Marcus<Coleman.
Calvin Prod<Mortgage & Land Co.
Meixel<Meixel.
Re Northern Bank, &c.
Bronower & Son, Inc<Waledo.
Ribot<N Y Rys.
People, &c<Welsbrot.
Same<Reilly.
Strong<Gross.
Briggs<Kendrick.
Lazaras<Cohn.
Chem Nat Bk of NY<Fleitmann.
Noar<Allwell.
Schmidt<Herskowitz.
Lazer<Sandford Rubber Co.
Vogrich<Havemeyer.
Friedman<Johnston.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<Casualty Co of Am.
Sprague.
Wood<Dodd.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Sachs<Kanowitz.
Black<Hall.
Carbone<Teele.
Schuster<Aronstein.
Striker<Siemann.
Estes<Foertner Motor Co, Inc. Case on.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 2 P. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Hanlon-Gregory Gal Co<Volgelstein.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Arbib<Well Feather.
Raftery<Olsen.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Mantel Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Rieser<Genung.
Kamberelis<Hunter.
Boyd<A Klipstein.
Atterbury M C Co<Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co<Leerburger.
Gillen<Gillen.
Knight<Rev of Revs.
Automat Transp Co<Fox.
Lande<Imperator Film Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55th St Rty.
Weil<Comodeia Pertrim, &c. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Florio<Schaff.
McCarthy<Bevans.
Reed<Eddy-Peruvian.
Shaefer<Ryan.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer.
Turnbull<Maynard.
Baer<C L Kiwert Co.
Jakobovics<Vas.
McArdle<N Y C RR. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Hattie Schiff.
Louis E Koster.
Solomon Cohen.
David C Andrews.
Minnie Brown, &c.
Margaret M Wallace.
Louis Adler.
Francis L Leland.
Sam Uffner, &c.
Mary C Callahan.
Meyer London (2.)
Walker infants.
Layton W Cripen.
Davis Getzlowitz, &c.
Emil Rigoletto.
Mendel Kosky.
Harry Goldstein.
Susan Brady.
Harry Richman.
Fannie Elkin.
Francisco Basciano.
Etta Swan (2.)
Addie O K B Williams.
Franz Kunszler, &c. (2.)
Gaylord S Truesdell.
Anna C Buchanan.
Morris S Siegel.
Isidor Zippert.
Joseph Isaacs.
Frank Leslie.
Paola Saffiott.
Jankow Kenoch, &c.
Mary A Halloran.
Thomas Thorn.
Herman Marcus.
Joe Simon.
Augustus W Mott.
Kate Rosenberg, infant.
Louis Tobias.
Amalie L Muller, &c.
Benjamin G W Lichtenberg.
Carrolin G Hilliard.
Ernst Sehbach.
James J Rooney, infant.
Alice Rooney, infant.
Frances T Partington.
Anna H Robinson.
Jeanette Berger, inf.,
Bridgins<Barge Edward Moore.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will:
Case on—Amos F Eno

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Borchardt<Raymond Const Co.
Culley<Steinbach Co.
Hurwitz<Geier.
Brenen<Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co.
Hendeles<Florio.
Lanning & Sutherland<Tribelhorn.
Silberfeld<Schmidt.
Hinde<Heathwaite.
Encyclopedia Britannica Co<Lewis.
Goodman<Loffler.
Anschutz<NPI Rlty.
Orsetti<Bonetto.
Keena<Brubaker.
Goldberg<Brettschneider.
Vlahang<Rosendorf.
Aquino<Reid.
Thomas<Bloomer.
Glickman<Hultz.
Magaliff<Mann.
Rabinowitz<Priel.
Nizzari<Levy & Silverman.
Salzman<Feldman.
Trachtner<Levy & Silverman.
Sokolow<J Katz & Sons.
Fisher<Pac Cloak & Suit Co.
Mindil<Brenon.
Hornichter<Ohrbach.
Rieser Rlty, &c, Co<Armitage.
Richmond<Locke.
Nagoney<Bernstein.
Fabian<Oscanyan.
French Trading Co<Brew.
Aeolian Co<Vecsey.
Cohn<Pierdon.
Am Law Book Co<Cashman.
Greenfield<Snow.
Collins<Brooks.
Schwartz<Pacharz.
Gold<Braunstein & Horn.
Stark<Goelet.
Miller<Berwind.
Tawlin<Standinger & Reisberg.
Unger<Greenberg.
Knipe<Wheelehan.
De Rosa<Di Michele.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Welsh<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Stein<Berman.
Brenner<Hamburg-Am Packet, &c.
Singer<Baron.
Cohen<C Katz, Inc.
Bush<Int R T.
Jelonek<same.
Ruddy<NY Rys.
Sandrowitz<Strulowitz.
Maratzko<N Y Rys.
Hyman<same.
Tomchin<Wolansky D F Co.
Bulgar<N Y Rys.
Henderson<same.
Stuyvesant Auto T Co<Finstone.
Duffy<N Y Rys.
Hoppe<Hart.
Schlesinger<Hadler.
Fleisher<Friob.
McCann<Harris.
Adler<Kotlarkay.
Coleman<N Y Rys.
Jacobs<Frankfort Genl Ins Co.
Boyer<Union Ry.
Doherty<Boericke.
Hifnter<Larkin.
Ambroso<Stone.
Yamuzzo<Dock Cont.
Gould<Lebolt.
Tim<Hawes.
Fishbein<Richman.
Sadowsky<Goldwarm.
Luszoz<Third Av RR.
Besalch<Hazdan.
Sachs<N Y Rys.
Oras<Becker.
Wood<McBrien.
Cas Co of Am<Marble Arch Co.
Hirwitz<Oppenheim.
Clifton<John.
Sciotino<O'Reilly.
Newman<Hasbrouck.
Markowoth<Commi M P Co.
Hutton<Cockroft.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Harris<Storer.
Flickinger<Dowding.
Glanze<Armsby Co. Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Home Bak'g Co<Peck & Hills Furn Co.
Friedman<Weitzman.
Parisian Chic Emb Co<Holzman, Cohen & Co.
Hoecker<Lichtman.
Izakson<N Y Color, &c, Co.
Greenberg<Schnaufer. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Hoff<Wendt—James A Foley. Travis<Gledhill—John J Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Price—George E Weller. Bauer<Bohnert—Thomas W Churchill. Re Fleischer—James A Farrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Tillis S Cahn<Charles Henschke—Herbert J Goodwin. Charles A Sherman<Watts Livingston Aitkin—Joseph P Morrissey. N Y Trust Co<Raffaela Pariato—Joseph P Morrissey. Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases<Caroline Jaeger—John C Hertle.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Chedsey<Frank.
Tiemann<Tiemann.
Wertz<Morell Realty.
Hochrich<Donegan & Swift, Inc, (2.)
Berliner<Eagle Pipe Supply Co, Inc.
Tischler<Maurice (2.)
Oppenheimer<Lilienthal.
Niblack<Niblack.
Alpern<Alpern.
Bryant<Neuberger.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Prentice<Meeks.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Levy<Int R T.
Sarkisian<NY Trans.
Smith<Hinz.
Hyer<Wollner.
Ambraszka<L Y Coal.
Zatulobe<L I Ry Co.
Bass<Int R T Co.
Hollander<Kovacs.
Hill<Coman.
Dimock & Fink Co<Drennan.
Pink<Leshink.
Ballerini<Mungo Trans
McQuilland<Shulman.
Link<Leffner.
Highest number reached in regular order, 707.
Welling<Beaver.
Kienzle<same.
Molostowsky<L I RR.
De Stefano<S Bvd RR
G Santis & Co<West Elec RR.
Christofferson<Un Ry.
Miller<Clemans.
Johnson<Cambels Con.
Banta<North Sand Co.
O'Connor<Union Elec T & Sub Co.
Williams<E R M & L.
Price<Bergfeld.
McGurk<P V Smith.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Short cause calendar.

Smith<De Feyster.
Cook<Berdick.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Dowd<Daly.
Tormelly<Int R T.
Cohen<Frankenberg (3.)
Congenie<Rohe & Bros.
Tonnelly<Int R T.
Blumner<American Land Credit Co.
Berman<Lang.
Levine<Armstrong.
Same<Neimand.
Spadofino<Union Ry.
Klein<Bleicher.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Germania Life Ins. Co.<Egan & Hallecy Const. Co. et al.<Harry Bijur. Fowler<Tesoro et al.—Michael B. McHugh. Flohr<Love—Thomas F. Turley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Ittner Realty Co., Inc.<Simon Katz—C. Arthur Einstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Jarmulofsky<Kushin et al.
Re New York Municipal Ry Corp, &c<McLear.
Tiedeman<Tiedeman.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR—Candidates for admission to the bar, whose names are appended and who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the examinations, are notified to file on May 20, 1916, at 10 A. M., with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, at the Court Room of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, evidence of good moral character:

William Henry Duls, M Glenn Folger.
Solomon Grossman, Walter B Hall.
Warren B Huntting.
William A Hatfield.
Ralph A Hopkins.
Louis Jaykowsky.
W Ludlow James.
Henry H Kahn.
Alex M O'Handley.
William D O'Connor.
Joseph K Pollkoff.
Henry Solomon.
Thomas J Stapleton.
Frederick H Stokes.
William L Underwood.

The following must file with the court evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the Court of Appeals:

Isidor Bregoff.
Maximillian L Blek.
Bennett De Beixedon.
Louis Freudenberg.
Raymond Gilligan.
Benjamin Kessler.
Harold R Korev.
Gilbert Mintz Levy.
Harold A Lockwood.
Francis M McGoldrick.
Donald H Millard.
Michael Moses.
Douglass Newman.
James D Ouchterloney.
George Pfeil.
Charles Pearle.
Charles Reznikoff.
Alex H Rosenbaum.
Edwin Lewis Smart.
William F Tanner.
Philip Wittenberg.
John Paul Wier.
Benjamin Weiss.
Frederick Weisbrod.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Fillon<Sullon.
Cunningham<Richard Carvel Co.
Wm Lustgarten & Co<Henderson.
Schreiberger<Pressberger.
Hopkins<Farley.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S RR.
Jahrmarkt<N E RR.
Stobbe<Retzlaff.
Judd<B H RR Co.
Collins<Cons RR.
Farley<CNY.
Geoghagan<B H RR.
Schroder<Smith.
Rosenberg<Goebel.
Burke<Flaherty.
Vandervoer Crossings, Inc<Hockstein.
People<Bergman.
Eichenbronner<Eichenbronner.
Schwartz<Steinberg.
Levin<Rubel.
Wrigley<Grafton & Son.
Klatt<Klatt.
Johnston<Coad.
Collins<Collins.
Wheeler<Levers.
McGinity<Moscowitz.
Reid<Rothenberg (2.)
Ryan<Straus.
Johanson<Kahn.
Re Moskowitz.
Swan<Swan.
Re Brooklyn Impt Co (Pounds.) (May 25.)
Johnston<Hicks.
Re Greenfield.
Hutchinson<Modurson.
Re Gehrken.
Hoecker<Hoecker.
Re Murphy<Ind Fl-4 Av Subway.
Kentucky Derby Co<Woods.
Reynolds<Crane.
Fuzo<Fuzo.
Voorhees Rlty Corp'n<Johnson.
Re E 37 St (Aichele.)
Sane (Kalkbrenner.)
Re E 95 St (Martin.)
Same (Kluegg.)
Teshman<Teshman.
Veldig<Veldis.
Re 55-54 Sts.
Mertens<B H RR Co.
Brown<Brown.
Stuzzie<Schwartzman.
People<Callahan.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.

Caine<Caine.
Cenemo<Frollo.
Goldberg<Seligman.
Brooklyn Dev Co<Purdy.
Harmon<same.
Harwood Real Est Co<same.
Fuzo<Fuzo.
Rosenquist<Rosenquist.
Fischi's Sons, Inc<Meurer.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3174.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.; Part II., Gerretson, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Foster<Gay.
Vaden<Fox.
Meruk et al<CNY.
Jacobs<B H RR.
Galligan<US Rty & I.
McKearney<Higgins.
Wrenn<Babcock.
Neidig<Clews et al.
Reisenberg<Otto et al.
Rubinson et al<Zimmerman Co.
Schurman<Spiner Con.
Margolin<Coll Hold'g.
Kirschenbaum<Jaffe & Poch.
Thesmo<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
McCormick<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Freedman<Nass RR.
Wallach<Henderson Coat Co.
Griffin<Kanouse Mountain Water Co.
Aronsohn<Jackel, O'Brien<Briggs et al
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Zielinski<Nee.
Elkin<Hannon.
Rauchfuss<B H RR.
Wagner<Flatbush Observer.
Regan<Nassau RR.
Carter<C I & B RR.
Abrams<Edison Ill.
Abernethy<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McCrosson<Brinberg.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 22.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,498.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury. Calendar called in Part V.

Levine<Cohen.
Gaydica<Walter Holding Co.
Solovinsky<Black.
Fader<Deutscher.
Joachim<Levinsky.
Gans<Hurwitz.
Vitols<Volppa.
Borowitz<Lippman et al.
Antonello<Vitale et al

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TER FOR MOTIONS.—Part II.—Tompkins, J.

Re General Assignment Frank R Simpson.
Lovett<Deely.
Juster<Juster.
Lewis<Townsend.
Serre<Serre.
Bonsall<Shiverick.
Cornell<Bonsall.
Kirschler<Eastern New York RR.
Bronx Parkway<Mayer.
Same<White.
Lifgren<Lifgren.
Roth<Thomson.
Richards<Foster.
Doellinger<Doellinger.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Joel S Harris, S Etta Jones.
Louise Schilling.
Della Wynnee.
Vincenzo Cavallieri.

Executors' acctg.:
Sarah A Foster.
Samuel M Jarvis.
Alexander Beard.

Re estate:
C Wilbur Vail.

Accounting:
Erskind Van Houten.

Mot

NEEDS $150,000,000 IN NEW REVENUE

McAdoo Tells Congress That Will Cover Preparedness and Other Expenditures.

TREASURY IN GOOD SHAPE

Internal Revenue Receipts Run $31,000,000 Ahead of What Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary McAdoo today submitted to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee revised estimates of the Government's receipts and expenditurs for the remainder of the current fiscal year and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, tending to show that much less new revenue will have to be raised to meet the bill for preparedness and other large contemplated expenditures than had been supposed.

About $150,000,000 in additional revenue will have to be provided during the coming year, Mr. McAdoo said. This is less by $75,000,000 than the most conservative members of Congress calculated at the outset of the session would be needed. All the additional revenue will come from taxes on incomes, inheritances, and munitions, in accordance with a plan approved last week by President Wilson.

News of the condition of the Treasury came as a pleasant surprise to members of the Ways and Means Committee, who have been pondering for weeks on the framing of revenue measures. A meeting of the Democratic members of the committee quickly followed the return of Mr. Kitchin to the capital, and later he announced that the revenue raising plan would be brought into shape within two weeks and that the House would begin to consider it immediately after the national conventions.

It is probable that all the revenue measures, including provision for preparedness revenues, a tariff commission, and the encouragement of the dyestuffs industry, will be included in an omnibus bill. The President is understood to favor that plan.

See Chance to Adjourn Early.

Solution of the revenue problem, which as a result of the conference today appears to be in sight, will go far, Mr. Kitchin believes, toward making an early adjournment of Congress possible. He told the Ways and Means conferees during the meeting that nothing would prevent him putting the legislative program through the House so as to be ready to adjourn on Aug. 1. The Senate, however, may delay adjournment by prolonged debate on some of the big measures.

Secretary McAdoo's figures showed that the balance in the general fund, exclusive of disbursing clerk's credits, probably would be $150,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and $13,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1917. This estimate included expenditures likely to be made for the proposed increase in the standing army of 140,000 if the conference measure passed last night by the Senate, and expenditures which probably will be made next year on the naval program now before Congress.

In addition to preparedness measures, the revised estimate presented by Mr. McAdoo included liberal provisions for good roads, rural credits, and expenditures to prevent and cope with floods.

In making the estimates the additional cost to the country of preparedness during 1917 was placed at from $90,000,000 to $100,000,000, a figure probably considerably less than appropriations to be authorized by Congress, but approximating the sum which actually would be spent during the year under the authorization.

An estimate compiled by Mr. McAdoo when Congress convened last December showed a deficit of $62,000,000 in the general fund June 30, 1917, instead of the $13,500,000 balance in the present estimate. The previous estimate contemplated the extension of the emergency revenues to the end of the fiscal year of 1917. The emergency measure expires by limitation Dec. 31 next, and in compiling the revised estimates Mr. McAdoo figured on eliminating the stamp tax features of the measure from July 1 next.

Internal Revenue Increases.

The $62,000,000 deficit which seemed likely when Congress convened was estimated on a basis that did not include provisions for good roads, rural credits, or flood expenditures, all of which are included in the revised estimate. It was then figured that Congress would have to raise $112,000,000 by additional legislation to bring the general fund balance up to the necessary $50,000,000 at the end of the next fiscal year. At today's conference Mr. McAdoo told Messrs. Simmons and Kitchin and Representatives Hull and Rainey, who accompanied them, that should Congress provide $150,000,000 additional revenue during 1917 the general fund balance at the end of the fiscal year of 1917 would be approximately $163,500,000.

Increases in Treasury receipts have been most marked in the Internal Revenue Department. Ordinary revenues, placed at $272,000,000 for the fiscal year 1916 in the estimate of last December, will approximate $303,000,000, an increase of $31,000,000. Next year's ordinary revenue receipts were placed in the previous estimate at about $265,000,000; in the revised estimate at about the same figure as this year's.

Revenue from the income tax will go above $100,000,000 this year, Secretary McAdoo estimates, and certainly above $105,000,000 next year. The previous estimate had placed this revenue at $85,000,000 and $90,000,000, respectively.

CITY TO SAVE ON STEEL.

Contracts to be Let for Subway Supplies Before Prices Go Higher.

Because of the rapid and continuous advance in steel, the Public Service Commission intends to enter the market at once and so discount any further rise. The commission announced yesterday that it would on June 5 open bids for about 90,000 tons of structural steel. Bids will be advertised for at once. Bids that have been opened recently showed a range in price of from $85 to $120, and the June contract will call for about $8,000,000 worth of steel.

The commission will buy this steel now, and the construction contractors will merely put in bids for the erection, and not for furnishing the steel.

The contractor must be prepared to deliver the steel, or any part of it, within six months after the drawings have been furnished to him. The commission will finish all the drawings on or before Aug. 1, 1918.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

Summer School in New York City and Asquam Lake, White Mountains, opens July 1st.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

FEARS NEW RUSSIAN POLICY.

Editor Bernstein Hopes, However, Jews May Gain Treaty Rights.

In today's issue of The American Hebrew, edited by Herman Bernstein, a statement appears in which Mr. Bernstein comments on the Russian Premier and the proposal for a new commercial treaty between the United States and Russia.

"In many quarters the hope has been expressed recently that Mr. Francis, the new American Ambassador to Russia, may succeed in making a new commercial treaty between the United States and Russia," says Editor Bernstein's article. "In pro-Russian quarters it is believed the passport question is no longer to be taken into consideration in the adjustment concerning the treaty.

"In American spheres it is believed Russia's very alliance with such civilized countries as England and France will dictate to the Russian Government in its own interests to cease discriminating against American citizens upon religious grounds in the passport question.

"Even among American Jews there are many who hold that Russia is perhaps ready to yield to the United States now that the pale of settlement is practically abolished. The fact remains that the pale of settlement as it existed before is no more, and the entire Russian passport system will have to be revised, thus making it possible for Russia to yield to the United States without any loss of dignity. And it would seem that Russia, in her efforts to secure the sympathy of the greatest neutral power, would now avail herself of this opportunity to remove the differences between the United States and Russia.

"But the news that comes from Russia indicates that the Russian Government is not yet ready to abandon its policy of blindness. It seems that the new Russian Premier, M. Sturmer, notorious for his reactionary tendencies, is determined to resume his anti-Jewish policy. The Premier's attitude toward the Jewish question may also be seen from his stand concerning the Labor Party's bill in behalf of the oppressed nationalities in Russia.

"The new American Ambassador has a most difficult task before him. If, under these circumstances, he should nevertheless succeed in convincing Russia that her policy is one of narrowness and short-sightedness, he will achieve a triumph for America and at the same time indirectly render a great service to the Russian people."

FOREIGN TRADE GROWING.

Large Increase in American Commerce Shown by Customs Figures.

Official figures relating to March foreign commerce given out yesterday at the Custom House showed that exports from here in the month made a new high record for a single month, their value being $228,126,943, compared with $125,106,034 in March, 1915. There also was a marked increase in the volume of imports in March over the two preceding months of the current year. The entries for the period were set down at $116,193,961, against $90,433,121 in March of last year.

Shipments of war munitions, explosives, powder, firearms, and other military supplies swelled the March exports to Europe. Their value, including all classes of general merchandise, amounted to $191,577,378, while in March, 1915, the total was $101,184,561. England's purchases here in March reached the high total of $93,220,708, or about three times those of the corresponding month a year ago. French shipments were reported at $52,889,639 in March of this year, compared with $23,790,987 in the same period of 1915. Russian purchases shipped to European ports in March reached $10,469,277, or $7,000,000 more than in March, 1915. No exports were recorded to Austria-Hungary or Germany.

March exports to South America were put down at $10,842,174, a gain of more than $1,000,000 compared with March of last year. Brazil led as a buyer of American merchandise, that country's share of the outward movement for the month being $3,167,787. North American shipments covering Canada, West Indies, and Central America footed up $3,154,163, a gain of nearly $6,000,000 compared with March, 1915. Asiatic shipments in the period were $5,216,660, and in March, 1915, $3,164,947.

BRYANT PARK NEVER SO FINE

Times Square's Breathing Spot a Joy to Many Thousands.

Never has Bryant Park looked so well as today. In two years it has been restored as one of the beauty spots of Manhattan Island. There is not a dead branch on any tree; the grass is greener and richer than in years, and several hundred bushes and shrubs newly planted impart a rural charm to parts of the square formerly bare and devoid of beauty.

The great circular lawn in the centre was so worn that Commissioner Ward had it plowed up a year ago and new seed planted. A wire fence now protects it.

The trees unfortunately are neither as numerous nor so luxuriant as some time ago, years of neglect and poor soil having caused many of the best to decay. Of the fine old trees only two big poplars and three or four elms remain. The graceful maples that grew at the center have disappeared.

The growth of business in the neighborhood is reflected in the increasing use of the park. Hundreds of employes from the adjacent buildings have made it a noon-hour resort and on sunshiny days the benches are invariably filled with men and women who enjoy the open air in the little bit of country close to Times Square.

BIDS FOR 14TH ST. SUBWAY.

Contract Let for Another Section in Eastern District.

Bids for the construction of Section 1, Route 8, of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District rapid transit road were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission. This section extends from Sixth Avenue under Fourteenth Street to near Irving Place. The bids were: Booth & Flynn, Limited, $2,527,295; Patrick McGovern & Co., $2,698,545; MacArthur Brothers Co., $2,746,028; Oscar Daniels Co., $2,770,000; Smith, Hauser & MacIsaac, Inc., $2,777,000; Degnon Contracting Co., $3,068,000; Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., $3,130,000; J. F. Cogan Co., $3,183,000; Underpinning and Foundation Co., $3,434,000.

The commission has awarded to the Mason & Hanger Company, Inc., the lowest of eleven bidders, at $1,847,174.40, the contract for that portion of the line under North Seventh Street and Metropolitan Avenue from Bedford Avenue to Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg. This is Section 4 of Route 8. The contract now goes to the Board of Estimate for approval. The highest bid was $2,727,246.50 from the Underpinning and Foundation Company.

Bids for the two remaining underground sections of the line will be opened next week.

TO CONSOLIDATE TERMINALS

Service Board Grants Permit for Uniting of Brooklyn Concerns.

The Public Service Commission issued an order yesterday granting the application of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal for permission to issue stock and acquire and hold stock of the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, incorporated June 22 1906, as a navigation company, and the East River Terminal Railroad. The petitioning company was incorporated Nov. 4, 1915, as a freight terminal company. The order grants it the power to exercise its own franchise and those of the two corporations with which it is now merged.

The opinion upon which the commission based the order was made by Commissioner William Hayward. It sets forth that the navigation company has since its incorporation in 1900 operated under lease an extensive freight terminal station in Brooklyn, and handled 1,000,000 tons of freight in 1914 for more than 1,200 shippers and 1,400 consignees.

REFERENDUM FOR RESALE PRICE PLAN

National Chamber of Commerce Canvasses Members on Proposal for Federal Legislation.

UPHOLD PRODUCER'S RIGHT

Proposal to Give Federal Trade Commission Power to Punish Price Cutting Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A preliminary count in a referendum submitted to its members by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States shows that the recommendation in favor of legislation to permit the maintenance of resale prices "under proper restrictions" has been carried by more than a two-thirds vote. Many of those who indorsed this recommendation also voted in favor of a second recommendation authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to prevent predatory price cutting, but there was not the requisite two-thirds vote to commit the National Chamber to the second proposal.

The vote will be canvassed formally at a meeting of the Executive Committee on May 25. Forty-one States, Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France, were represented in the vote. The number of organizations actually voting was 354. In many instances the vote in particular local organizations was close.

Organizations each having from one to ten votes, according to their membership, voted for or against the recommendations that:

1. There should be Federal legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices, under proper restrictions, on identified merchandise for voluntary purchase, made and sold under competitive conditions. In favor were 693, with 237 opposed. This recommendation was carried by a two-thirds vote.

2. Federal legislation should take the form of an amendment to the Trade Commission act defining the conditions under which price cutting is an unfair method of competition and authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to prevent such price cutting in interstate and foreign commerce. In favor were 549, with 289 opposed. This recommendation was not carried, lacking the necessary two-thirds vote.

According to Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary of the National Chamber, there were ten members of the committee which submitted the report. Its Chairman was Paul T. Cherington, Assistant Professor of Marketing in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. The majority recommendation favoring legislation permitting price maintenance was signed by seven members. Two of them, however, modified their assent by filing a supplementary report. It recommended that injurious price cutting be included in the scope of the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission over unfair methods of competition. Three members of the committee presented a minority report, being "unable to approve of the principle of price maintenance as being in the public interest."

The conclusion of the majority were that the advantages of price maintenance are partial and partly social, according to the view of the majority, a properly regulated system of price maintenance on identified merchandise made and sold under competitive conditions would put a premium in competition upon quality and service, while at the same time it provided adequate protection against extortion. Price maintenance under these conditions, they reasoned, would preserve a social advantage of an adequate incentive to invent and devise new products and prevent monopolistic control of production processes by powerful distributers.

It is further argued that price maintenance under these conditions would preserve the social advantages of such distribution conveniences as are represented by neighborhood stores and by small but skilful merchants. In some trades, they say, it is the sole guarantee of the preservation of the accepted system of distribution for instance, it assures the preservation of book stores as individual enterprises, though if the social value of such factors as these is less than their economic cost they are not worth preserving.

"The right of the producer to set resale prices is an accepted principle of business law, say the majority members, although it has been restricted recently in this country by close decisions of the Supreme Court, none of which was decided on the basis of the general principle alone. They believe that in the long run the public interest will be best served by legislation specifically permitting this method of doing business in identified articles made and sold under competitive conditions.

The supplementary report proposed to insert in Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act in statutory language provisions which would have the following effect:

"In regard to products that are identified in their sale to the public by name, brand, or trade mark and that are made and sold under competitive conditions: No merchant, firm, or corporation shall offer such articles for sale at a price other than that stipulated by the producer for the original sale of the articles at retail, (provided the producer has given due notice of such price to the retailer by mark upon the article or otherwise,) with the purpose or effect of making it unprofitable for other retailers to handle said articles, promoting the sale of a substitute or imitation, attracting trade away from competitors, where the result is to injure the reputations of the said articles or the good-will of their producers or materially to impair the general distribution of said articles."

CONFER WITH PIER STRIKERS

Morgan Line to Reply to Proposals Made by Union.

A conference at Pier 49 in the North River yesterday between representatives of the Longshoremen's Union, Manager C. W. Jungen of the Morgan Line, and State Mediators failed to reach an agreement satisfactory to both parties. But it was declared after the meeting that it is expected a settlement of some kind would be reached in a few days. Mr. Jungen would not divulge the nature of what was discussed in the conference.

"We did not come to a conclusion of any kind," he said. "Things are proceeding very well. Only today several of my old men came back and talked things over."

T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union, said that his side had made proposals to the company and expected counter-proposals today. He was confident that the strike would be over in a few days. R. S. Stubbs, General Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, declared that his company was not worrying over the situation in any way, and if even failing a settlement a short time would see them adjusted to meet any sort of conditions which the strike could impose.

"In the places of the 1,400 men who walked out," he said, "there are now fully 900 at work. These new men are taking hold very rapidly and keeping us cleared up. The embargo, of course, will hold until we are certain that lifting it will not tie us up at this port."

Lehigh Valley Boats to Run.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced yesterday it had taken the necessary steps to appeal from the recent decision of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to the United States Supreme Court in its Great Lakes line case. The District Court dismissed the railroad's petition for a permanent injunction against the enforcement of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission divorcing the Lehigh Valley's lakes line from the rail line. The management said there was every reason to believe the company's lakes line service will continue to be operated during the 1916 period of navigation and until the questions involved in the appeal have been finally settled.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTORS on Summer ladies' dresses; styles not necessary; steady work. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

CONTRACTORS on popular-priced silk dresses; bring own Fall samples. 5th floor, 168 West 29th St.

COTTON PLUSH wanted; large quantities; quote price. Z 218 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Contractors who make only the better grade silk and serge dresses can write for appointment. Z 206 Times Annex.

NAVY TAFFETA.—Will buy 500 pieces at a price. Tip Top Dress, 154 West 37th St.

PLUSHES wanted; any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 9810.

SUITS AND COATS of better grade at closing prices. A. Schwartz & Co., 20-28 West 33d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Job, mostly black and blue. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

TAFFETA, Georgette, Messaline.—Spot cash. Phone Robinson, 6060 Gramercy.

VOILE MILITAIRE.—Wanted, Gayley & Lord's voile militaire. Arthur Rose Co., 1,192 Broadway.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 430 Broadway. Spring 858.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, for immediate delivery, in poplin, check, coverts, velours, and chinchillas. Charles Press, 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—200 to close out; half price. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, DRESSES.—Silk and wash dresses; large quantities to close before moving. Jacobus Brothers & Co., 34 West 27th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Desirable lots to close out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

COATS-SUITS to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

CORDUROY, Julliards, Style 613; white, copen, and rose; 62½c net cash. Z 217 Times Annex.

CORDUROY AND GOLFINES.—All colors, to close out. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Wimpfheimers, 75c-36"; all colors, 60c. Lipman & Biener, 15 East 26th.

COTTON VOILES.—2,500 yards, striped, figured, to sell. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—A big job in boys' wash suits and children's dresses to be closed out at reasonable prices. Flagsold Bros., 123 Prince St.

DRESSES.—Silk jersey sport dresses; snappy styles; exceptional prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. 3847 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES, cotton, for immediate delivery; latest styles; very reasonable. Eagle Dress Co., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

LINEN.—Natural and oyster whits. Farragut 9090.

MERCHANDISE FOR SALE.—1,200 lbs. miscellaneous fancies, 600 lbs. miscellaneous twills, 900 lbs. of 280 gabardine, 1,000 lbs. basket linens, 400 lbs. miscellaneous long twills, 700 lbs. blanket ends, wipers; pieces 1 to 20 and 20 to 30 yards; samples. 219 Fulton St. Telephone Cortlandt 6806.

PONGEE.—300 yards to sell cheap. Novelty, 116 West 29th. Farragut 3194.

SALT'S WHITE CHINCHILLA, $1.67½; Gera's No. 9095 poplin, $1.02½; Julliard's red pacea, $1. Terms, 7-10 days. Telephone Farragut 3066.

SATIN MERVEILLEUX, Duchess, Taffetas, Messalines, Peau de Soies. Schland, 19 Maiden Av.

SHOES.—Jobs in shoes for out-of-town and export trade. Kirsh, 9 Lispenard St.

SILKS.—A few lots to close. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery. Greeley 3806. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Close out cheap. J. Buchman, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS and COATS.—Better grade to close out. Alper & Schultz, 140 W. 22d St.

TAFFETAS.—Navy and black, for immediate delivery. Arrow Silk Mills, 79 6th Av.

TAFFETA.—Black, for sale, 90c. net. M. M. 490 Times Annex.

TEXTILE BRAIDING MACHINES for sale. Apply Glassheim-Hertz Co., 40 W. 20th St.

TOOTH or TALCUM POWDER.—Make us an offer on quantities of 1 to 1,000 gross. Bel Bon Co., 107 Hamburg Place, Newark, N. J.

WAISTS.—100 dozen crepe de chine and cotton, of better grade waists, to close out. 15 West 20th St., 6th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR wanted to make Palm Beach suits in large quantities; our materials and styles. K 16 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

An Improvement in Deliveries.

While there has been some improvement in the freight situation and the mills out of town are able to make better time in getting their goods to the market, a lot of time is still lost in the shipment of merchandise. For a distance as short as 300 miles it takes thirty days for a mill to make delivery to this city. Only a short time ago however, it was no uncommon thing to have the time six weeks for the same journey.

Collections Are Good.

The credit bureau of a local association of ready-to-wear manufacturers is not having much to do in the way of collections these days. From this it is taken that payments on the whole are prompt. One of the principal reasons for this satisfactory condition is, of course, that the retailers are anxious to get merchandise and they realize that their credit standing must be of the best in order to have their orders accepted.

Dyes Will Make No Difference.

Whether or not the promised shipments of German dyes come into this country, selling agents can see no possibility of a decline in woolen values. Even if the war should end in the near future and prices of dyes return to their normal levels, there would still be little effect on the cost of manufacturing piece goods. In a standard sixteen-ounce blue serge the cost of dyeing with American-made color stuffs is approximately 18 cents. Normally the cost would be 7 cents. Any decline in dye prices will soon be made up by the increased cost of wool.

Unevenness Is the Trouble.

While the range of colors and the amounts produced by the American dye makers are not wholly satisfactory to buyers the chief trouble at present seems to be in getting even colors. In other words, when a ten-barrel shipment is made each barrel may yield a different shade of the color. The dye manufacturers who receive complaints on this score answer them by saying that the same formula is used in every instance, but the results obtained by the dyers do not bear them out. An explanation is offered that while the processes used may be the same the ingredients may not always be standard.

Large Staple Business Placed.

From statements made by sellers who deal with the representative clothing houses, it would appear as if close to 50 per cent. of the staple piece goods desired for next Spring had been bought months ago. Since then there have been reorders, so that very near the bulk of the staples required by the clothing trade, or at least the representative part of it, has already been committed. Selling agents are not disposed to take orders for delivery too far in advance, and December of this year is considered a good limit. Ordinarily at this time commitments are made on serges for delivery in January and February of the next year.

Japanese Silks Recovering.

The Yokohama raw silk market continues steady at the levels reached in the rise of about $15 a picul that took place at the close of last week as a result of good buying for American account. Sales for the week amounted to 5,000 bales, with stocks left at 11,000. Canton reports that the third crop has resulted favorably, promising 10,000 to 11,000 bales, against 8,000 last year. This will partly make up the deficiency of the first two crops. The quality of the silk is said to be good, and sellers are more anxious to meet buyers than they have been. The high cost of exchange and the big price ideas of the dealers have practically closed the Shanghai market to foreign buyers. Business in Italian silks is confined principally to stocks held in this market. Little change is told of in the local situation.

Openwork Lace Hose Sold Up.

One of the features of business in the better class of domestic novelty hosiery is that the demand for openwork lace hose, such as is made on French lace machines, has been so large that no further orders can be booked, even for single pairs. There is not much of this kind of machinery in operation in this country, and the machines that are in use are said to be engaged for the next eight or nine months. Among the new things recently put on the market are full-length, accordion-ribbed sport stockings for women. They retail around $6 a pair, and are selling well in all colors. Rose and Copenhagen blue are the most favored, however, being bought to match the silk sweaters that are now so popular for sports wear. The new things in men's hose include neat accordion effects in heather mixtures, as well as variations of the Richelieu stripe idea. The latter are shown in a wide range of colors.

Says Silk Prices Are Too High.

Specific instances were given yesterday by a prominent local jobbing buyer of silks of where prices asked for these goods, in his judgment, were higher than the production costs of the mills warranted. He told of one case where a certain mill wanted to get rid of an odd lot of taffetas, which it had been holding at $1.20. To do this the goods were offered at a reduction of 10 cents a yard to the buyer in question. He refused them, and yesterday said that they were of no better quality than some he had bought several months back, before the rapid rise in raw silk, at 51 cents a yard. He told of another manufacturer's desire to get rid of some crepes, which were regularly held at $1 a yard, wholesale. For several days the goods were offered at 90 cents, and were then put back to $1. According to the jobber, these silks could have been sold at 75 or 80 cents a yard with a good margin of profit.

Gray Goods Prices Very Firm.

The steady rise in cotton is adding still more strength to prices in the local gray goods market, as was manifested yesterday in the way the mills turned down bids under current quotations on several constructions of goods. Business was again of a straggling nature, printcloth sales being confined to the more popular of the staple numbers, and largely for spot deliveries. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s moved at 6¼ cents, while sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 5¾ cents. There is a growing tendency on the part of mills to ask an eighth more for the latter goods. The bagmakers have apparently filled their sheeting requirements for the time being, as they did not show the interest in the market that they did in the early part of the week. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 64-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*8c

*Asked.

Wonder Why They Don't Come In.

In view of the fact that several prominent buyers of gray goods, particularly printcloths, have recently expressed their intention of coming into the market in a large way as soon as they are convinced that everything is "right," some sellers of these cloths are wondering why they don't come in now. With the mills sold up as they are and cotton going up steadily for all positions they contend that no recession in cloth values can be hoped for, and that, on the other hand, the longer the buyers hold off the more surely the market will go against them when they do come in. It is thought by more than one seller that the next buying movement of any size will bring rises of at least a quarter of a cent a yard on the most used constructions, and that the new prices will be recorded on the basis of 6 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s. Possibly it is for this reason that the buyers hesitate about starting something. From all accounts several million yards of goods will be bought when the movement does start.

SAYS WAR SAVED OUR TRADE

Penrose Declares Free Trade Legislation Is Menace to Industries.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Free trade legislation is a menace to the silk and textile industries, declared United States Senator Penrose today in an address at the closing session of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. These industries, he said, are among the first in this country to feel the effects of European importations under unrestricted trade conditions.

American business, he declared, would have witnessed the most disastrous period in its history had it not been for the war, which brought about a cessation of shipments from abroad and permitted business men in this country to turn out products without unfair competition.

Senator Penrose told the delegates that the impression among business men of this country that trade at the end of the war would be resumed under conditions existing prior to hostilities was a false idea. Unless stern measures are taken in regard to the free trade, he said, hosiery and underwear manufacturers throughout the country will witness an alarming upheaval in the trade.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHAS. S. BRYAN, residing at New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., formerly of Wall Street stock broker, and Treasurer of the Interstate Chemical Corporation, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $281,672, and cash assets of $38. All of the liabilities are for indorsing notes of the Interstate Chemical Corporation. Among the creditors are the Lincoln Trust Company, $149,672, secured by bonds and stock of the Interstate Chemical Corporation, and a note of the Gennopert Manufacturing Company.; D. J. Thilmes, Nyack, $25,000, secured by real estate; F. R. S. Pilgham, $7,000 secured; Chapman National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., $17,500; National Bank of Baltimore, $37,500. Mr. Bryan was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for fifteen years, and was a partner in the firm of Sharp & Bryan, who made an assignment on Aug. 5, 1903, and afterward made a settlement with creditors and resumed business. The Interstate Chemical Corporation was an agricultural chemical company of New York and Charleston, S. C., and was a combination of several companies in the South. It was organized about five years ago.

MAX WASSERMAN, manufacturer of undergarments at 24 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Arthur H. Hawkins. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Lindenbaum & Chalmowitz, $103; Jennie Sadler, $102, and Max Feist, $243.

MAURICE M. RINGLER, real estate broker of 42 West 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,236 and assets of $1. The principal creditors are Harry A. Wilkus, $2,560, and Edmund Wright, as assignee of Wilkus, $2,500.

FRED J. WHITE, designer of 26 West Ninety-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $854 and no assets.

JOHN DAVIS, a stationary engineer of 254 West 123d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $212 for rent and assets of $6 cash.

ROSENZWEIG BROTHERS, INC., dealers in diamonds and jewelry at 15 Maiden Lane, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $98,127 and assets of $34,440, consisting of stock, $4,200; fixtures, $100; accounts, $29,625, and notes, $465. Among the creditors are Silas Musliner, $8,367, and Keystone Watch Case Co., $4,846.

W. L. SEIGEANT & CO., (Corporation,) of 50 Church Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,638 and assets of $1,468.

SAMUEL RUSKIN, dealer in hardware and housefurnishing goods at 1,626 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,108 and assets of $2,000 in stock.

A. W. DE LONG & CO.—Creditors of A. W. De Long & Co., manufacturers of house trim at 88 Alexander Avenue, are to receive a dividend of 18 per cent. A petition was filed against the corporation on Feb. 9, 1915, and claims amounting to $16,758 were filed.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.—Judge Mayer has ordered the following officers of the American Real Estate Company to appear for examination before United States Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr.: Edward B. Boynton, President; William B. Hinckley, Vice President; Austin L. Babcock, Secretary and Vice President, and Robert T. Lingley, Treasurer.

DR. JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—Judge Mayer has ordered the Nyack National Bank to open the box or vault in the name of John Grant Lyman, trustee, and surrender the contents to John L. Lyttle, the receiver. Judge Mayer also ordered the receiver to deliver to Lyman all his personal wearing apparel in possession of the receiver, except a fur overcoat, and denied Lyman's request for personal effects other than clothing.

KENELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, printers' and lithographers' supplies, at 115 Nassau Street, has made an assignment to Wm. J. Barker. The company was incorporated on Jan. 16, 1912, with a capital stock of $10,000, and William M. Place is President.

ISAAC POLONSKY, dealer in cloaks and suits at 58 Division Street, has made an assignment to Morris M. Lessler.

THE RUSSIZO COMPANY, INC., dressmaker and furrier at 7 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $75,475 and assets of $42,580.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Spence & Co., Inc., of Boston, millinery, at the instance of J. J. Silverman, representing three creditors. An assignment for the benefit of creditors and preferential payments are set forth.

Frank Goldman, trading as the Beauty Waist Shop, Boston, has been petitioned into bankruptcy at the instance of J. J. Silverman, representing three creditors. An assignment for the benefit of creditors and preferential payments are claimed.

Jeremiah F. Tehan of Boston, liquor dealer, has been petitioned into bankruptcy at the instance of the Boston Beer Company and others.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arenberg, Fred—Hudson & Manhattan R. R. costs $108.70
Auerbach, Emil—M. Pecker 509.84
Ackerle, Augusta—H. N. Banks et al. 226.26
Aronowitz, Morris—A. Finkelbrand et al. 137.18
Adams & Sutton Co., Inc.—M. Krieger 4,268.85
Bloom, Henry B.—A. A. Valentine & Co., Inc. 206.75
Bachner, Louis H.—L. Snell 100.18
Bong, Oli T.—Realty Adv. & Supply Co. 155.08
Beck, Robert—Jordan Marsh Co. 170.76
Bartuschek, Leo—M. L. Lorens 1,147.88
Burwell, Edmund S.—Flat Repairs Co. 663.44
Brooklyn Dry Goods Co., Inc.—H. B. Claflin Corp. 129.35
Barber, John—F. A. Godfrey et al. 144.77
Burgess, Cleveland—J. J. McSorley 141.44
City of N. Y.—Gas Engine and Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co. Consolidated 127.85
Cooper, Frederick L.—R. Recht 587.98
Campbell, Owen—Central Brewing Co. of N. Y. 2,478.32
Dial, Eugene S. Orange et al. 268.86
Day, Adelaide E.—V. Cerabone Construction Co. 183.39
Di Benedetto, Joseph—A. Munro 216.79
Emerson, Emil—Haughtin & Co. 388.39
Eastern Asphalt Paving Co.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co. 331.91
Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—A. Walcott 5,635.44
Goldhill Holding and Leasing Co.—I. Sidon. 214.41
Germain, Edmund—A. Dreyer 260.91
Gillie, Thomas J.—J. R. Clarke 261.91
Gilman, Barney—S. Shapiro 579.97
Hobart, George V.—Theatrical Producing Co. 2,732.63
Hammond, Charles—Stern Brothers 191.25
Herrington, Percy R.—O. H. Herrington 425.00
Harte, Hugh—T. McGoldrick 146.72
Hoey, Sidney—V. Z. M. Poyalian 1,013.84
Heller, Hattie J.—J. G. Kugelman 741.29
Harris, David—M. Rosenblatt 2,411.82
Herald Co.—J. Fay 1,128.65
Joseph Roth Manufacturing Co.—C. Lubowsky 364.91
Johnson, Jay H.—Army and Navy Club of the City of New York 142.07
Kantor, Julius—S. Weisbader 1,142.97
Kalm, Maurice—Stearn Co. 185.73
Langdon, Robert G.—J. P. Mueller 136.41
Lepe, Rene E.—A. B. Dulac 1,736.11
Leavitt, Nathan—J. Flex 141.65
McAllister, Henry—Munson Steamship Line, costs 115.01
Maloney, Thomas—M. Quigley 299.91
Merrick Theatre Co.—New York Studios 755.41
Murphy, Francis P., Receiver—W. F. Donnelly, examination of chattels, &c., and $1,942, or $13,865.50 ..... 100.91
Miller, Charles C.—Administrator—M. C. Schaeffer 120.45
Newman, Randolph M., and Elizabeth Toomey—L. H. Altman 332.41
Nibur, Bernard—A. Shorr 606.45
Peterson, Henry F.—G. E. Green, costs 106.00
Palmieri, Frank—L. R. Frank 161.15
Pladilli, Aldo G.—G. J. & S. White 116.11
Reiner, Max—Union Mills Finishing Co. 180.16
Rines, David, Administrator—New York Central Railroad Co. 140.22
Rosenthal, Irving—C. Frankle et al. 154.61
Remington Machine Co., Inc.—H. S. Howland Advertising Agency, Inc. 1,361.19
Stevens, Morton S.—Spray Electric Co., Inc. 175.41
Sherman, Jennie, adm.—Corn Exchange Bank 592.82
Sager, Solomon—B. Fink 196.56
Schechter, Samuel and Jennie—G. S. Males 204.10
Sarrubbo, Vincenzo—V. D. Mario 112.95
Schwartz, Samuel—I. Kaplan 120.41
Skinner, Charles K.—A. N. Kantrowitz 357.48
Stalikakos, Thomas—P. Panelous

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NOTES	To yield about
Pacific Lt. & Power Corp. Coll. Trust 6's, 1917	4.90%
United Lt. & Railways Co. 6's, 1920	5.62%
BONDS	
San Joaquin Lt. & Pr. Corp. 1st & Refd. 6's, 1950	5.87%
Amer. Public Service Co. 1st Lien 6's, 1942	5.93%
Arkansaw Water Co. 1st 6's, 1930	6.00%

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County of Chemung, N. Y., 4 1/2s	3.90%
City of Syracuse, N. Y., 4 1/2s	3.95%
City of Elmira, N. Y., 4s	3.95%
City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 4 1/2s	4.00%
City of Cleveland, Ohio, 4 1/2s	4.00%
Village of Peekskill, N. Y., 4.15s	4.05%
Town of Ramapo, N.Y., S. D. 4 1/2s	4.05%
Village of Waterloo, N. Y., 4 1/2s	4.05%
Chicago, Ill., Northwest Park 4 1/2s	4.05%
City of Portland, Oregon, 4s	4.07%
Town of Walton, N.Y., S. D. 4 1/2s	4.10%
Dominion of Canada 5s	5.00%
Anglo-French 5s	6.10%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Big Move in Reading Leads List —European Liquidation of Our Securities.

Enough happened in the stock market yesterday to make the trading community, in searching for the explanation of the day's occurrences, abandon talk of general influences, such as the possible early coming of peace, to busy itself with real or supposed developments in the affairs of individual corporations. The price movement was interesting in that the railroads as a group again came into the leadership and showed gains much larger than those in the industrials, both sharing in the upturn after several days of reaction.

The interest in the rest of the market, however, was subordinated to that in Reading, which outdid all others, both in strength and activity. An advance of $10 per share or 20 per cent. in a railroad stock in two days was a sufficiently unfamiliar incident in late market experience to make it the centre of discussion for the day. Of facts accounting for the advance there were few; of rumors there were a plenty. These are set forth elsewhere, and it is sufficient here to point out that the ability of the Reading Directors to do something more for its shareholders than the payment of the dividends which the company has been disbursing has long been recognized. If the Directors have decided that the time is opportune for some special distribution or for some capital readjustment no authoritative information to that effect was available to the market yesterday, although rumors which centred around this possibility did most to support the day's speculation in the stock.

If the advance which occurred in the railroad shares and more particularly in Reading had taken place over a long period instead of recurring suddenly it is probable that no one would have thought it necessary to look further for the explanation than the excellent earnings which the railroads of the country have lately been reporting. They have hardly been adequately reflected in the market of recent weeks, although the good news of this sort has lately been supplemented by some really extraordinary railroad returns. Fear of heavy foreign liquidation should the railroad stocks be bid up has been one of the standing explanations of the apparent reluctance to translate these earnings into market results in the shape of an advance in prices. That fear, if it really had much to do with the matter, was evidently discarded yesterday in the case of more than one of the prominent railroad shares. This might be due to the theory that the liquidation in these stocks had been completed through the exhaustion of the foreign holdings of them, which would hardly accord with known facts; to the theory that the end of the war was near at hand, with an inferable cessation of foreign selling, which cannot be established on known facts; or to the compromise theory that conditions favoring the railroads are sufficiently good to offset the effect of further possible selling from abroad. This last assumption would at least fit the facts so far as they have to do with the present earning power of the railways, and it would also be in keeping with past experience, which has shown that foreign selling, though conducted on a large scale, was not effective in preventing a forward movement when this seemed warranted by conditions at home.

Through one of these theories the market was again linked with the peace talk which has been current, but there was nothing new in this particular field of discussion, which still lies in the realm of conjecture. It is worth noting in this connection, however, that the theory that foreign liquidation of American securities will end with the coming of peace is definitely provable only on the assumption that by the time peace comes Europe will have no more of our securities to sell. American securities have been sold by Europe not because they have seemed any less attractive than they formerly seemed, for as a matter of fact they have in some respects become more rather than less attractive, but because Europe needed the proceeds of the securities. She may still be in need of funds obtained in this way when the war ceases. The prospect is not one which need be disturbing from our point of view, for never before was the country so well equipped to take over these foreign holdings as it has been of late and is now.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Money Plentiful Despite Large Purchases of Treasury Bills.

LONDON, May 18.—Money was plentiful today despite large purchases of Treasury bills. Discount rates were dull.

The firmness continued on the Stock Exchange with special strength in Brazilian issues due to the improvement in Brazil's trade and finances. Home rails and special mines were active and copper stocks strong while Japanese bonds, the war loan and a majority of the gilt-edged securities turned against buyers and the stock appeared to be short in most instances. American securities were dull, but steady.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 18.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 26 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$11,791,114	$183,556,448
Ord. int. rev. rcts.	18,358,186	338,588,754
Income tax	2,356,904	25,649,768
Miscellaneous	2,987,973	40,751,821
Total receipts	35,444,179	588,546,553
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	9,874,484	59,253,305
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	6,581,044	35,344,576
Expenditures	45,818,664	842,799,898

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£686,000
Circulation increased	345,000
Bullion increased	781,120
Other securities increased	470,000
Other deposits decreased	4,858,000
Public deposits increased	4,811,000
Notes reserve increased	882,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.50 per cent., last week it was 31.37 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,888,000
Silver in hand increased	646,000
Notes in circulation increased	13,061,000
Treasury deposits increased	57,572,000
General deposits increased	15,315,000
Bills discounted increased	27,584,000
Advances decreased	37,110,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	748,455
Same day last year	277,290
Year to date	66,223,388
Same period last year	48,019,125
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.70 + .82
Same day last year	66.92 + .39

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.85	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18⅝	20	100	Advance Rumely	19	19	19	19	–1
22⅞	23	100	Alaska Gold Mines	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
9¾	9½	100	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
28⅝	29	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28	28	28	28	...
82½	83	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	83¼	82½	83	–⅛
68	69	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	68⅜	68⅞	68½	68½	– ½
98½	98⅝	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	– ⅛
74¼	74½	12,200	Am. Beet Sugar	74	74¾	74	74¾	– ⅛
57¼	57⅜	5,200	Am. Can	57¼	58¾	57	57⅝	+ ¾
111	111½	500	Am. Can pf	111⅞	112	111½	112	+ ¼
60¾	61	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61⅜	60⅝	61	+ ¼
117	117½	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117¼	117	117¼	+ ½
158½	159	400	Am. Coal Products	158½	159	158½	158½	+ ½
52	53	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52½	52½	– ⅛
22½	22⅝	200	Am. Linseed	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50	100	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	50	50	...
71⅞	71½	10,000	Am. Locomotive	69½	71⅝	69½	71½	+2⅜
8⅛	8½	100	Am. Malt	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	– ⅛
99⅞	99⅞	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99	99⅝	98⅞	99¼	...
53¾	54	200	Am. Steel F'dries	53	53	53	53	...
113⅜	114	4,000	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	114	112¾	114	+1¼
65	67	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	66	66	66	66	...
128½	128⅝	1,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	+ ⅜
198	201½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	201	201	201	201	–1
45¾	46	1,300	Am. Woolen	46⅝	46⅞	45	45⅝	– ⅛
98	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅝
98	98½	50	Do., odd lot	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅝
181¼	19¼	300	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	– ½
89⅝	90⅜	2,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S	89½	90	89	90	+ ⅛
84¼	84⅜	5,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	84¾	84⅝	84	84¼	– ⅛
104¼	104⅜	2,300	Atch. Top. & S. F	103½	104½	103½	104⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	1,600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
112½	114	800	Atlantic Coast Line	111½	113¼	111¼	113¼	+2
87½	88	5,400	Baldwin Loco	87½	88½	87	87¾	+ ¼
90⅝	90⅞	12,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	90⅝	89½	90⅝	+ ⅛
75¼	75⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	1,300	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
86	86½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	3,200	Butte & Superior	94	94½	93½	94¼	+ ⅛
22	23½	200	California Petrol	23	23	23	23	...
176½	176¾	1,800	Canadian Pacific	174½	177¼	174½	176¾	+2⅜
86	90	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88	88	88	88	–2
53½	54	700	Central Leather Co	53¾	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ¼
290	325	50	Cent. R. R. of N. J	135	137½	135	136½	+2¼
97	97½	2,600	Chandler Motor	310	310	310	310	+5
63½	63¾	5,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	97	97½	96½	97	+1½
13½	13⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	63	63⅝	62⅝	63⅜	+ ⅝
37⅜	38	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...
97⅛	97¼	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	– ¼
129	129½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	96	97¼	96	97¼	+1⅛
103	104	10	Tennessee Copper	47	47	47	47	–1½
11	11¼	900	Texas & Pacific	10⅝	11¼	10½	11¼	+1⅛
82	82	200	Third Avenue	61½	61½	60⅝	61	+ ¼
136⅞	137½	12,350	Union Pacific	136	137¼	136	137	+ ¼
82½	82⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	...
160¾	161	1,900	United Fruit Co	160	161½	160	160⅞	+ ⅞
10	10½	100	United Rys. Invest	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
157	157¼	12,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	157½	157⅞	155⅝	156⅞	+ ⅝
35	40	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	40	40	40	40	...
55	55¼	1,500	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	55½	54⅝	54⅝	...
109	110	1,000	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109½	110	109½	110	+1⅛
76	76⅜	700	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	77	77	76	76	+1
84⅝	84⅞	43,100	U. S. Steel	84⅜	85½	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅜
116½	117	300	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝	+ ⅜
80	80⅜	800	Utah Copper	80¾	80¾	80¼	80⅜	– ⅛
17	17¼	200	Utah Securities	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	– ⅛
49	50	1,100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	49	50	49	49½	– ⅜
14⅜	15	3,200	Wabash pf. A	15	15	14⅝	15	–2½
47⅞	48	4,800	Wabash pf. B	47½	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	4,400	Western Maryland	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
46	47¾	6,600	Western Maryland pf	31⅝	32¼	31¼	31½	+ ⅜
94½	95	100	West. Union Tel.	46	46	46	46	–1¼
62⅜	62⅝	2,200	Westingh. E. & M	94	95¼	94	94½	+ ⅛
4	4½	9,000	Wheeling & L. E	62⅛	62⅜	61⅝	62⅛	+ ⅛
14	15	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf	4	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
250	260	1,450	Willys-Overland	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ¼
106	107	700	Willys-Overland pf	262¼	262¼	257	258	–5½
134½	135½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	– ⅜
124⅞	125½	200	Woolworth pf	134⅝	134⅝	134⅜	134⅝	+ ⅜
				125	125	125	125	...

D., L. & W. SEEKS ACCOUNTING

Sues Morris & Essex Railroad Over Bonds of Leased Company.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad brought suit in the Court of Chancery today for an accounting of moneys expended for the Morris & Essex Railroad, leased by the Lackawanna in 1868.

The suit avers that the Morris & Essex refused payment of $9,380,000 bonds as required by the lease. It is also set up that since July, 1914, $885,682 has been spent on the Morris & Essex for improvements, and payment has not been made.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company is a co-defendant with the Morris & Essex, the allegation being that the company has refused certificate of some $3,000,000 Morris & Essex bonds under a mortgage of 1900.

On April 24, 1915, stockholders of the Morris & Essex brought suit against the Lackawanna for an accounting and to compel the payment of $1,500,000 alleged to be due in dividends. It was alleged that the Lackawanna had charged expenses against the road which, under the lease, should have been borne by the Lackawanna itself, with the result that the Morris & Essex stock guaranteed by the Lackawanna had paid only 7 per cent. in dividends. An annual 1 per cent. additional was claimed for ten years. The case was heard in New Jersey last month. No decision has been rendered. At the last annual meeting the protesting stockholders were successful in ousting the Lackawanna Directors and placing their own board in office, with Adrian H. Larkin as Chairman.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Long Wait Ended.

The declaration of a dividend on Distillers Securities shares yesterday ended a long period of watchful waiting in the commission houses. There was no surprise evident, however, because of the size of the disbursement, and the stock afterward gave small evidence of the stimulus which might be expected to be imparted by a renewed dividend. Previous to each of the three quarterly Directors' meetings before yesterday's, the Street had been entertained with predictions that now a 6 per cent. annual basis would be decided upon. Each time the prophecies had to be taken back with more or less good grace on the part of the prophets, and it was because of this deferred hope, perhaps, that the stock never got far above 50. Everybody has known for months that earnings were large and that ultimate dividends could be expected. A 6 per cent. stock at 53 looks low, but traders evidently have not forgotten that last year the quotation was as low as 6¼ while the highest price of 1914 was 20½.

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Woolen and Distillers' Shares.

The income yield on Distillers Securities and American Woolen common stock at the closing prices was almost exactly the same, slightly more than 11 per cent. When woolen shares went on a 5 per cent. basis two months ago the quotation was approximately the same as Distillers' price when the dividend announcement came out yesterday. Since then woolen has gone back. Traders' interpretation of the sagging tendency of the latter has been that the dividend was too new to be considered "solid" and that a period of seasoning would probably have to be gone through with before the stock attained a positive place in the market.

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A Railroad Session.

While Reading held the centre of the stage yesterday, and almost monopolized the attention of traders, it was not the only railroad issue to show both strength and activity. It was one of those rare sessions in which the railroad shares acted as though they might furnish opportunities for shrewd traders to make some money. There was almost as much activity in Erie as there was in Crucible Steel, or in Distillers, which adopted a dividend policy yesterday. As for Reading, it supplied such a large proportion of the day's dealings as to leave no room for argument as to the right to leadership. Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Paul, Rock Island, Erie, and so on down to the Wabashes proved both popular, and with negligible exceptions, strong. Fifteen of the rails supplied 23 per cent. of the day's dealings on the New York Stock Exchange.

***

X, the Unknown Value.

One reason that Reading always proves a good speculative medium when it starts going North is that it is almost impossible to get any real information on the company other than that contained in the earnings statements and annual reports. There will be half a dozen life-sized stories floating around the brokerage offices to account for a rise, and no one with any authority can be made to credit or discredit any of them. "I would take on some Reading if I only knew what is back of this rise," said a customer. "Better buy it on account of the mystery," said the broker. "That is the strongest point in favor of any stock in a bull market."

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A Doubting Architect.

An amateur designer of market charts made a graphic record of the ups and downs on Midvale Steel from the time that the stock first appeared on the Curb. There was a certain regularity about the diminishing heights of the successive peaks, and a uniformity as to buses that showed the points at which a trader could have sold and bought every few weeks with unerring certainty of profits. The chart ended with a dotted line illustrating the probable course of the next move. The designer, who had made several successful turns in Midvale stock, believed his system to the end of the black line, but he decided against another operation in the market based on the probable move as shown by the doted portion.

***

The Trend Toward Peace Stocks.

In the stock market yesterday a railroad stock which was inconspicuous in the halcyon days of the market in the war brides was the leader and other rails, whose average price formed the criterion of market movement in the ante-bellum days, followed Reading in activity and were impressively strong. Industrials which were speculative favorites before the war were bought and sold in large amounts. In the stocks selected as mediums of lively speculation only since the war, trading was less active and the speculation much less spirited. The same trend has been noted on several days since peace rumors began to circulate about Wall Street, but yesterday the line of cleavage was more distinct and in some of the larger commission houses there was noted a return to the market of old and wealthy speculators who would have nothing to do with the war market, but are again attracted to securities now that their old favorites show chances of substantial profits.

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Good Reports From the West.

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, and dean among bankers in his section, was in the city and spoke eloquently of business conditions in the Middle West and optimistically about the future. Mr. Forgan's opinions, authoritative enough of themselves, have been supported by many other expressions of similar purport from interior bankers in a position to know and with ability to judge. The expressions have impressed local bankers the more favorably because latterly they have been in doubt about crop prospects and on that account inclined to advise caution in purchases of rails in the big crop sections. But with these latter advices, it is now a prevalent New York banking opinion that general business has received an impetus which should carry it over a year of crops somewhat below the average. "Business is so good," said a banker recently returned from a long vacation, "that there must be some let-up in the future if for no other reason than that times are too good to last."

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.00	50.00	49.00	50.00
Lead	7.20	7.40	7.30	7.50
Spelter	15.25	....	15.25	....
Antimony	29.00	30.00	30.00	31.00
Quicksilver	$90.00	....	$90.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29½@29⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	143	0	0	145	0	0
Copper, futures	141	0	0	143	0	0
Tin, spot	197	5	0	197	5	0
Tin, futures	197	15	0	197	10	0
Spelter	96	0	0	95	0	0
Lead	31	12	6	33	10	0

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 18	$5,107,500
Same day last year	1,446,500
Year to date	415,955,950
Same period last year	323,779,700
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.14 + .06
Same day last year	82.85 – .09

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.35	Feb. 4	86.19	Apr. 23
Same period last year	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Year 1914	87.62	Nov. 24	81.54	Jan. 2
Year 1913	88.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Anglo-French 5s
30,000 95⅝ 2,000 95⅞ 5,000 95⅝ 28,000 95⅝ 5,000 95⅝ 20,000 95⅞ 500 95⅞ 17,000 95⅝ 10,000 95⅝ 80,000 95⅝ 20,000 95⅝ 10,000 95⅝ 10,000 95⅝ 1,000 95⅝ 500 95⅝ 5,000 95⅝ 109,000 95⅝ 500 95⅝ 500 95⅞ 85,000 95⅝ 188,000 95⅝
City of Tokio 5s
2,000 77½
Dom. of Can temp gold 5s, 1921
1,000 99⅜ 1,000 99⅞ 72,000 99⅝ 34,000 100
Japan Govt. 4½s, sterling loan
2,000 84⅞ 25 series 5,000 84¼
German stamp
1,000 79½ 4,000 79
4s, steri loan
3,000 68
Va 6s def B B & A Co ctfs
1,000 56½
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954
9,000 91¼ 10,000 92 20,000 93
Nov, 1954
8,000 91¼
Nov, 1955
3,000 91¼
4s, 1957
1,000 100
4s, 1959
2,000 100
4½s, 1960
6,000 102¼
4s, Nov, 1957
2,000 107¼
May, 1957
10,000 107
4½s, 1963
1,000 107⅝ 1,000 107¼
Alaska G M cv deb 6s, Ser B
1,000 105
Allegheny Val 4s
1,000 97
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
10,000 97
Am Cotton Oil 5s
1,000 97½
Am Dock & I 5s
1,000 97½
Am Hide & L 6s
7,000 103⅞ 1,000 104
Am Sm Secur 6s
11,000 107⅝ 27,000 108 61,000 108¼
Am T & T col 4s
2,000 92 7,000 92¼ conv 4s 26,000 101½ 2,000 101¼ 11,000 101⅜ conv 4½s 20,000 107¼
Am Thread 4s
4,000 98½ 1,500 98½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
4,000 93 1,000 92⅜ 13,000 93
adj 4s, stpd
5,000 85⅞ 5s 2,000 101⅝ 5,000 101¼
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s
3,000 97½ 1,000 98 1,000 97½
Trans S L 4s
5,000 91¼
Atl C Line 1st 4s
4,000 91¾ 5,000 91⅞ 6,000 92 gen unif 4½s
1,000 91 L & N col 4s
1,000 85⅜
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
80,000 93 10,000 92⅞ 10,000 93 gold 4s
17,000 91¼ 4½s 12,000 95⅞ 1,000s30f 95⅜ 1,000 95⅞ temp ref 5s
43,000 100⅛ 21,000 100⅜ P J & M 3½s
5,000 91⅝ S W Div 3½s
1,000 90⅜
Beth Steel ext 5s
26,000 103⅞ 1st & ref 5s
7,000 101⅛ 60,000 101¼
Bkl City R R 5s
1,000 101½
Bkl R Tr gold 5s
1,000 103¾ 5s, 1918
2,000 100⅜
Bkl Un El 1st 5s, stamped
3,000 101½
Cal Gas & El 5s
83,000 98⅜
C of Ga Ry con 5s
4,000 100½
Cent Leather 5s
10,000 102 17,000 101⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s
6,000 89⅝ 2,000 89¾
Cent Vermont 4s
7,000 83
Ches & O con 5s
8,000 105 1,000 105½ conv 4½s
3,000 85½
R & A Div 2d con 4s
2,000 52⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s
4,000 49
Chi & Alton 3s
1,000 80 1,000 69¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 82

Chi, B & Qy 1t 4s
6,000 98⅜ 34,000 98⅛ 3,000 98⅜ gen 4s
1,000 92¾ 3,000 92¾ ill div 4s
2,000 93½
Chi Gt West 4s
8,000 71
Chi, Ind & Louis ref 6s
10,000 115
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
11,000 92¼ 4s, 1984
4,000 92 1,000 92¼ conv 4½s
5,000 100½ 50,000 100¾ 47,000 100¾ 10,000 100¾ temp 4s, 1925
5,000 94¾ cv 5s, Series B
6,000 107 8,000 107½ 33,000 107 2,000 107¼ W & M div 5s
1,000 103½
Chi, M & P Sd 4s
3,000 90½
Chi & N W gen 4s
1,000 95½
Chi Rys 5s
5,000 96⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 85¼ 4,000 85½
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
10,000 74½ 39,000 75 2,000 74⅝ 38,000 75 1,000 74⅝ 25,000 75 20,000 74¾ 2,000 77 1,000 77¼ 11,000 77¼ 5,000 77 2,000 77¼ 1,000 77¼ 5,000 77
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 55⅜ 8,000 55⅜ 1,000 55⅜ 8,000 55⅜ 1,000 88 10,000 74½ 8,000 74⅝ 1st gen 4s
1,000 74⅝ Pa col tr 4s
3,000 89 conv 4s, Ser A
4,000 89 Series B
6,000 77 temp conv 4s, Series D
33,000 86⅜ 10,000 86⅜ 5,000 86⅜ 50,000 86⅜ 35,000 87½ 1,000 C 1,000 87½ deb 5s
5,000 57⅞ 26,000 57⅜ Chi & W Ind con 4s
18,000 77 Chile Copper 7s
5,000 136 Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 80 1,000 79½ 1,000 80 St L div 4s
1,000 79¼ Col Industrial 5s
6,000 75⅜ Col Midland 1st 4s
13,000 10 ctfs of dep
2,000 9¼ 3,000 9¼ 5,000 9¼ 4,000 10 Col & So 1st 4s
5,000 90⅜ Comp-Tab-Rec s f 6s
1,000 83 Con Gas conv 6s
500 122 10,000 124 Cuban-Am Sugar col tr 6s
2,000 102½ Cumberland Tel 5s
3,000 100 Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
1,000 97½ conv 5s
2,000 107½ 5,000 107⅝ 8,000 107½ 135,000 107⅞ deb 4s, 1916
3,000 100 conv 5s
10,000 107⅝ 500 107¼ 40,000 107⅜ Den & R G con 4s
8,000 78 1st & ref 5s
10,000 68¼ 5,000 68½ 24,000 68½ Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000 101½ Detroit River Tunnel 4½s
3,000 93 Dis Sec Corp 5s
2,000 76 10,000 76¼ 5,000 76⅜ 1,000 76⅜ 4,000 76⅜ 10,000 76⅜ 5,000 76⅜ 20,000 77 5,000 77¼ 7,000 77¼ 6,000 77 41,000 77¼ 11,000 77¼ 25,000 77¼ 20,000 77¼ 17,000 77 2,000 77¼ 1,000 77¼ 5,000 77
Erie 1st con 4s
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1,000 74⅝ Pa col tr 4s
3,000 89 conv 4s, Ser A
4,000 89 Series B
6,000 77 temp conv 4s, Series D
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13,000 10 ctfs of dep
2,000 9¼ 3,000 9¼ 5,000 9¼ 4,000 10 Col & So 1st 4s
5,000 90⅜ Comp-Tab-Rec s f 6s
1,000 83 Con Gas conv 6s
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2,000 102½ Cumberland Tel 5s
3,000 100 Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
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1,000 101½ Detroit River Tunnel 4½s
3,000 93 Dis Sec Corp 5s
2,000 76 10,000 76¼ 5,000 76⅜ 1,000 76⅜ 4,000 76⅜ 10,000 76⅜ 5,000 76⅜ 20,000 77 5,000 77¼ 7,000 77¼ 6,000 77 41,000 77¼ 11,000 77¼ 25,000 77¼ 20,000 77¼ 17,000 77 2,000 77¼ 1,000 77¼ 5,000 77
Erie 1st con 4s
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1,000 74⅝ Pa col tr 4s
3,000 89 conv 4s, Ser A
4,000 89 Series B
6,000 77 temp conv 4s, Series D
33,000 86⅜ 10,000 86⅜ 5,000 86⅜ 50,000 86⅜ 35,000 87½ 1,000 C 1,000 87½ deb 5s
5,000 57⅜ 26,000 57⅜ Chi & W Ind con 4s
18,000 77 Chile Copper 7s
5,000 136 Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s
5,000 80 1,000 79½

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DOUBLE PAR REACHED BY READING COMMON

Stock Sells at 100, the Equivalent of 200 According to the Old System.

RUMORS OF MELON CUTTING

164,000 Shares, More Than One-fifth of Day's Total, Change Hands —Second Preferred Advances.

The common stock of the Reading Company yesterday fulfilled a prediction made many times in the last ten years and sold at 100, or double par, the equivalent of 200, according to the old system under which the stock was dealt in on a percentage rather than a par value basis. The record high price was reached just before the close of a market session in which the stock had contributed 164,000 shares, or more than a fifth of the day's total, and had advanced from a Wednesday closing at 93. Yesterday's closing price was 99⅝, a gain of 6⅝ points on the day. It compares with 89⅝, par value, the high price previous to this week and a mark reached in 1912.

As in its many spurts of bullish activity in the days before the war, the advance was accompanied by many reports of melon cutting in the shape of extra dividends, increased regular dividends, segregation or distribution of assets, and change of control. Nothing official came out to justify the reports. On the other hand, there was no official denial, and speculators for the rise profited as much from them as if they had been confirmed.

A great deal of the buying was done by a house whose customers speculated heavily in some of the war stocks. That buying did not look substantial. But it was reported on ordinary trustworthy authority that a large block of the stock had recently passed into the hands of a banker long interested in the company and this buying was considered of prime importance, not only as bearing on the melon rumors but as cutting down a floating supply which has long been limited for the reason that Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central own $68,000,000 of the $140,000,000 stock of all classes.

Reading second preferred made a tardy advance to the upward movement in the common but closed at 51, which compares with a high price of 58¾ in 1909. Of the $42,000,000 outstanding of this issue $28,530,000 is owned by the two dominant railroads and in event of melon cutting would participate only on the exercise of the management's privilege to convert the stock into half common and half first preferred. Comporting with the rumors, there were also market gains in Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central.

There was another report to the effect that the management contemplated a distribution of the company's holdings of Jersey Central stock. That report lacked the support of the tape. Not a share of the Reading bonds under which Jersey Central stock is deposited as collateral changed hands.

A banker who is well informed on the affairs of the company prefaced his comments on the company's position by saying that less than a year ago some of the Directors urged a reduction in the dividend. He added that a great change had come over the conditions and prospects of the company since that time. There was no spirit of despondency in the board now, he declared, and the company was in a position to dispose of the Wilkes-Barre Coal stock owned by the Jersey Central in a manner to profit Reading holders, to increase its dividend or distribute other assets. Though disposition of this coal company stock has been ordered by the lower court in a dissolution suit now pending before the United States Supreme Court, the banker insisted that no plan for its disposal or any other extra disbursement had been agreed upon.

At the same time the banker pointed out that the late George F. Baer persistently opposed all plans for extra dividends or distribution of assets. None of the present officers or Directors, it was said, is in a position to exercise such influence now, even if so disposed, and the point was also made that the controversy between anthracite operators and miners has been settled and that new and higher prices for coal have been promulgated. The upshot of it all was that the management was in a position to carry out its long-reported plans of extra disbursement if it considered the time propitious.

On the Consolidated Exchange the stock sold at 100½, and more than 100 shares changed hands above 100.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	80.04	79.25	80.20	+1.03
25 industrials	95.74	94.60	95.21	+.62
25 stocks	87.89	86.92	87.70	+.82

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 18	87.89	86.92	87.70	+.82
May 17	87.52	86.58	86.88	—.52
May 16	88.08	87.17	87.40	—.10
May 15	87.94	86.80	87.50	+.68
May 13	87.01	86.43	86.82	+.39
May 12	86.78	85.68	86.43	+.91
May 11	85.97	85.30	85.52	+.02
May 10	85.93	84.81	85.50	—.00
May 9	86.10	85.24	85.50	—.47
May 8	86.78	85.22	86.06	+.80

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.08	16	82.39	5	87.70
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.06
1914	69.75	18	67.48	9	69.17
1913	71.25	26	69.45	1	69.69
1912	83.17	2	80.08	31	80.19

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	87.70
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	61.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15⅝	16¼
Atlantic Refining	700	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	1000	1025	1000	1025
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	330	340
Crescent Pipe Line	39	42	39	42
Cumberland Pipe Line	82	85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line	203	208	203	208
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	173	176	173	176
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96	99
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¼	11	10¼	11
National Transit	17	18	17	18
New York Transit	175	180	175	180
Northern Pipe Line	98	103	97	100
Ohio Oil	238	240	238	240
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	59	57	59
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	14	14½
Pierce Oil pf., 6s	24.82	85	82	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	212	215	212	215
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	194	197
South Penn Oil	348	352	345	350
South. West. Penn.	105	108	105	108
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	250	246	249
Standard Oil of Ind.	560	565	535	570
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	*360
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	522	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio.	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	110
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	245	246	241	244
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	125	130	122	125
American Cigar pf.	99¼	100¼	99	100½
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	155
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	145	130	150
MacAndrews & F.	167	173	167	173
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	228	220	228
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	460	470	466	476

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	6
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days ..... 2½@3 | 6 months ..... 3 @3½
90 days ..... 3 | 8 months ..... 3½@3¾
4 months ..... 3 @3½ | 10 months ..... 3½@3¾
5 months ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 2½@3
4 to 6 months ..... 3 @3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+ .00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.92⅛	5.92½	5.92⅝	...
Cables	5.91⅝	5.91⅞	5.91⅝	— .00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	76.87⅛	76.43⅜	76.87⅛	+ .43⅝
Cables	77.00	76.50	77.00	+ .50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand at Check.	Cable.
4.8685	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1825	Paris	5.92⅜	5.91⅜
95.28	Berlin	76.87½	77.00
20.29	Austria	13.40	13.45
26.70	Scandinavia	30.75	30.80
19.20	Spain	19.70	19.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.21	5.20¾
19.225	Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19	Holland	41.50	41.62½
5.1823	Italy	6.33½	6.32½
31.45	Russia	30.75	30.85
	China—		
....	Hongkong	53.37½	53.87½
....	Shanghai	77.50	77.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.14	42.18
32.40	Rio	23.37½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $474,286,942; balance, $22,374,360; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $778,417.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at Domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36¼d, unchanged; in New York, 75¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58¼@62¼c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	79	81
Adirondack Electric Power	25½	26½
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	147	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction	882	886
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	64½	66
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	44	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	6¼	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	18
American W. W. & E 1st pf.	85	88
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	196	198
Cities Service pf.	83	85
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf.	99½	100
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt.	63½	65
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	86
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities	180	195
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	65
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38	99	101
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	89	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	65	67
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	57½	58
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	90½	92
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	28	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	76	78
Southern California Edison	88	89
Southern California Edison pf.	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	13	13¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	86	87½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11½	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51½	55
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	35	37
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	75	78
United Light & Railways	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
Western Power	16½	17½
Western Power pf.	64	65

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The S. S. Kresge Company reports sales amounting to $2,222,901 in April, a gain of $527,990 over the same month last year. In the last four months sales have gained 27.15 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1915.

C. T. Newberry was elected a Director of the F. W. Woolworth Company yesterday at the annual meeting to succeed Walter Williams, resigned.

Directors of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company yesterday declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent., payable June 10. This action was forecast a few days ago when an increase in the capital was authorized.

The Tonopah Extension Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 per cent. yesterday, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 10. Three months ago 5 per cent. regular and 5 per cent. extra were ordered paid.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, White, Weld & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. are offering at 99½, $16,000,000 10-year convertible bonds of the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation.

The Bankers' Trust Company will deliver on and after May 25 the definitive 15-year 6 per cent. bonds of the Braden Copper Mines Company in exchange for the temporary bonds.

Coggeshall & Hicks have issued the Financial Graphic and Investment List.

Morton C. Coggeshall has been elected a Director and Treasurer of the Ralston Development Corporation.

The Cyclops Steel Company has acquired the business heretofore carried on by Charles Burgess at Titusville, Penna., under the name of the Cyclops Steel Works. Carl F. Boker, formerly of H. Boker & Co., has been elected president.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, May 13, 1916.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding May 6	$17,490,684.00	$97,474,356.16	$3,764,400.00
Net decrease	500,000.00	10,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding May 13	$16,990,684.00	$87,474,356.16	$3,764,400.00
Cash balance	21,135,700.52		
Cash in excess of corporate stock note obligations	$4,145,016.52		

$3,130,201,500 RESOURCES.

National Banks Here Show $191,439,500 Gain In Two Months.

The resources of the national banks in New York City crossed the $3,000,000,000 mark for the first time on May 1, according to a tabulation by the Clearing House of returns to the Controller of the Currency as of May 1. The total of the resources was $3,130,201,500, an increase of $191,439,500 over the last previous call on March 7. Between the same dates there was an increase of $183,777,000 in deposits. The compilation follows:

RESOURCES.

	Call of May 1.	Change from Previous Call (March 7.)
Loans and disc'ts.	$1,656,478,000 —	$9,641,000
Overdrafts	444,800 +	278,400
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	33,048,100 —	3,405,200
Bonds to secure U. S. and postal sav. deposits	18,145,100 +	1,739,100
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	7,897,100 +	15,300
Other securities	283,247,200 +	7,796,200
Real estate and furniture	31,090,900 —	41,200
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	170,300,300 —	750,400
Due from other banks & bankers	98,355,400 +	18,182,700
Exch. for Clearing House	410,670,500 +	201,141,900
Other checks on New York banks	17,133,500 +	11,204,800
*Cash items	21,140,800 +	11,475,300
Coin and ctfs.	260,562,900 —	41,784,800
Legal tender	29,625,200 —	13,966,600
Customers' liability: Account letters of credit	51,000,100 —	1,216,800
Acceptances	82,521,700 +	12,080,900
Other resources	8,082,200 —	1,668,800
Total resources	$3,130,201,500 +	$191,439,500

*Including outside checks, fractional currency, notes of other national banks, Federal Reserve notes, and amounts due from United States Treasurer.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$117,000,000	.....
Surp. & undivided profits	192,686,800 +	$1,046,100
Circulation	33,331,400 —	2,969,400
Due to banks and bankers	1,156,907,100 +	1,283,500
Demand deposits	1,499,288,000 +	174,654,400
Time deposits	31,002,900 —	7,869,100
Agg. gross depos.	2,687,199,000 +	163,777,000
Letters of credit	51,334,400 —	1,494,000
Acceptances based on imports and exports	83,055,400 +	11,629,400
Other liabilities	15,614,800 —	546,600
Total liabilities	$3,130,201,500 +	$191,439,500

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Receive $2,000,000—$10,456,000 In Ten Days.

The inflow of gold from Canada was further increased yesterday through the receipt of $2,000,000 more gold bars by J. P. Morgan & Co. The gold was deposited in the Assay Office and brought the total received in the last ten days up to $10,456,000.

Sterling exchange displayed the most substantial show of strength that had been seen in a fortnight, presumably as the result of the gold imports. Demand bills sold as high as $4.76 3-16, compared with quotations below $4.76 for each previous day of the month. Another element working to cause firmness in the sterling market, according to dealers, was the buying of checks and cable transfers for the purpose of sending to London the proceeds of securities sold on the local market yesterday and the day before.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading was the feature of the dealings on the Consolidated Exchange. Its upward movement for a time exerted a favorable sympathetic influence upon other sections of the list, particularly upon the railroad shares. In the late afternoon, however, there was a degree of irregularity, although the general tone continued firm.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	22½	22½	22½	22½
30	Allis-Chalm	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
690	Am. Beet Sug.	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
180	Amer. Can.	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛
30	Am. Car & F.	61	61⅛	61	61⅛
890	Am. Locos.	69	71⅝	69	71½
170	Am. Smelting	99¼	99⅞	98⅜	98⅞
10	Am. Sugar	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
30	Am. Woolen	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
470	Anaconda Cop.	84½	86⅝	84	84½
170	Am. Zinc	89⅝	90¼	89½	89⅝
10	At., Top. & S.F.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,470	Baldwin Loco.	87½	88⅛	86¾	88
150	Balt. & Ohio	89½	91	89⅝	91
50	Batopilas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅜	86⅝	86¾	86⅝
70	Butte & Sup.	94	94⅜	93⅝	93⅝
120	Central Leath.	54	54	53⅞	53⅞
230	Ches. & Ohio	63¼	63⅝	63	63⅝
270	Ch., M. & St.P.	96¼	97¼	96¼	96¼
470	Ch., R. I. & P.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅜
60	Col. Fuel & I.	43¼	43¾	43	43¾
120	Consol. Gas	137½	137⅝	137⅛	137⅜
10	Corn Products	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
5,300	Crucible Steel	85¾	86¾	84⅞	85⅛
1,950	Dist. Secur.	53	54	52	52⅞
40	Dome Mines	28	28	28	28
1,010	Erie	37½	38⅝	37¼	38⅜
170	Erie 1st pf.	53½	54½	53½	54⅜
10	Goodrich Rub.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Gt. North. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½
20	Inspiration C.	45½	45⅝	45¼	45½
110	Inter. Con.	17½	17¾	17¼	17½
70	Int. Mer. Mar.	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25½
2,810	Int. M. M. pf.	92⅝	93⅜	91¾	92⅛
30	Int. Nickel	46¾	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
220	Kennecott Cop.	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55¼
55	Lehigh Val.	80	79⅝	80¼	80¼
180	Maxwell Motor	86	87½	85½	87⅛
2,980	Mexican Pet.	110	110½	108½	108½
140	Mo., K. & T.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
65	Mo. Pacific	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
50	Nat. Lead	67⅝	68¾	67⅝	68¼
120	Nevada Con.	17½	17½	17½	17½
660	N. Y. Central	106¼	106½	105⅝	106¼
150	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61½	62¼	61½	62
70	N. Y., O. & W.	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼
30	Norf. & West.	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
20	Ontario Min.	10	10	10	10
170	Pennsylvania	57½	57½	57½	57½
50	Ray Copper	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛
83,960	Reading	93¼	100½	92⅞	99⅜
90	Southern Pac.	98¾	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
230	Southern Ry.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜
440	Studebaker	140⅜	142	140¾	141⅛
1,690	Union Pac.	138	137½	136	137¼
70	United Fruit	160¼	160⅝	160¼	160⅝
820	U. S. Ind. Alc.	157½	158	155⅝	156⅞
290	U. S. Rubber	55⅛	55¾	54⅞	54⅞
5,400	U. S. Steel	84¼	85	84¼	84⅝
60	Utah Copper	80⅝	80½	80⅝	80¼
20	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½
130	Western Md.	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼
50	West. U. Tel.	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
590	West. Electric	62	62¾	62	62¾
65,640					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,300	Gold'd. Con.	1.05	1.05	.99	.99
400	Halifax	.90	.90	.90	.90
800	Jumbo Ext.	1.02½	1.02½	.98	.98
1,300	Kewanas	.15	.15	.15	.15
2,000	Lone Star	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	Midway	.27	.27	.27	.27
2,100	Rescue Eula.	.49	.51	.49	.51
1,500	Sandstorm L.	.07	.07	.07	.07
600	Tonopah Ext.	6.87½	6.92½	6.87½	6.92½
11,200					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Con.	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.01
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.20
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	.25
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.30
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.57
Jacket Con.	.12	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	D'dfield B. B.	.06
Halifax	.02	D'dfield Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	1.00	G'dfield Con.	.06
McNamara	.12	G'dfield Merger	.11
Midway	.25	Jumbo Ext.	.95
Mispah Ext.	.29	Kewanas	.14
Montana	.35	Lone Star	.08
North Star	.20	Red Lion	.27
Rescue	.49	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Ext.	6.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Big Jim	1.25
West End	1.10	Man. Big Four	.08
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.22
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Packard	.44
Booth	.20	Rochester Mines	.68
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.74
Comb. Fractional	.08	White Caps	.26

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10½	Isabella	18½	19½
Elkton	22½	26½	Jackpot	6	8
El Paso	77	85	Granite	68½	70
Findlay	4½	4¾	McKinney	42	44
Golden Cy.	221	224	Portland	175	180
Gold Sov.	8½	4½	Vindicator	241	252

NEW ISSUE

$16,000,000
SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION
FIRST LIEN 10-YEAR CONVERTIBLE 6% GOLD BONDS
DUE MAY 1, 1926

Authorized $20,000,000 Issued $16,000,000

Price 99½ and accrued interest

Redeemable until May 1, 1917, at 110 and accrued interest; thereafter at 115 and accrued interest
Convertible into stock at $55 per share until May 1, 1917, and thereafter at $57.50 per share
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

From a letter signed by H. F. Sinclair, President of the Corporation, we summarize as follows:

SECURITY

A first lien, through pledge of securities, on established oil refineries, pipe lines, and producing oil properties and leaseholds in Kansas and Oklahoma, having an estimated value, determined by independent experts, in excess of $40,000,000.

EARNINGS

Net earnings for 12 months beginning May 1, 1916, estimated by experts at over $10,000,000.

SINKING FUND

A minimum annual Sinking Fund of 5% of the total amount of bonds issued, payable semi-annually, first payment of $400,000 due November 1, 1916. In addition 20% of the net earnings in each year after provision for interest and minimum sinking fund payments. Proceeds of the Sinking Fund must be applied to the purchase of bonds through tenders to the Trustee, at or below 110 and interest until May 1, 1917 and thereafter at or below 115 and interest. If tenders sufficient in amount to exhaust

Am. Sumatra Tobacco
Bankers Trust
Central Trust
Carbon Steel
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
E. W. Bliss
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
Freeport Tex. Sulphur
Niles-Bement-Pond
Semet Solvay
Title Guarantee

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Specialists
27 Pine St., N.Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

200 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com.
25 Chatham & Phenix National Bank
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 East. Penn. Rys. Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Germania Insurance
25 German American Insurance
50 New Jersey Zinc
25 Niagara Insurance
200 Pacific Coast Com.
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.
50 Santa Cecelia Sugar Pfd.
25 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com.
25 Continental Insurance
20 Du Pont Powder Deb.
200 Eastern Steel Com.
5 Freeport Texas Co.
40 Glens Falls Insurance
100 Hall Switch & Signal Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 National Surety
50 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Semet Solvay
100 Santa Cecelia Sugar Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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One of the fastest growing Mail Order Houses in the West, whose Common Stock offers very attractive speculative and investment opportunities.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Refining	25 Continental Oil
100 Crescent P. L.	50 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 Cumberland P. L.	100 Prairie P. L.
50 N. Y. Transit	25 S. O. of Indiana
50 Natl. Transit	25 S. O. of N. Y.
50 Vacuum Oil	100 Union Tank L.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
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Central States Elec.

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Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular on Active Trading—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 525,462 shares of stocks and $750,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 137,574; oil, 58,668; and mining, 329,220. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,600	†Aetna Exp....	18⅝	19	18½	18½
200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
300	†Am. Dr. Syn.	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
2,500	A. G. & W. I.	44⅛	45	44	44⅜
210	A. G. & W. I. pf.	53	*54	53	53
800	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer.	18¾	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
5,600	Br.-Am. Tob., ordinary	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
$65	†Butler Chem..	5	5¼	5	5
1,175	†Canada Steel.	62¼	63	62½	63
300	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
30	C. C. & F. pf.	85	87	85	87
700	†Car Lt. & P..	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
10,645	Chev. Motor...	230	233	228	231½
125	Consol. Ord....	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝
6,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,200	†Cuba C. Sug.	60	60¼	59⅝	59¼
3,100	†Cuba C. S. pf.	95	96	95	95¼
130	Driggs-Seab'y ..	136	136	136	135
200	Emerson Phon.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
10,000	Fed. Primer...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	G., W. & W..	62½	62½	59	59½
1,800	Grant M. Car..	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
250	H. & B. Car Co.	37½	37½	36½	36½
50	†Hendee Mfg..	26	26	26	26
50	†H. Valley P..	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	Holly S. C. pf.	96	96	96	96
200	Int. C. Rubber.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
* 300	K. Bronze pf..	21⅜	21⅜	21	21
1,500	K. Zinc Corp..	14	14¼	14	14
1,850	†S. S. Kresge.	12	12½	12	12½
2,000	Lake T. Boat.	8¾	9	8½	8½
100	†Lima Lo. new	95	95	95	95
100	†L. I. Lo. nw. pf	38	38	38	38
2,500	†Lynn Phono..	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜
1,000	†Man. Transit..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Marconi of A..	3	3	3	3
100	Marlin Arms..	27	27	27	27
1,900	†Maxim Mun..	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
2,100	†Midvale Steel	62¼	62½	62	62¼
2,000	Peerless T. & Motor Corp..	23½	22	22	22¾
2,100	†Periman Rim.	131	131	126	128
600	†St. Jo. Lead..	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
2,000	Saxon M. Car.	71½	72⅜	*71	72½
110	Sp'f'd Body pf.	101¼	*104¼	103⅝	103¾
100	Stand. Motors.	8½	8½	8½	8½
19,200	Sub. Boat, v. t. cfts.	40	41	40	40¼
300	†Tobacco Prod.	42	42	41½	41½
300	Thomas Aeropl w. i.	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26¼
100	Triangle Film.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Un. Prof. Shar.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	†U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15,500	†Un. Mot. w. i.	64	64	62	63
300	†U. S. Ship.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
215	†Wab-Pit. Ter. w. i. pf.....	50	50	50	50
100	Universal Mot.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,000	Utah Motors..	51½	52	51½	51½
1,200	World Film. v. t. ctfs.....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
700	†Zinc Concent.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
156	Ohio Oil.....	240	235	240	+ 1
100	Prairie Oil...	14	14	14	..
63	South Penn Oil.	350	346	350	..
45	St'd Oil of Ind.	570	567	568	..
2	St'd Oil of N.J.	320	317	320	+ 3
50	St'd Oil of N.Y.	211	209	209	— 1
25	Vacuum Oil	245	243	245	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
440	Amer. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
900	†Barnett O. & G.	4	4	3⅞	4
1,000	†Cal. Oil.. (d prospect)	16	17	16	17
200	†Cal. Oil pf. (a prospect).	77	77	77	77
400	†Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23½
500	†Cos. O. & G.	9	9	9	9¼
500	†Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
635	Empire Petrol.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,900	†Federal Oil....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	†Hl. Pet. Co....	10¾	11	10⅝	11
15,200	Kenova Oil..	57	58	56	58
2,400	†Lincoln Oil, Gas & Coal..	43	43	41	41
2,700	Mex. Petroleum	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜
5,000	†Midwest Oil.	49	50	48	49
50	†Midwest Ref..	68½	68½	68½	68½
2,000	†Musk. Ref'g..	3	3	3	3
5,000	†Okla. Oil....	13	13	12	13
500	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
100	†Pan-Am. Pet.	46½	46½	46½	46½
100	Savoy Oil.....	11	11	11	11
200	Sepulpa.....	12	12	12	12
3,500	†Sinclair Oil...	48¼	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
8,500	†U. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	U. S. Cons. Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	†Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Way'd O. & G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

14,900	†Adams-Bir'm	65	65	64	65
1,400	†Alaska-Br.C.M	90	92	90	91
12,500	†Atlanta	14	14	13	13
2,000	†Bailey Cobalt	11	11	11	11
4,800	Bingham Min'g	15	15	14⅝	15
700	†Beaver Cons..	47	47	47	47
500	†Alta Cons..	65	65	65	65
5,000	†Booth	22	22	21	21
7,500	Boe, & Mont....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	†Cal. Mines....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Butte & N. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Butte Cp. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
1,100	†Calumet Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8,000	Caledonia....	84	85	83	84
10,000	†Canada Cop..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21,500	†Casaboy .... Cerro de Pasco Copper	8½	9½	8½	9⅜
8,300	Con. Ar. Smtg.	38	38	38	38
100	Con. Cop. Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,900	Con. Nev.-Utah	27½	28	27½	27½
35,500	†Dome Ext....	36	38	35	37
1,400	†Dupont Cop'er	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
1,580	†Dundee Ar.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,900	†Eagle & B. B.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4,200	†Emma Copp.	55	55	54	55
200	First Nat. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
3,800	†Fortuna.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,800	†Gold Coin.	1	1	.97	.97
6,000	†Goldf. Merg..	12	12	12	12
500	†Granite G.M.	51	51	51	51
200	Hecla Min....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Iron Blossom.	6	6	6	6
300	I. & I.M. & R.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	†Iron Blos....	2	2	2	2
15,000	†Jerome Verde	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300	†Jim Butler..	1	1	1	1
16,475	Jumbo Ext..	1⅜	1⅜	.97	.98
10,200	†La Jara G..	72	77	72	74
3,700	†Lone Star....	8½	10	8½	10
4,000	†Louisiana	12	12	12	12
4,000	Magma Cop...	16	16	16	16
5,000	†March Min..	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
2,000	McKin.-Dar....	63	65	63	65
1,965	†Mojave Tun..	7½	7⅝	7¼	7½
1,500	Monitor Sil...	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	Nat. Con....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	†Mother Lode.	33	33½	32½	33
200	New Cornelia.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Nipis. Mines..	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Nor. Ex. E. J.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	†Oatman Sc. (a prospect)..	40	40	38	40
5,000	††Oro.....	6	6	5	5
500	†Peterson Lake	32	32	32	32
4,900	†Rex Hercules	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
13,000	†Rex Cons. M.	22	22	20	21
7,500	†Rochester M..	68	72	58	70
100	†Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
100	†San Fe Min.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	†S Gravel G.M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	†Seven Tr. C..	34	34	34	34
300	†Sandst. Ken..	6	6	6	6
4,500	St. Bitter-Ld..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Stewart.....	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,850	†Success Min.	73	80	68	69
800	Tonopah Ext..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
800	†Tono. Min..	30	30	30	30
2,200	†T. Rescue Eu.	49½	50½	49½	50¼
8,700	Tri-Rullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	United Eastern	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
6,000	†U. S. C. M..	13	13	12	13
2,000	†Un. Verde E..	26½	26½	26	26
1,000	†U. West. (a pr.)	26½	26½	26	26½
1,050	†Unity G. M. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,400	†West Dome..	34	34	34	34
5,200	Utah Metal	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
2,500	†W. E. Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†W. Oaks M..	16½	16½	16	16½
400	†Yuscaran C..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
400	Yukon Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2	2

BONDS.

$725,000	†C. & O. 5s.	95	95	94⅝	94¾
25,000	†M. S. cv. 5s	97¼	97¼	96⅝	96⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Electric Gun	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Holly Sugar	42½	45	42½	45
Marlin Arms	28	30	28	30
Marlin Arms pf.	72	76	72	76
Springfield Body	62	63	62	63
United Drug	75	77	75	77
United Drug 1st pf.	54	56	54	56
United Drug 2d pf.	94	96	93	97

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	18¼	20	18½	19½

MINING STOCKS.

Bradford Mines	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
La Rose	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	85	82	85

Note.—Wednesday United Drug com. should have read 75, 77; United Drug 1st pf., 54, 56.

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	80	76	80
American Brass	280	285	280	285
Atlas Powder	195	205	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.)	410	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	78	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg.	165	190	165	190
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	320
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	760	780	750	785
Du Pont Powder, new	335	345	335	345
Du Pont Powder pf.	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	375	385	375	385
Hercules Powder pf.	115	119	113	119
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	167	175	165	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	568	580	568	580
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1,850	1,975	1,850	1,975

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

		Increase.
First week May	$52,481	$7,376
July 1-May 7	2,627,565	330,445

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

Second week May	748,300	383,500
July 1-May 14	26,095,900	6,934,700

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Second week May	2,592,000	988,000
July 1-May 14	110,005,820	23,160,989

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Second week May	935,384	122,912
July 1-May 14	41,512,477	7,677,289

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Second week May	458,800	64,400
July 1-May 14	21,409,300	2,589,300

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

First week May	29,735	10,615
July 1-May 7	1,607,195	215,433

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Second week May	581,201	60,712
July 1-May 14	28,128,563	*1,147,527

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Second week May	222,000	51,000
July 1-May 14	10,640,749	1,407,522

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Second week May	308,158	15,624
July 1-May 14	16,857,364	966,303

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Comb. gross of subsidiaries	$5,251,905	$4,510,008	$3,935,432
Bal. sub. earn. app. to Am.	1,347,547	1,071,855	1,025,304
G. & E....	787,924	720,932	66,992
Other income..	461,027	497,508	369,177
Total income..	1,808,574	1,569,383	1,394,981
Exp. & int....	688,849	718,931	668,544
Surplus.....	1,119,725	850,432	726,437

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross.....	787,924	720,932	66,992
Net.....	427,503	382,456	45,049
Total income..	467,326	423,171	44,155
Sur. aft. chgs.	128,134	86,152	39,982
4 mos. gross..	3,477,541	3,241,859	235,682
Net.....	1,888,497	1,737,775	148,722
Total income..	2,039,931	1,893,346	146,585
Sur. aft. chgs..	690,252	543,485	146,767

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for April—

Gross.....	227,672	237,747	89,926
Net aft. taxes.	128,392	86,188	42,204
Total income..	128,392	86,152	42,431
Sur. aft. chgs..	60,653	30,970	29,081
Bal. aft. pf. div.	34,028	5,013	29,013
4 mos. gross..	1,286,494	962,584	144,910
Net aft. taxes..	531,456	351,677	179,779
Total income..	532,620	351,937	180,683
Sur. aft. taxes.	382,694	130,857	131,857
Bal. aft. pf. div.	158,659	27,009	131,650

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.28	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pac.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., C. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.30
Chesa. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.52	4.30
Chi. & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chic. & N. West.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.38	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.30
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Val.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.05
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.05
Mis., K. & T.	1916-'23	5	5.70	5.00
Mis. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Nor. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N.Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.80	4.95
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.80	4.95
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.30
Southern Pac.	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.15
Southern Rail.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

United Motor Stock on Sale.

Dominick & Dominick, as syndicate managers in the financing of the new United Motors Corporation, began to receive subscriptions for the stock yesterday at $62 a share. The company has 1,200,000 shares authorized. The subscription books will close at noon Saturday, or earlier, at the discretion of the syndicate leaders. The estimated net earnings of the five automobile accessory concerns included in the organization were put at $13,730,000 in the current fiscal year in a statement issued yesterday.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95⅝	95¾	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100⅜	101	5.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.63
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅓	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.10
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅜	99⅝	5.04
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99⅝	99⅞	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¼	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	102	4.85
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	3.85
Swedish Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	99½	99¾	5.98
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100⅝	4.00
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98½	98¾	4.60
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	98	99½	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.30
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	102⅝	5.62
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.50
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101	101½	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	99⅜	4.30
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93½	95½	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	103	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	98	6.60
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.65
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	102	3.80
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	98½	99	6.25
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.30
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	98½	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.90
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅛	100¼	4.37
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.85
North. S. P.	3	Apr. 1, '41	96	96½	..
Nor. S. Ry.	5	Apr. 1, '26	98⅝	99¼	7.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15, '21	101½	101½	4.16
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	98⅜	98⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100⅞	3.85
Un. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	8	Feb., 1926	111½	112½	5.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¾	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101½	101½	4.18
Wabash El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.95
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	99¾	5.15
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1918	97	99	7.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.50
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for

Benjamin Franklin says:
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For sound and unbiased advice the opinions expressed in the Market Compass each week in The Financial World have acquired an enviable and unequivocal reputation. Our editors are not tipsters, nor do they claim to be prophets, but form their views upon the intrinsic value of securities leaving the trend of conditions to give them proper expression. This may be one reason why investors follow this department so closely. It is issued weekly.

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COTTON PRICES SOAR IN HEAVY TRADING

Highest Point Recorded in More Than 40 Years at This Time of the Year.

PEACE RUMORS CAUSE RISE

Every Option on List Now Comfortably Above 13 Cents—Liverpool Reports Gain.

Cotton yesterday showed renewed strength and activity, with trading in heavier volume. The market opened higher, and showed a good tone throughout the whole session, with prices closing around the top, at an advance of 13 to 17 points. Every option on the list is now comfortably above the 13c level, and prices are higher than they have been for more than forty years at this stage of the season.

Liverpool again showed an upward tendency, with prices for spot cotton higher than at any time since the apex of the Sully boom in February, 1904. Cables reported a better demand from spinners, with buying of contracts for old and new crop delivery. The Liverpool quotation for spot cotton was 8.66d for middling, which is equivalent to 17.32 cents.

The impulse of the buying appears to be furnished chiefly by underground rumors of peace. It is hard to tell whence these come, particularly as a wireless message was received from Germany by a local firm yesterday morning saying: "Nothing known here of peace endeavors."

The weather is more settled in the eastern belt, although more or less rain is reported from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Texas wires yesterday stated that conditions were too cold and wet for favorable progress of the cotton crop. Precipitation was reported from about thirty-five stations in Texas, ranging from one-quarter of an inch to nearly three inches, with minimum temperatures ranging from 45 to 76 degrees. A Galveston message which reported a northerly storm, with a velocity of 40 to 60 miles an hour, caused a good deal of buying in the late afternoon, and the highest prices of the day were registered on this spurt.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, 10 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance, middling 13.35c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	13.14	13.06	13.13@13.14	12.95 Bid
July	13.26	13.15	13.23@13.25	13.07@13.08
October	13.31	13.22	13.29@13.31	13.15@13.16
Dec.	13.44	13.36	13.43@13.44	13.30@13.31
Jan.	13.41	13.31	13.40@13.41	13.27@13.28
March	13.63	13.55	13.63@13.64	13.47@13.48

Total port receipts, 19,701 bales; last week, 20,100 bales; last year, 7,529 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,042	3,339	2,389
New Orleans	5,993	2,728	708
Mobile	211	211	
Savannah	1,872	1,465	1,365
Charleston	250	1,097	3.2
Wilmington	624	506	1.0 9
Norfolk	810	2,382	23

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	308	397	129
Memphis	517	2,184	1,043
St. Louis	100	783	2,87
Houston	1,938	2,142	3,414
Exports, 8,578 bales; total thus far this season, 7,938 bales; total last season, 7,607,547 bales.			

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,700	Galveston	13.30	250,638	322,158
2,356	New Orleans	12.80	287,086	285,.71
25	Mobile	12.75	21,378	23,721
2,755	Savannah	13¾	133,147	108,934
150	Charleston	13¾	61,195	68,3.2
	Wilmington	13¾	13,803	12,909
3,625	Norfolk	13.00	91,978	64,848
	Augusta	12.75	103,766	107,372
1,700	Memphis	13.00	112,066	121,918
93	St. Louis	13¾	17,622	29,523
3,030	Houston	13.40	247,633	93,4.8

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton with middling 12 points advance at 8.66d. Sales 10,000 bales. Market closed very steady.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 98.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 99.

Jersey City, N. J., May 9, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable July 3rd, 1916, to the stockholders of record June 1st, 1916, to wit:

On the Preferred Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 98th consecutive dividend thereon. On the Common Stock a dividend of 2½ per cent., being the 99th consecutive dividend thereon.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business May 26, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business June 9, 1916.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held May 17th, 1916, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock, and an extra dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock, on account of deferred dividends, were declared payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record June 17th, 1916. Books remain open.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE CO.
Fifty-fourth Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%,) payable June 23, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 2, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Office.

C. A. STARBUCK, President.

New York, May 17, 1916.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

A quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per cent. (2½%) was declared this day on the outstanding Common Capital Stock, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 15, 1916.

Checks for the payment of the dividend will be mailed.

Transfer books will not be closed.

A. J. AKIN, Secretary.

New York, May 17, 1916.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

A quarterly dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) was declared this day on the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 15, 1916.

Checks for the payment of the dividend will be mailed.

Transfer books will not be closed.

A. J. AKIN, Secretary.

New York, May 17, 1916.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.

No. 29 Broadway, New York.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable June 15, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business May 22, 1916.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

Distillers Securities Corporation.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the outstanding capital stock, payable July 5th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 3rd, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

Dated May 18th, 1916.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, May 16, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1916, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 3, 1916. The transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., Tuesday, May 23, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 820 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings may be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., May 17, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock, P. M., on May 31, 1916, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 5,600 linear feet of trunk sewer, 3 foot 6 inch diameter to 4 foot 8 inch by 5 foot. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 637, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office Depot Q. M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., May 25, 1916, for furnishing from 7 to 100 motor truck chasses, 8 ton, and bodies, and from 1 to 27 motor truck chasses, 5 ton, equipped with 800-gal. steel tanks for carrying water or oil, or gasoline. Further information upon application.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—SEALED PROposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 1, 1916, for extending water and sewerage systems at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Further information on application to Quartermaster.

DEPOSIT REAL ESTATE BONDS

Reorganization Committee of American Co. Gets $10,000,000.

Bonds of the American Real Estate Company, now in the hands of a receiver, having a face value of more than $10,000,000, have been deposited with the General Committee of Reorganization of the company, according to a statement issued by its Chairman, Lawrence McGuire, yesterday.

"A statement going into the most minute details of the company's business will be made by the receivers, who are now working on the books," said Mr. McGuire. "In the meantime we are engaged in the endeavor to unite all holders of the company's obligations for the purpose of concerted action in avoiding, if possible, a forced judicial sale of its assets, and holding the property for such reasonable and ample time as would ordinarily be taken by individual owners for liquidation."

The bankruptcy proceedings recently instituted do not affect the purpose of the committee, but only emphasize the importance of combined action by creditors.

Edward B. Boynton, President of the American Real Estate Company, said yesterday regarding the statement in the petition of the bankruptcy proceedings against the company, that the assets of the company were valued at $18,000,000 and were subject to mortgages of about $10,000,000.

"As a matter of fact," asserted Mr. Boynton, "the company's balance sheet showing the condition of the finances as of Dec. 31, 1915, gave as the value of the total assets of the company $26,726,331.12, of which amount $24,627,745.43 was not the value of the real estate fixed by officers of the company, but the values placed upon the properties by the committee of real estate experts of unquestioned standing, namely: Joseph P. Day, Pease & Elliman, E. Osborn Smith, J. Romaine Brown Company, Williamson & Bryan, J. Clarence Davies, Burton Thompson & Co., John M. Thompson, and Fish & Marvin.

"Regarding mortgages, there is not a second mortgage against any of the company's properties placed thereon by the company except in one case in which, in connection with securing a large cash deposit made by the lessee under a valuable long term lease, a second mortgage was given.

"Contrary to the intimations that have been given out regarding the payment of bonds and certificates prior to the receivership, such bonds and certificates were redeemed in the ordinary course of business when they became due and payable, and, in fact, all obligations of the company prior to the receivership, which had been presented, have been paid. During the twenty-eight years of the company's operations some $15,000,000 has been returned to the bondholders of the company in principal and interest, and under proper protection and conservation the assets of the company should be amply sufficient to meet the claims of all the creditors."

DISTILLERS' DIVIDEND AGAIN

Securities Corporation to Pay 1 1-2 Per Cent.—War Helps Earnings.

The Distillers' Securities Corporation renewed dividends on the $30,843,481 stock yesterday with a declaration of 1½ per cent. for the current quarter. Payment will be made July 5 to stockholders of record June 3. The Directors also decided at the meeting to cancel $2,000,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds, applying a part of the accumulated cash to this purpose. This action will reduce the amount of bonds outstanding to $12,-063,236.

The company's earnings have been large since the war brought about an increased demand for alcohol. It is estimated that the year ending June 30 will show between $3,000,000 and $3,600,000 of revenue available for the stock, equal to between 10 and 12 per cent. The growth of income in the fiscal period is displayed in the official report that $500,000 was produced in May, compared with no more than $18,000 last July from the sale of spirits alone.

The last dividend was one-half of 1 per cent., paid in October, 1912. At yesterday's closing price of 53 the stock on the new dividend basis yielded more than 11 per cent. to the buyer.

LADY STEELE HAD $302,000.

Estate Here Consisted Chiefly of Downtown Business Property.

An appraisal of the property in the United States of Lady Steele, who died on Feb. 4, 1915, the widow of General Sir Thomas Steele, K. C. B., of London, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden. Her estate in this country at the time of her death was valued at $302,030.

The assets that were taxable were: an undivided one-third interest in each of the following parcels, the interest only being shown: 6-8 Ferry Street, $9,900; 257-265 Lafayette Street and 54-60 Prince Street, $41,250; 53 New Bowery, $1,200; 602-622 Grand Street and 4-6 Tompkins Street, $33,000; 172-174 Broome Street, $14,400; 176-178 Broome Street, $34,500; 1-11 Broome Street, $15,300; 115-128 Clinton Street, $15,000; 22 Beekman Street, $16,200; interest in bulkhead property, pier and wharf, East River, between Grand and Broome Streets, $31,560; total value $212,850, less taxes, leaving a net estate of $208,614. The beneficiaries of the New York estate were: Julian McCarty Steele, George Frederick Steele, and Charles Montagu Steele, the three sons, each receiving $69,538.

The realty was given to Lady Steele under the will of her father, Thomas S. McCarty, who died in 1843.

Receiver for Peoria Transcript.

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—The Peoria Transcript, one of the oldest papers in Illinois, today began receivership proceedings in the United States District Court here. Fred Stowe, editor, was made receiver. No statement of assets and liabilities has been made. The present receivership proceedings are the second the publication has undergone.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very weak yesterday and prices broke 2¾ to 3¾c from the final of Wednesday under very heavy liquidation and selling on stop loss orders. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.25; No. 2 hard, $1.24; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.31; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30, all c.i.f. on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			1.20	1.23¼	1.55½
July			1.20¾	1.24½	1.32½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.15¾	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.15¼ 1.52½
July	1.16¾	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.15¼ 1.32½
September	1.16¾	1.13⅜	1.13⅜	1.16⅛ 1.20½

CORN.

The corn market was firm early in the day, owing to cool weather over the West and small receipts at interior points, but subsequently prices gave way and closed ½@⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¼	74¾	74¾	75¼	73½
July	74⅝	73½	73½	74½	70⅝
September	73¼	72½	72½	73⅝	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market was weaker with wheat and corn and under quite general liquidation prompted by favorable reports regarding the crop outlook. There was a moderate export demand with sales of about 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 51¼c; No. 3 white, 49½ to 50c; No. 4 white, 48¾ to 49c; fancy clipped white, 51½ to 52½c; ordinary clipped white, 49 to 50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			44½	45¼	51½
July	43	42¼	42¼	43	50½
September	39⅝	39¼	39½	39¼	45½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and strong on buying by commission houses, prompted by peace rumors and strength in the Western hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Friday 15,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.90	12.77	12.90	12.75	9.75
September	13.00	12.87	13.00	12.87	10.00
Ribs—					
July	12.82	12.67	12.82	12.65	10.00
September	12.95	12.80	12.92	12.75	10.35
Pork—					
July	23.57	23.42	23.57	23.40	18.23
September	23.27	23.20	23.27	23.20	18.58

COTTONSEED OIL.

A firmer tone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices advanced 7 to 10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.75	10.50
May			10.75	10.65
June			10.90@11.00	10.81
July	10.93	10.88	10.91@10.93	10.84
August	11.00	10.97	10.99@11.01	10.91
September	11.08	10.98	11.02@11.03	10.93
October	10.10	10.04	10.10@10.11	10.01
November	9.35	9.26	9.34@ 9.35	9.24
December	9.21	9.18	9.23@ 9.24	9.14

COFFEE.

The coffee market experienced a further advance of 7 to 10 points yesterday and prices again made new high records for the season. The upturn was attributed to the continued strength in Brazil and to more aggressive buying on the part of local bulls, as well as covering. The local spot market was inactive, but prices were very firmly held, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May			8.62@8.65	8.53
June			8.65@8.67	8.56
July	8.70	8.60	8.67@8.68	8.58
August	8.73	8.73	8.73@8.75	8.64
September	8.85	8.75	8.79@8.80	8.70
October			8.88@8.89	8.74
November			8.87@8.89	8.78
December	8.94	8.86	8.91@8.93	8.81
January			8.95@8.97	8.86
February			9.00@9.02	8.91
March	9.05	9.01	9.04@9.06	8.97
April			9.08@9.10	9.00

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures experienced an early decline of 5 to 14 points for the active positions under active liquidation which uncovered stop loss orders. The selling movement was thought to have strengthened the technical position, and late in the session there was active covering as well as new buying, and the market regained most of the loss. Closing quotations were 3 points net higher for May and 1 to 10 points lower for the other positions. Total sales for the day were 18,930 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.43	5.42	5.44@5.45	5.41
June	5.43	5.38	5.41@5.43	5.36
July	5.45	5.33	5.35@5.46	5.46
August	5.43	5.34	5.46@5.47	5.48
September	5.48	5.36	5.48@5.49	5.50
October	5.51	5.39	5.49@5.50	5.52
November	5.20	5.15	5.19@5.20	5.29
December	4.96	4.90	4.98@5.00	5.00
January			4.62@4.65	4.63
February	4.40	4.40	4.42@4.45	4.45
March			4.42@4.46	4.44
April			4.44@4.47	4.47

There was no change in the local market for refined sugar with prices listed on the basis of 7.65@7.75 by leading refiners, although it was reported that second sugars were available at as low as 7.45. Trading was quiet, and refiners were said to be behind in their swing to the recent labor disturbances. The local market for raw sugar was easier, with Cuban prices ⅛c lower under sales of between 10,000 and 15,000 bags of Cubas to operators for prompt shipment at 5⅝c cost and freight, equal to 6.02 for Centrifugal. Porto Rico sugar showed even greater weakness than did Cuban, and on sales of 10,000 bags to a local refiner prices showed ¼c decline. This sharp reaction in Porto Ricos reflected a falling off in the export demand for granulated, and at the close the market was still unsettled at 5.90 for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.40 for Centrifugal and 5.68 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,179 packages. Continued active trading and a firm feeling on all grades. Current sales are about in line with quotations, and the range of values is extremely narrow. The medium qualities are particularly strong. Creamery, extras (92 score,) per lb. 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 30@30¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 28½@29¼c; thirds, 27½@28c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32¼@33c; firsts, 30@31c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30½@31c; good to prime, 28¾@29¼c; common to fair, 26½@28c; renovated, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 27@28c; lower grades, 26½@27½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26½@26¾c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing, per pound, mixed, fine, 22¾c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 32,804 cases. The market maintains a generally strong tone. A good deal of the best stock arriving is going to the warehouses directly, and the offerings of high quality in the open market are very moderate. Some of the finest Northern storage packings cannot be bought at 24c, and occasional sales are reported a fraction higher, although there is a good deal of the supply of storage packed for which 23½@23¾c cannot be exceeded. Current packings rule firm. In the higher grades, also, there is considerable demand for cheaper goods at hardening prices for stock showing useful quality. Dirties and checks in light supply, active demand, and higher, with a few exceptional sales of fine dirties a fraction above our quotations which, however, cover most of the business. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are steady, with a good demand; much of the supply is more or less defective and moving slowly; a large part of the offerings is going around 29c, with ordinary lots lower. Fresh gathered, choice, per dozen, 24½@25c; storage packed, firsts, 23¾@24¼c; regular packed, firsts, 22¾@23½c; seconds, 21@22¼c; thirds and poorer, 19@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 21c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19¾@20c; under grades, 17½@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 28½@29c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to prime, 28½@29c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 23@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 24½@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@24c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair, warmer in the interior; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair and warmer; moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat., except fair and warmer Sat. in n. w.; variable winds, becoming e. and possibly increasing over central.

Ala.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with slowly rising temperature; moderate e. to s. s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri., warmer in s. Sat., fair, warmer; moderate e. to s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

W. Va. and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with slowly rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer; moderate, variable winds.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer.

La.—Probably showers Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Fri. Sat. showers.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; probably showers in w. Sat. showers.

Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat. probably showers.

Minn.—Cloudy Fri.; warmer in w. and s. Sat. showers.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri.; probably showers in w. and cen. Sat. showers.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Fri., followed by showers Fri. night or Sat.; warmer in e. Fri.; cooler Sat.

S. Dak.—Showers Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.; probably showers; warmer Fri.; cooler Sat.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
LYNN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on the 10th day of June at the office of the Company, No. 1 East Mercer St., Union Banking Bldg., Hackensack, New Jersey, at which meeting there will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the stockholders, an agreement for the consolidation and merger of the Lynn Phonograph Company with the Flemish-Lynn Phonograph Company, pursuant to which agreement the stockholders of the Lynn Phonograph Company are to receive two (2) shares of the preferred stock of the par value of $5 and four-fifths of a share of the common stock of the par value of $5 of the Flemish-Lynn Phonograph Company for each share of the Lynn Phonograph Company.

CLYDE H. SLEASE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, May 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AV A, 104, n e corner of 12th St., 501 East, 28.8x51.10; Annie Karp to Arthur H. Karp, 1,051 Boston Road, Bronx, mtg $18,000, May 15; attorney, S. Friedlander, 271 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, s s, 205.2 ft e of Pike St, or slip, runs e 13.6x s 50x s 0.6x s 70.4 to n s of Water St x w 57.11x n 20.10x e 43.11x n 99.6 to beginning; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., sub-trustee, to May K. Smith, 45 East Penn St, Germantown, Penn., May 15; attorney, M. A. Raymond, 136 Broadway.....$1

CHERRY ST, 246, n s, 25 ft w of Rutgers St, 21x138x21.6x136.11; Cherry St, 248, n s, 24 ft w of Rutgers St, 21x90.1x21.11x89.5; National Nassau Bank to Harry Jacobs et al., 1222 West 114th St, May 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, bounded on east by west side of Fort Washington Av, on west by north side of old Fort Washington Bridge Road, on north by south side of 183d St, and on south by centre line of block between 161st and 162d Sts, being land not needed for public use; City of New York to Friedman Construction Co., 180 Broadway, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

GREENE ST, 140, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x98.8; William F. Clarke, as agent, Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, foreclosure May 9, 1916, May 17.....$16,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x86.8; John M. Farley to John C. Montgomery, 150 Elm St, Morris Republic, N. Y., mtg $60,000, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; John C. Montgomery to Charles M. MacNeill, at the Antlers Hotel, Pikes Peak and Cascade Avs, Colorado Springs, Col., mtg $60,000, May 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

MANHATTAN AV, 301, w s, 50.11 ft n of 116th St; 18x50; John J. O'Connor, referee, to John C. Clark, 226 West 88th St, subject to mtgs $2,000, foreclosure, May 11, 1916, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

WEST END AV, 787, w s, 75 ft n of 98th St, 18x80; P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., to Minaret Building Co., Inc., 271 West 125th St, Feb. 2; attorney, McMorrow Bros., 271 West 125th St $1

ST NICHOLAS AV, 1,060, e s, 50.11 ft s of 167th St, 20x93; Pasqua Cannata to Frank Cannata, ½ part, 1,690 Lexington Av, May 15; attorney, William H. Freedman, 233 Broadway.$1

4TH AV, n w corner 22d St, runs w 0.8x100x w 0.4x irreg x n 100 to avenue s 114.3 to beginning; Mills & Gibb to Joseph B. Martindale and another, 758 5th Av, as receivers, May 16; attorneys, Rushmore, E. & S., 61 Broadway $1

16TH ST, 408 West, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x108.8x25x106; Steinhardt Brothers & Co. to Solo Realty Co., 35 9th Av, May 15; attorney, A. L. Strasser, 37 Liberty St.....$1

24TH ST, 815 to 819 West, n s, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 54x98.9; Lewine & Kempner, Inc., to Superior Contracting Co., Inc., 117 East, 114th St, mtg $7,000 on 819 West 24th St, May 17; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

40TH ST, 112 West, s s, 180 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Richard Delafield to Charles Geoly, 2,802 Belmont Av, Bronx, mtg $35,000, May 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Emanuel L. Heller to S. Harold Freeman of Morristown, N. J., mtg $50,000, April 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

81ST ST, 440 East, s s, 181.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Albert M. Schuck to Hattie, wife of William P. Zwinge, 320 East 86th St, May 16; attorney, Peter Cook, 258 Broadway $100

90TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Harris Levy to Louis Ullman, 65 East 97th St, mtg $16,500, May 16; attorney, Abraham Greenberger, 31 West 31st St $1

114TH ST, 52 West, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11; Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., referee, to Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, foreclosure March 2, 1916, May 1; attorney, John P. Everett, 32 Liberty St $10,900

114TH ST, 244 East, s s, 121 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.11; Nebo Realty Co. to Simeon E. Cohn, 340 West 86th St, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

122D ST, 11 and 13 West, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Margaret R. McKean et al. to 15 West 123d Street Co., Inc., 157 East 90th St, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, s s, 240.1 ft w of Lenox Av, 50.11x100.11; P. McMorrow Sons, Inc., to Minaret Building Co., Inc., 271 West 125th St, Feb. 2; attorney, McMorrow Bros., 271 West 125th St $1

134TH ST, 517 West, n s, 335.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 39.3x99.11; Addie R. Rick, wife of Benjamin F. Haas, to Elise F. Rick, on 4th St, near Ashburton Av, Bay Shore, L. I., mtg $33,000, May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

134TH ST, 515 West, n s, 296.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 39.3x99.11; Albert Haas to Elise F. Rick, on 4th St, near Ashburton Av, Bay Shore, L. I., mtg $31,000, May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

134TH ST, 505 to 513 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100.11x99.11; Benjamin F. Haas to Elise F. Rick, on 4th St, near Ashburton Av, Bay Shore, L. I., mtg $171,000, May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, s w s, 129.3 ft s e of West Farms Road, 10.8x14x9.1; George D. Judson to Mark H. Rogers, 790 Riverside Drive, Oct. 21, 1915; attorney, Jacob M. Schoenfeld, 299 Broadway $500

GRAND VIEW PLACE, e s, at s end of 168th St, 17.5x125x irregular; also Grand View Place, n e corner 167th St, 57.10 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x156.8x88.8x147.1; Henriette Schevering et al. to Grand View Estates, Inc., 4-5 part, 60 West 71st St, May 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Marie C. Crooks to same, 1-5 part, May 15; same attorney.....$15,000

HARRISON AV, s e corner of 181st St, 97.6x79.4x90x33.11; Frank W. Mc

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frederick Lewisohn Buys Fifth Avenue Dwelling Held at $500,000 —Reade Street Corner Sold to Investor—Charles M. MacNeill Takes Title to Madison Avenue Corner.

The largest private residence deal in the Fifth Avenue home section north of Fifty-ninth Street that has been closed in some time gave an interesting phase to the realty market yesterday. The sale involved the property of John W. Herbert at 835 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets.

Frederick Lewisohn is the buyer of the house. He has been occupying it under lease at about $20,000 a year and on the expiration of the present lease in October he will take title. The property has been held at $500,000, but it is understood that the purchase price was somewhat less.

The dwelling is a five-story building erected about five years ago from plans by Harry Allan Jacobs. It covers a plot 25 by 125. Mr. Herbert was appointed a few days ago by Governor Fielder of New Jersey a member of the Good Roads Commission of that State.

William B. May & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Reade Street Corner Sold to Investor.

Mrs. Theresa R. Irving sold to an investing client of the Cruikshank Company the five-story brick and stone business building, 315 Greenwich Street, corner of Reade Street, on a lot 17 feet 1 inch front by about 71 feet deep by irregular.

Sold for $1,000 Under Assessed Valuation.

At $1,000 less than its assessed valuation of $22,000 Robert P. Green has purchased for investment 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement with a one-story structure in the rear, on a lot 24.6 by 98.9. Rose Kaplan is the owner of record. Ames & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

C. M. MacNeill Takes Title to Madison Avenue Corner.

Charles M. MacNeill, President of the Utah Copper Company, took title yesterday to the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and Madison Avenue, 100.8 by 36.8, sold recently by Cardinal John M. Farley.

It was transferred subject to a mortgage of $66,000. Mr. MacNeill last year bought the adjoining property on Ninety-first Street from Andrew Carnegie, and is erecting a residence on the site.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

An investing client of I. Hillman has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company, 214 West 130th Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling.

Dr. Austin F. Riggs of Stockbridge, Mass., sold to an investing client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company 135 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 100.5.

John J. Hoeckh, Inc., sold for Ludwig Schueler to a client the three-story and basement dwelling at 459 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Provident Loan Buys New Branch Site.

As a site for a new banking building the Provident Loan Society of New York has purchased from the Parr estate, a plot 49.11 by 91 by 100, at the southwest corner of 127th Street and Eighth Avenue. There is a one-story building on the site.

New Home for Nursery.

The Bloomingdale Day Nursery has purchased through Pease & Elliman, 62 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 19 by 100.11. In part payment for the property the nursery gives its present home, at 154 West Ninety-ninth Street, a three-story house, on lot 16.4 by 80, near Amsterdam Avenue, which it has outgrown. Elizabeth L. Murray is the owner of record of the Ninety-seventh Street house.

Louis Sherry Buys Manhasset Acreage.

Louis Sherry has purchased through Pell & Tibbets about fifty acres, with buildings and improvements thereon, adjoining his property at Manhasset, L. I. The property was held at $200,000, and adjoins the Nicholas Brady and William F. Sheehan estates, on which residences are now being constructed, and the property recently purchased by Claus A. Spreckels.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for the Lawyers Title and Trust Company the plot of lots situated on the south side of East 175th Street, 95 feet east of Marion Avenue, 105 by 145 by 119, to the Middleboro Realty Company, President Herman Tuckman. The buyers will erect two five-story buildings, six families to each floor. This was an all-cash sale.

Smith & Phelps have sold the five-story apartment, 50 by 90 by 110, known as 747 East 181st Street, to an investor.

Anna Wiederhish has sold to an investor the five-story tenement 423 Brook Avenue. I. Hillman negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg has sold for Jeannette Lipschitz to Sarah Umans a three-story two-family stucco cottage, 40 by 100, on the southwesterly side of Forty-eighth Street, 140 feet of Fifteenth Avenue.

Long Island.

The Meister Builders sold to Albert Jaret twelve lots, located on Columbus Avenue, at Edgemere Crest, Edgemere, L. I., upon which the buyer will erect six one-family houses.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on Sterling Place to James Canton, and a plot 40 by 90 feet on Kinsey Avenue to Raymond Buttaman.

R. L. Kilby sold at Addisleigh, St. Albans, to George W. Jones of Brooklyn, a ten-room Dutch Colonial home located on a plot 80 by 100, at the corner of Caxton and Rutland Streets.

New Jersey.

As a site for a new church the Rev. John J. Murphy, rector of Our Lady of All Souls Roman Catholic Church of Ampere, has purchased one of the finest plots of land in the Ampere section of East Orange, N. J., from the George Booth Estate.

The property has a frontage of 250 feet on Fourth Avenue and extends to a depth of 140 feet on Grove Street. Father Murphy has likewise acquired the adjacent property from Florence P. and Walter B. Booth, located on the south side of Fourth Avenue. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

The Ridgefield Park Building Corporation, represented by John A. Baldwin, which has been engaged in extensive construction work there during the last year, is now erecting fifty houses, ranging in price from $3,000 to $4,500.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 88 by 100 on Spencer Avenue to Mary Spalding.

Westchester County.

The Nelson Estates, Robert E. Farley, Vice President, sold a plot on Union Avenue in the Nelson Estates section of Peekskill, N. Y., to James Pineo, of New Hamburg.

W. J. Ackerman sold for John F. Hall a three-and-a-half-acre parcel, corner Inwood Avenue and Sprain Road at Hartsdale to Arthur L. Cahn.

Recent Buyers.

Matthew J. Ward, hotel broker, is the buyer of 110 West Eighty-second Street, recently sold through the Houghton Company.

Carl Muhlhausen is the buyer of 56 to 62 Seaman Avenue, sold Tuesday by the Smada Realty Company.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Leon S. Altmayer has procured a second mortgage of $15,000 on the new twelve-story loft building 318 to 326 West Thirty-ninth Street, on plot 125 by 98.9. This mortgage also covers the adjoining property 328 to 332 West Thirty-ninth Street, which is a four-story brewery and tenement. The size of the entire plot is 225 by 98.9.

The Seaman's Bank for Savings has just accepted on this twelve-story building a first mortgage of $300,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years, with an amortization payment of 2 per cent. annually, beginning at the end of the second year. The total rental of the property is about $70,000 per annum.

$456,000 for Queens Buildings.

Plans for buildings estimated to cost $456,000 were filed with the Building Bureau of the Borough of Queens during the last week.

In the Ridgewood section Henry W. Meyer will erect seventeen three-story brick tenements on Schley Street, north of Central Avenue, at a cost of $140,000.

In the Long Island City section Frank Evanovec will erect a five-story tenement on Third Avenue, north of Jamaica Avenue, one block from the new elevated line, to cost $80,000.

Bulkhead Line Hearing.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has been advised by the New York Harbor Line Board that a hearing will be held on Friday morning, May 26, in Room 407, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, to consider modifications of the existing pierhead and bulkhead lines for the upper part of Newtown Creek, for the purpose of increasing the navigable capacity of this waterway by widening and improving its corners and bends.

Dwellings Leased.

Herbert A. Sherman has sublet the large house, grounds and garage belonging to Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, known as the Gables, at Rye, N. Y., to William E. Shepherd. Mrs. Shepherd is a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.

Dr. Henry Herman has leased the Gluck mansion at Portchester, N. Y., for the season.

Archibald M. McCrea leased through G. L. Gilsey & Co., Inc., the E. Mortimer Ward estate at Locust Valley, L. I., for the season.

Julia Beverley Higgens has let for Mrs. J. T. Atterbury her place at Mount Kisco to Dr. Rufus Cole of New York City, and for Frank Potter his place, Arstoma Farm, Katonah, to Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., of New York City.

Adams & Keeler have leased William R. Keeler's house on South Main Street, Ridgefield, N. J., to Bolton Hall of New York for the Summer.

Realty Notes

Benjamin F. Haas transferred to Elsie Kick yesterday 505 to 515 West 134th Street, six five-story double apartment houses, each on plot 39.3 by 100, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The combined frontage is 235.7 feet. The properties were transferred subject to mortgages aggregating $201,000.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of the Queenston Apartments at the southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

24TH ST, 315 to 319 West; Doretha S. Warsawer loans Superior Contracting Co., Inc., to erect a six-story apartment, four payments $63,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Trustee's Sale

To Close Estate of THOS. E. BURKE, Dec'd.

Next Tuesday, May 23

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

33 Washington Street

(Bet. Battery Place & Morris St.)

A 6-story brick tenement with store. Size lot 26.8x77.8x irreg.

TITLE POLICY FREE.

RICHARD P. LYDON, Esq., Atty., 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Write or 'phone for further particulars.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day

Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, MAY 20, AT MT. VERNON, N. Y.

At 2 P. M., on the Premises,

CHARLES H. BARD, Auctioneer,

Will Sell to Close Estate,

By order of the executors,

ALBERT F. GESCHEIDT & ALFRED BERRY.

8 FINE LOTS and **3 DWELLINGS** located in the heart of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

CHAS. H. BARD, Auct'r, 2 S.3d av., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 8 6 S.4th av., Mt. Vernon

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

30 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(1227S)

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

Manhattan Leasing Company, 149 CHURCH STREET.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

PRICES $4,000 TO $7,000.

$500 to $750 cash, balance to suit purchaser

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Bay Ridge Subway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

YELLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

WHY PAY MORE?

Seven well-built, detached houses; 6 large rooms and bath; near park and school; Sea Beach subway station, 18th Ave. and 62d St.; 19 minutes to City Hall, N. Y.; 3 minutes to Coney Island; shaded streets; $5,000 value; price $4,250. OWNER, at premises, 55th St. and 18th Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queen Anne Cottage and Barn

7 large rooms and bath, all modern up-to-date improvements; large garden plot; 30 minutes out and 3 blocks from trolley; $150 cash and $15 a month; perfect title. B. Buckey, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

NEAR THE LAKE

Six-room cottage, newly renovated; bath; all improvements; 22 minutes from city; 10c fare; price $3,800; worth $4,200; must have $250 cash, balance $17 per month. B. Neumiller, 349 East 14th St.

Rockaway Park NEW HOUSE, UNFURNISHED

Near ocean, 17 bedrooms, running water in each; every improvement; 14 bathhouses; ideal for tea room. Bargain. Might rent. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

Ideal Home Near the Sound

Twelve rooms, 3 baths; hot-water heat, gas, sewer, water, and electricity; spacious porches; 30 minutes to 33d St. and 7th Av., 3 minutes to station; privilege of restricted bathing beach; good title; $1,000 cash; balance can be arranged to suit.

B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHY buy a home in the country, miles from the very things you enjoy most in the summer, when you can have them all, right at your door, without costing you a dollar?

Kensington
Great Neck

has a ten-acre waterfront park, containing a swimming pool, bathhouse, bathing beach, a dock for yachts and motor boats, and tennis courts, in all of which every purchaser becomes a part owner absolutely without cost.

Our plan for building and financing your home will be sent on request.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
Suite 504, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot-water heat; new model range with extra hot-water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200; worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash; balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

MERRICK One of the most attractive Residential Sections on South Bay. To let, unfurnished, three-story house, all modern improvements, open fireplaces, in perfect order. Water on all floors, baths, laundry, five master's, three servants' rooms; heated, lighted. Garage with man's room; ½ acre; fifty minutes from city, five minutes from station.

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN, 84 William St., New York. Tel. John—1630

FOR SALE

Account of removal to Syracuse, my house at Douglaston; hollow tile, 9 rooms, 2 baths, lavatories, sun parlor, large porch; garage. Phone 7294 Barclay, R. L. Kenyon, or 3091 Bayside.

COZY HILLTOP BUNGALOW

with a fine view of Sound; convenient for boating and bathing; shady trees and some cleared ground for gardening; large porch and open fireplace; owner cannot occupy; will sell for $1,325 on easy terms. J. Brennan, Box 173 Times Downtown.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW

5 rooms and bath, within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas; privilege of private bathing beach; bargain; easy monthly payments

B. SHORE, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

OLD REMODELED FARMHOUSE

Facing Sound. Bathing beach; dock; 12 acres beautiful old trees, garden; tennis court. House, 12 rooms, 5 baths; garage. Rent furnished; at Sands Point. Stewart C. Schenck, 503 5th Ave.

ON THE SOUND.

Plots for building attractive, delightful homes; 30 minutes out by rail or auto; extensive views; agreeable, select community; outdoor recreations; attractive prices. William B. Brokaw, 217 B'way. Phone 7440 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Rye—New York

A very attractive small place, ¾ of a mile from station, 1 mile from Apawamis Golf Club. House has 4 master's bedrooms—2 baths. Grounds consist of ½ acre. Fine trees and shrubbery. A bargain at $12,000. For appointment to see, apply to

Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Ave., New York City

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate
AT SCARSDALE STATION

Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 3 minutes' walk of station.

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK

PARK HILL NORTH.

Ten (10) Park Hill Avenue Lots at $1,000 Each.

A lifetime opportunity to get a high-class building plot at an extraordinary, low price in this attractive, restricted, residential neighborhood.

Thomas S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City. Phone 9969 Rector.

RYE, N. Y.

Modern house, beautiful grounds, tennis court, garage, stable, garden; furnished, $2,500. List on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

41 E. 41st St., 20 Nassau St., or Rye, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Branch—For Sale or Rent

Furnished or Unfurnished.

North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage site back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN, 68 William St., New York City.

YOUR SUMMER RENT

will take title to house and garage now building at Atlantic Highlands, on Ocean Boulevard; over 200 feet above sea level. Wonderful ocean view. Choice plots at attractive prices.

NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y.

Bradley Beach Four miles from "SUMMER CAPITAL" Modern Cottages.

Furnished. Suitable for long season. Rental $400 to $1,500. Send for Booklet.

Richard McNeeley AGENCY, Opp. Station BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

New Fireproof Buildings

Now in Course of Completion

N.W. Cor. of 103d St. & West End Ave.

And

North Cor. of 108th St. & Riverside Drive

MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

We are offering a number of very desirable apartments for immediate occupancy in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult

Representative on premises, or

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders

JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.

Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.

Tel. 1114 Morningside.

THE LANGHAM

Has an apartment for you. Beautifully decorated, large rooms and many closets. All apartments facing the Park.

Two apartments for rent, one of 10 and one of 11 rooms —for immediate occupancy, also one of 20 rooms for October.

THE LANGHAM

73d-74th Streets & Central Park West, New York

Tel. Columbus 4020.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $6,200.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

ATTORNEY, Box 300 Times Downtown.

TO LEASE AT

DEAL BEACH
ON NORWOOD AVENUE

Near Beach.

About Two and One-Half Miles from Summer Capital

A large, attractive corner dwelling, seventeen rooms, large foyer hall, open fireplaces; twelve bedrooms, four baths, sleeping porch, spacious verandas, well located on plot 150 feet square; garage for 2 cars and stalls for 3 saddle horses, with commodious living apartments and bath for chauffeur and family. For terms and particulars apply to

George E. Murphy

149 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale—
73 Acres in Ramapo Hills.

Twenty-nine miles from New York, 16 miles from Tuxedo, 5 miles from Ridgewood, and 2 miles from the railroad; old Dutch Colonial, partly stone farmhouse, completely remodeled by New York architect for own use; six master's bedrooms, three baths, sleeping porch, four servants' rooms and bath, laundry, garage, &c.; artesian well; stone cottage; all necessary farm buildings; all in good order; ready for immediate occupancy; walled perennial garden, apple and peach orchards; 5 acres wooded, rest in cultivation. Price $30,000.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway, New York City.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME FAR BELOW ITS ACTUAL VALUE

36 ACRES IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine shade trees, brook; convenient to two golf courses. House partially furnished; 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, large attractive living rooms; open fireplaces, all rooms 1st and 2d floors. Large stable, etc. City water and light. Near two express stations; trolley 5 minutes walk. Send for illustrated booklet. Terms arranged.

Suitable for Sanitarium or Rest Cure.

R. M. SHEPARD 61 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR YOUR BROKER.

FOR SALE

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

2½-story modern home and 26 acres of land near Rahway, N. J., bordering on lake. Easily accessible by Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads. Garage, carriage house, barn, apple orchard, shade trees. Residential District.

JOHN M. NOLAN, Attorney, 2 Rector St., New York City.

VERY LITTLE CASH

Buys This Dutch Colonial House

6 rooms and bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; half hour out; close to Golf Course and Club House.

TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

Exceptional Chance to Secure a Beautiful Home or Choice Building Site in PALISADE, N. J. AT FAR BELOW ACTUAL VALUES.

Also some wonderfully low priced, unrestricted property in MORSEMERE, suitable for factory sites or mechanics' homes; close to depot and trolleys; $1,650 per acre. DON'T WRITE. Call and see us. We are open every day in the year. At junction, PALISADE, N. J. (Tel. 850 Cliffside.)

REID & LOWERY CO. OWNERS AND BUILDERS.

AT MADISON, NEW JERSEY.

Must sell my beautiful California bungalow by June 1st, on account change in business and removal. 8 attractive living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement; charming location, large plot, trees, shrubbery, garden, lawn. For appointment and full particulars,

A. D. THOMPSON, Madison, N. J.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL SACRIFICE.

A modern country House, containing eight bedrooms, four baths, large living room, dining room, library, &c.; hot water heat; hardwood trim throughout. Large garage with living quarters and bath; 14 acres; well kept lawn, trees, shrubs, &c.; electric light, city water. One hour and six minutes from Grand Central; golf and country clubs nearby. On Connecticut shore, overlooking the Sound. This place cannot be duplicated today under $70,000. For particulars address SACRIFICE, Box 75 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Moosehead Lake Camp for Sale.

Largest and best log camp at Moosehead Lake. Beautifully situated. All modern conveniences. Completely furnished. Seven large sleeping rooms. Main cabin 75 feet long, 30 minutes by boat from R. R. station. ROY L. MARSTON, Skowhegan, Maine.

The Call of the Berkshires!

460 Acres. Seven-Room House.
Two Miles Trout Stream.
2,000 Sugar Maples. $5,000.
240 Acres, Bathing House, $1,500.
ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY, Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

Allenhurst Deal Asbury Park

Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices; Booklet T.

Ferguson & Son 711 MATTISON AVE. Tel. 392, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Convenient location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5994.

1271 Broadway at 32d St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS at moderate rentals for a period of years.

ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Suitable living purposes, dentists or studios. Or Apply 45 Broadway, Suite 229.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms...19x19
	Bedrooms 14x16

THE RAURACIA

S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Avenue and 164th Street. One 4 and one 6 room, with sunshine, $32 to $60. Supt. on premises, or Owner, 2,305 Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

307 WEST 79TH STREET.

Tastefully Furnished Apartment of

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

for rent for the Summer months at $125 Per Month.

Apply to superintendent on premises.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,

Completely furnished, high-class elevator house. Most moderate rents.

507 WEST 113TH ST.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $450-$600 per year.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 WEST 72D STREET.

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

Single and Double Suites.

Inquire Superintendent.

NEWS FROM HOME.

On your vacation you will want to see The New York Times. Before leaving town instruct your newsdealer to send you the paper, or telephone 1000 Bryant. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month. Daily only, 50c. per month.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO. Real Estate, 25 Pine St.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS 133 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

51 East 92d St. and 130 East 95th St. are being improved; electric light, plumbing, parquet floors, and will decorate to suit. Your broker, or inquire Chas. V. Snedeker, 50 Elizabeth St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

New 9-room house, all improvements, overlooking water; boating and bathing privilege; 30 minutes out. N 110 Times.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS, 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story and basement; residence or furnished rooms; 17th St., 2d Av., opposite park. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—Gentleman's house and 3 acres in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass, and cherries, house magnificently furnished; within 30 minutes of 42d St.; 3 minutes from depot; 5 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; plenty of purest water; vegetable garden; garage and stable; $200 a month. June to Oct. 15. T. WOODBURY, Pelham Manor. Telephone Pelham 1595W and Rector 450.

At Scarsdale, ten-room house and 2 acres; fruit, shade; all improvements; garage; garden; newly decorated; price $10,000; terms reasonable. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

BARGAIN for quick sale, beautiful house, superbly situated, at Larchmont; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; no brokers. R. W. H., Larchmont, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Nine-room house, first story stone; large grounds; $90 feet elevation; near station; of owner direct. M 54 Times.

SALES AND RENTALS. Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 90x100, with garage; 1½ blocks from bathing beach and harbor; must have $300 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," Box 187 Times Downtown.

$35 monthly buys elegant all-year waterfront home from gentleman leaving for the West and can't occupy, at a sacrifice; 8 rooms; open fireplace; all latest improvements; handsome piece of land, waterfront; don't miss this; very little cash needed. H. B., Suite 608, 1 West 34th St.

SHORE FRONT ESTATE.

Sale or rent, hour out, magnificent large house, 16 rooms, 4 baths, beautifully furnished, large acreage, 1,000 feet sandy beach, barn, garage, 2 small cottages; rent, $2,500; everything high-class; other bargains. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d.

Desirable 5-acre waterfront plot, north shore Long Island; not cheap, but good. Sauter, 431 5th Av., Brooklyn. Thomas Anderson, Stony Brook, L. I.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—a Bargain—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community, 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 809, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Small house needs few minor repairs, complete with large plot for $1,100; waterfront privilege for boating, bathing, and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; one block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Blue Point, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive modern cottage, ten rooms, furnished complete; fine grounds, shore front, etc. Hugh R. Monro, 200 West 38th St., New York.

Will sell at sacrifice two desirable building lots in Hollis Manor. Address K 40 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Undivided estate for sale or rent; no reasonable offer refused; island property in Chippewa Bay, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.; in extent about six acres, containing two cottages; modern conveniences and improvements, all furnished; 3 boathouses, 2 motor boats, canoes, rowboats, laundry, tennis court, etc. For terms apply to John C. Howard and Edward L. Strong, executors, Ogdensburg, N. Y., or A. M. Menkel, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 76 acres; Hopewell, N. J.; modern house; all improvements; near trolley; rich soil; very accessible; at sacrifice; worth $20,000; owner wants offer. Francis Pettit, Hopewell, N. J.

Owner must sacrifice home; 8 rooms; bath; all improvements; garage; plot 120 feet square; beautiful lawns; restricted neighborhood; near station; tennis and golf a feature. Price, $6,500; cost $8,000. Write, call, or 'phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

SMALL FARM or gentleman's country seat, five acres; twelve-room house; stable and hennery; convenient to Westfield station on Central Railroad of New Jersey; bargain at $10,000; only few hundred dollars required. STATE TRUST CO., Plainfield, N. J., or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., N. Y.

$100 down, $25 monthly pays interest, taxes, part of principal; 5 room house, in hills of New Jersey; half hour out; price $2,800; $350 already paid in. For free tickets write owner, M. 78 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—House, 8 rooms and bath; gas and electric light; all improvements; on large plot, near station. Owner, N 100 Times.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 796 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Limbarger, 157 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 353 Times Downtown.

We specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

75-room house, improvements; 10 acres; Stamford, Conn. Owner, Geo. Schleicher, Pianos, 37 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

Out of City.

Nineteen miles out, acre, house eight rooms; barn, hennery; 3 minutes of station; $6,000; terms. American Farms Co., 347 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

D. H. SCULLY & CO., 57 East 125th St. Cloak, waist establishment desires millinery, corset, glove department rental on commission basis. Best location in Brooklyn. Apply J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Deskroom or part or entire office; heat, light, and elevator. Inquire Room 702, 130 Pearl St., near Wall St. Telephone Hanover 7197.

Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 389 B'way, Suite 807.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 935, 33 West 42d.

Parlor Store to Rent.—Suitable dentist, studio, exhibition room. Wallace, 9 West 46th.

Wanted, desk room or office by accountant for slight services. N 100 Times.

129 Patchen Av., B'klyn, second loft, 85x45, and basement; heat, elevator.

Offices, showrooms suitable for wholesale. Owner, 147 West 23d.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO LET at once for the Summer months, a six-room housekeeping apartment; living room, two master's bedrooms, dining room, two baths; fully furnished, at 27 East 62d Street, Between Madison and Park Avenues, close to Central Park.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH. 9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. 'Phone 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

181st St., 867 West, at Riverside Drive—4 large, cool rooms, 5th floor, front; elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; convenient subway; completely furnished and ready for immediate occupancy to desirable tenant; will rent until Oct. 1; references required; rent $53.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The disturbances over the northeastern portion of the country are fast disappearing, while the southwestern disturbance noted Wednesday is still central there, although a fast-moving offshoot is now apparently central over the middle Gulf of Mexico. This latter disturbance has caused general showers in the Gulf States, local showers in the South Atlantic States, and some shifting gales of short duration on the Middle and West Gulf Coasts.

There has also been a general fall in pressure over the interior West, with a centre of disturbance at present over Utah, and more or less unsettled showery weather has prevailed west of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme Southwest. Unsettled weather with light local rains also continued from the lake region eastward.

It is considerably cooler in the East Gulf States and low temperatures continue east of the Rocky Mountains. They also have fallen in the extreme West, so that temperatures are once more below the seasonal average over practically the entire country.

Except for showers Friday in the South Atlantic States, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River with higher temperatures in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, reaching the South Atlantic States and the lower lake region by Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to northeast, except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday. Saturday fair and warmer.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	48	45	4 P. M.	56	56
6 A. M.	48	45	6 P. M.	55	58
9 A. M.	54	50	9 P. M.	52	53
12 M.	59	50	11 P. M.	50	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 51; for the corresponding date last year it was 53; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 4:10 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.54 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss
12:50	49 Hester St.; R. Lipschitz & Sons	Not given
1:10	2,386 Hoffman St.; Jos. Valentine	$25
3:15	459 W. 123d; Gordon Bros.	Slight
8:20	4,197 3d Av.; Harry Smith	Slight
10:30	102 W. 143d; L. S. Meyers	Slight
P. M.		
1:00	640 Trinity Av.; Frank Beck	Slight
1:25	809 Beck St.; David Sturmer	Slight
2:25	1,521 1st Av.; Jacob Kraus	Slight
3:40	490 8th Av.; not given	Slight
6:15	9-15 Murray St.; William Siegelst.	Not given
6:40	489 5th Av.; Dalton Mfg. Co.	Slight
6:50	280 Avenue A; Henry Gers	Slight
7:25	Manhattan Av. and 105th St.; Charles Streeter	Slight
7:40	218 Willis Av.; Ellen McCartin	Slight
10:35	262 W. 40 St.; (auto) Alexander Rowland	Slight
10:45	182-184 Grand St.; Hudson Brass Works	Not given
11:35	12 Dutch St.; Goldman & Co.	Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Trustees of Hunter College at its recent meeting, made the Misses Bessie Dean Cooper, Ph. D., Claudine Gray, M. A., and Lao G. Simons, M. A., instructors in history, French, and mathematics, assistant professors; Miss Margaret A. Graham, Ph. D., was appointed instructor in history, and Miss Mary B. James, A. B., was appointed assistant registar with the rank of assistant instructor. The trustees voted unanimously, upon the recommendation of the faculty, to abolish the January commencement.

An entertainment and reception were tendered last evening to Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, Principal of the De Witt Clinton High School, in the School Auditorium by the members of the Sixth Form. An interesting program including "The Sleeping Beauty," a one-act play by W. D. Howells, was given.

There will be a joint celebration by several of the east side settlements and public schools tomorrow at 2:30 P. M. in Public School 62. This celebration will be for the young folk of the neighborhood. There will be another program on Sunday evening, at 8.15 P. M. for the fathers and mothers of the district. The celebration is being given under the auspices of the East Side Neighborhood Association.

Th "Hunter College Bulletin" has conducted a vocational campaign to help students who wish to choose some work other than teaching. Each week one of the following articles has been contributed: "Vocational Opportunities," by Eva Elise vom Baur; "Educational Direction in the Department Stores," by Miss Jeannie Hughes; "Office Work as a Step Toward Executive Position," by Eleanor Gilbert; "Library Work," by Adelaide R. Haase; "Law," by Bertha Rembaugh; "Newspaper Work," by Dorothy Dix; "Architecture—Home Making," by Fay Kellogg, and "The Stage," by Jesse Bonstelle. The following articles are announced for future issues: "Insurance," by Sara Levenson, and "Designing," by Lady Duff Gordon. Under the auspices of the "Bulletin," Miss Mary Snow, formerly research director of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, recently addressed the student body on "Vocations."

On Saturday the Hunter College Glee Club, led by Miss Charlotte Welbe, will sing at the annual Spring reunion of the Associate Alumnae.

Associate City Superintendent Straubenmueller has notified District Superintendents and Principals that the Board of Superintendents has approved a plan whereby the Bureau of Attendance will notify the Principal of a public school whenever a child on the register of that school is remanded to the care of a children's society, and will again notify the Principal when the child is discharged from the society's custody. He instructs the Principals that they shall record the child, who is reported by the Bureau of Attendance, as having been committed to the society's care, as in attendance in the school until they are again notified that the child has been discharged. If the child does not then promptly return to school they are to report him to the Bureau of Attendance for unexplained absence.

Besides the President and Vice President, the members of the Executive Board of the Student Council of Hunter College, are the Misses Catherine O'Hara, Secretary; Julia Buckley, Treasurer, and Louise McGrath, Chairman of Proctors. The delegates to the Student Council are the Grade Presidents, the Misses Emily Wenderoth, Amelia Wenderoth, Anna Cowhey, May Geoghan, Mary K. Smith, Charlotte Sundermacher, Dorothy Murdock, and Helen Buchholdt; also, ex officio, the Misses Gladys C. Petersen, Editor of the Echo; Marion MacMullin, editor of The Historion; Ruth Lewinson, editor of The Bulletin, and Emily Harvey, Chairman of The Student Exchange; also the Misses Elizabeth Gunther, Adelheit Steeneck, Anna Friedman, Adelaide Sheehan, Edith Brittan, Sylvia Saltzberg, Florence Hampton, Dorothy Bunker, Edna Wallenstein, Ruth Ford, Elsa Kamstra, and Esther Baron.

The closing exercises of the Harlem Evening High School for Women were of an interesting character. A feature of the program was a symposium on "Preparedness" participated in by President Willcox of the Board of Education, Vice President John Whalen, Superintendent John H. Haaren, Dr. D. J. McDonald, Judge T. C. T. Crain, and Senator James Hamilton Lewis. Mrs. Willcox presented diplomas to the sixty-one graduates and complimented the Principal, Miss Lilian M. Elliot, and her staff of teachers on the splendid work of the school.

A mass meeting of the Association of Teachers on the eligible list for license No. 1 will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list is announced:

To general foreman, Grade 2, Park Department, Manhattan and Richmond: Joseph Virgilio, 86.89; Lawrence Casey, 83.97; Thomas O. Schildwachter, 79.10; William J. McGuire, 78.10; William Lawrence, 75.47.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7, at the New York Custom House, an examination for Assistant Shop Superintendent, for men only, to fill a vacancy, at $5.04 a day, in the Hull Division, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn. The duties consist of estimating, planning, and routing work either repairs or manufacture, through the various shops of a large shipbuilding establishment. The appointee to this position must have a knowledge of plate and angle shop, pipe shop, joiner shop, and machine shop operations and the requirements for operating and maintaining equipment in the above-mentioned shops. He must be qualified to prepare specifications for the above, to arrange machines or other equipment in the various shops in order to obtain maximum efficiency of production, and to analyze production costs to determine what measures should be taken to increase productive efficiency. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, training and experience. Applicants must have a common-school education or its equivalent and not less than two years' experience in a position the duties of which are similar to those outlined above, or equivalent experience. Age, 25 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Orders of May 4 relating to 1st Lt. H. S. Johnson 1st Cav., revoked. He is relieved from duty in office of Judge Advocate, Western Dept., and will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for assignment to the punitive expedition for Judge Advocate duty.

1st Lt. E. G. Paules, Corps of Engrs., will make one visit to Brooklyn, N. Y., to witness a night test of the new Sperry searchlight. He will visit certain pyrotechnic factories.

Capt. P. B. Hennessey, 2d F. A., now on leave in this city, to Akron, Ohio, to witness the test on May 18 and 19 of the kite balloons manufactured by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., then to this city and revert to status of absence with leave. He will submit a report to the Adjutant General.

1st Lt. J. H. Baker, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Quartermaster at Ft. Porter, N. Y.

Following promotions of C. A. C. officers are announced: 1st Lt. S. H. Guthrie to Capt. and 2d Lt. E. Roth, Jr., to 1st Lt.

Capt. Guthrie is assigned to 130th Co., and Lt. Roth will remain on present duty at present station.

1st Lt. W. Harper, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Quartermaster, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

1st Lt. G. F. Moore, from assignment to 97th Co. to unassigned list, and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay for staff duty.

Orders of Feb. 2 directing Lt. Col. A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C., to sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5, amended to direct him to sail about Oct. 5 for Honolulu.

1st Lt. J. F. Curry, 5th Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as a Junior Military Aviator with rank of Captain.

1st Lt. G. S. Gillis, Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties, is assigned as Quartermaster of Ft. Wood, N. Y.

2d Lt. R. Royce, 29th Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, as a Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lt. R. S. Brown, 1st Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, and rated as a Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lt. E. T. Spencer, 1st Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

Leaves: Maj. W. T. Johnston, 8th Cav., 14 days; Maj. H. S. Greenleaf, M. C., 1 month; Capt. D. T. Merrill, 3d Inf., 7 days; Maj. A. S. Conklin, C. A. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. J. K. Brown, 2d Cav., 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. R. B. Coffey, the Rhode Island, to the Minnesota.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. H. Smith, the Montana, to connection fitting out the Rowan and on board when commissioned; H. S. Jeans, the Warrington, to connection fitting out the Rowan, and on board when commissioned; P. S. Theiss, the Montana, June 30, to connection fitting out the Allen, and on board when commissioned; A. S. Carpender, Office of Naval Intelligence, June 24, to connection fitting out the Davis, and on board when commissioned; W. D. Taylor, the Delaware, to the Warrington, and J. K. Esler, commissioned.

Ens. J. S. W. Waller, and G. W. Dugger, Jr., the New Jersey to the Salem; G. Hutchins, the Montana to the Fulton; W. S. Meek, the Montana to the Downes; F. C. Huntoon to the Vermont; L. O. Alford, the Utah to the McCalla; C. H. Venable, the New York, June 30, to temporary duty the Rainbow; W. J. Ruble, the Montana, to connection fitting out the L-10, and on board when commissioned; J. H. Buchanan, the Montana, June 30, to connection fitting out the Davis, and on board when commissioned; F. J. Cuneen, the Montana, to connection fitting out the L-11, and on board when commissioned; T. M. Shock, the Louisiana, to the Delaware; J. M. Moss, the Louisiana, June 30, to temporary duty the Rainbow; V. A. Clarke, Jr., the Montana, to the Fulton; F. W. Dillingham, the Montana, to the Trippe; F. L. Johnston, the Montana, to the Burrows; D. W. Armstrong, the Montana, to the Arkansas, and S. L. Wilson, the Minnesota, to the Paulding.

Surg. J. W. Backus, Puget Sound Yard, to the Arkansas.

Asst. Surgs. G. C. Wilson, V. H. Carson, F. M. Harrison, R. H. Miller, W. A. Vogelsang, R. J. Trout, E. A. M. Gendreau, and G. T. Tayler, all commissioned from April 10, 1916, to rank from that date.

Pay Insp. R. Armstrong, the Alabama, to the Fish Hawk.

Machs. M. Strosk, the New Jersey, to the Salem; G. F. Blass, Charleston Yard, to the Hartford, and H. F. Chambers, the Alabama, to Machinists' School, Charleston Yard, S. C.

Act. Pay Clerk F. M. Conrad, the Maine, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, at Cramps' Ship Yard; Cheyenne and H-2 at Mare Island; Jowett, at Rosebank, N. Y.; Kanawha, at Port Arthur, Texas; Melville, at Provincetown; Nero, at San Francisco; Potomac, at Cristobal; Prometheus, at Tompkinsville; Raleigh, at Corinto; Sterrett, at Romana, Santo Domingo, and the Terry, at Sanchese, Santo Domingo.

Sailed—Arethusa, Norfolk Yard, to sea; Conyngham, Philadelphia, for Gardner's Bay; Benham, Norfolk, for cruise; Eagle, survey grounds, for Guantanamo; Jupiter, Boston, for Norfolk; New Hampshire, Boston, for assistance of the San Francisco; Ontario, New York Yard, for assistance of the San Francisco; Porter, Philadelphia, for Newport; Proteus, Honolulu for Balboa; Sylph, Norfolk Yard, for Washington, and the Vestal, Boston, for Newport.

The Maine has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet.

The Prometheus has been assigned to duty with the auxiliary division Atlantic fleet.

The Leonidas will discontinue survey work off the Isthmus of Panama about June 15, and proceed to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, stopping at New York for about ten days en route, to give liberty.

The Paducah will discontinue survey work off the south coast of Cuba about June 15, and proceed to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard via Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The vessel will stop at New York for about ten days en route to Portsmouth, N. H., to grant liberty.

The Hannibal will discontinue survey work off the Atlantic coast of Central America about June 15, and proceed to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, stopping en route at New York for about ten days to grant liberty.

The Arethusa, now at Norfolk, ordered to Port Arthur, Texas, about June 1, thence to Eastport, Me.

The Oklahoma, now at New York Yard, ordered to Newport, R. I., upon completion of certain authorized work at the yard.

The Wainwright, now at Philadelphia Yard, ordered to Newport, R. I., upon completion of certain authorized work at the yard.

Upon completion of the season's survey work off the coast of Haiti, the Eagle will proceed to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard via Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The vessel will stop at New York for about ten days en route to give liberty.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. J. F. Hottel, the Onondaga, to command the Tallapoosa; R. C. Wrightman, the Actushnet, upon relief, to the Seminole, and J. H. Crozier, the Tallapoosa, to the Onondaga.

2d Lts. W. P. Wilshar, the Seminole, to the Mohawk, and R. L. Jack, the Mohawk, upon relief, to the Acushnet.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CALLAHAN, JULIA A., (Nov. 14, 1915;) net estate, $82,922. Julia T. Callahan, daughter, was the beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $89,000, in 130-138 Park Row, appraised at $110,000; equity, $850, in 267 W. 132d St., appraised at $6,500; bank, $9,017, and personalty, $1,571.

HERRICK, ELIAS J., (Jan. 19, 1915;) net estate, $92,192. Mrs. Margaret Louise Herrick, widow, life estate in $45,000; Celeste W. Herrick, niece, $5,000; Elias H. Herrick, William P. Herrick, and Gerardus P. Herrick, sons, each received $11,274; Hamilton W. Herrick, son, life estate in $11,274. Assets: Equity, $94,240, in 1,178 Broadway, appraised at $.65,000; equity, $8,481, in 29 Moore St., appraised at $14,000; equity, $9,481, in 25 Coenties Slip, appraised at $17,000; bank, $311; loans and personality, $26,196; stocks, $1,414; interest under the will of Jane Maria Herrick, mother, $2,274. The largest deduction against the decedent's estate was $34,103 due to the estate of William Post.

WERTHEIMER, MAX, (Sept. 5, 1913;) net estate, $55,619. Herbert N. Wertheimer, son, $51,564; rest to Carolyn W. London, Adele Frankel, and Aline W. Rice, daughters. Assets: Bank, $7,494; three-fourths interest in business of A. Isaacs & Co., 58 Beekman St., $50,313.

WOLF, HENRY, (Mar. 18, 1916;) net estate, $82,813. Mrs. Rose Wolf, widow, $37,904; Hamilton A. Wolf, son, $23,590; Austin M. Wolf, son, $21,319. Assets: Lot Westchester Heights, the Bronx, $2,500; bank, $79,124; wood blocks and engravings made and signed by the decedent, $4,127.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Death: Lieut. William McGough, Eng. 39, at about 6 P. M., May 17. Funeral from his late residence, 431 East 153d St., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M., tomorrow. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. G. J. Fox, H. & L. 16.

Fire, 1st gr. G. Roth, Eng. 71, will be directed to report to Chief of Battn. J. J. Henry, at the Repair Shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., for four days, beginning at 9 A. M., Friday, May 19, to complete his course of instruction in operating department motor apparatus.

Special leaves: Fire, 1st gr. G. W. Kelley, Eng. 158, 24 hours, 8 A. M., May 21; Fire, 1st gr. W. P. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 P. M., May 19.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

House with three master's bedrooms and three servants' rooms; modern plumbing, bath and electric light; barn and 60 acres of land; view of harbor and sound; for rent, furnished, $600. H. D. Betts, 105 Hudson St., New York City.

Catskill Mountains, in Twilight Park, near Haines Falls, attractive cottage, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished, linen, silver; large piazza; near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, etc.; restricted neighborhood; $400 season. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, N. Y.

One of best, pleasantest located Mountain Lake Homes; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; on the large lake; beautiful Swiss scenery; good boat; $200 month, furnished. P. O. Box 2, Mountain Lakes, N. Y.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—Furnished fourteen-room cottage with garage; rent for season, $1,500; seven master's sleeping rooms, three baths. For full particulars address G. A. Linke, Greenwich, Conn.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Finely furnished, ideal location; 10 rooms, 2 baths, near golf links, 10 minutes L. I. Sound, 5 minutes both railroads, 10 minutes N. Y. C. Address owner, G 241 Times Downtown.

Madison, Connecticut.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club; golf. Request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

For Summer rental at Riverdale-on-Hudson.—Comfortable home in large grounds; moderate. Address, with references, F. S. Hackett, Riverdale, New York City. Tel. Kingsbridge 123.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—Stone cottage; rent reasonable; improvements. Box 88, Landing, N. J.

Three-room bungalow, seashore; good Summer shop; Long Island. John, 511 West 113th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 2-38, 7-pass. touring.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Packard, 3-48, 7-pass. touring.
Locomobile, 1915, "38" touring, wire wheels.
Locomobile, 1914, "38" runabout.
Stutz, 1914, Bearcat.
Peugeot, 1914, limousine.

INFORMATION WANTED

from any one who, prior to 1915, had converted any shaft-drive pleasure car chassis into a chain-drive truck chassis by lengthening frame, wheelbase, &c., and making the regular live axle act as jack shaft by adding drive sprockets and connecting these sprockets with rear wheels by chains. Any one directly or indirectly familiar with this subject will benefit by communicating with P. G., Box 80, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Live, energetic, wide awake, and active men desired for a big selling proposition which consists of selling a Ford one-ton truck, commercial bodies, and accessories; commission basis. Only hustlers, with salesmanship ability, need apply before 2 P. M., Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., Inc., 237 West 55th St.

Pierce-Arrow limousine and touring, 6-48; splendid condition, mechanically perfect; luxuriously equipped; $675. See manager, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

White six-cylinder, seven-passenger, practically new; luxuriously equipped; must sacrifice immediately; $950; inspection, demonstration. 82 Crescent St., entrance to Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Rolls-Royce (1915) Sedan Touring.
Pierce-Arrow (1916) Touring, 38 H. P.
Mercer (1915) Runabout.
Packard (1915) Runabout, 38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Oakland light 5-passenger touring automobile, mechanically perfect; exceptionally fine condition throughout; $425. Garage, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, L. I. City.

Mercer limousine, with extra touring body, used one season; mechanically perfect; ready immediate use; $1,050. Chauffeur, 82 Crescent St., Long Island City. Astoria 2385.

Oldsmobile, 1914 seven-passenger, electrically equipped; perfect condition. Tel. 4655 R Flatbush.

WESTCOTT LIGHT TOURING.
Late model; fully equipped; accept $500; cost $2,000. Garage, 308 West 79th.

Tubes vulcanized free, Saturday, May 20, to demonstrate best method for owners. Simmons Automobile Co., 415 East 149th St.

Lancia—Roadster, absolutely new; $700. H. K. Wallach, 24 Orchard St., Long Island City, near Bridge Plaza.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Exceptional storage facilities, cars & bodies. Touring, limousine, landaulet bodies for sale. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

For Rent.—Seven-passenger Packard touring car, day, week, or month, reasonable. 135th Garage, McCarthy. Telephone 8900 Morningside.

PACKARDS 6s—twin 6s to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. Y. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard 1914, 1915 models by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,334 Broadway. Telephone 1478 Columbus.

Packards, (six-cylinder,) and Lozier touring cars, hour, day, month; up-to-date equipment. 5440 Plaza.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1916-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5222.

AUTOMOBILES, (RENAULTS,) $3, $4 PER hour; monthly basis preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Beautiful Garford "Six" Touring; wire wheels; expert chauffeur; hour, month. Lenox 8603.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For hire, 1916-1915 Packards, hour, week, month. Wilmarth. Phone Schuyler 9018.

Auto for hire. 1916 five-passenger touring car, $2.50 hourly up. Tel. Riverside 54.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted to hire by month, five-passenger automobile with chauffeur; excellent condition necessary; rental moderate; give full particulars. "Resident," G 344 Times Downtown.

Will pay $1,000 1914 Mercer touring in very good condition. Schmidt, 1,503 St. Nicholas Av.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Furnished house, Summer months, commuting distance from New York; Westchester County or Long Island. (Lawrence or Cedarhurst, L. I., preferred.) Six bedrooms; two baths. Please state particulars, also rental price. Z 221 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day. Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

For Rent.—Seven-passenger Packard touring car, day, week, or month, reasonable. 135th Garage, McCarthy. Telephone 8900 Morningside.

BEAUTIFUL MODELS WANTED.

The most beautiful models in New York are wanted at once for work in motion pictures. This is a big opportunity for girls who have beauty and capacity for advancement. Fox Film Corporation. Call and see John Zanft, Representative, Academy of Music, 14th St. and Irving Place.

COMPANION, visiting, to 6-year-old girl; preferably one speaking and writing German fluently; must be skilled in drawing and equestrianship; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Fartola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

DESIGNER, experienced at tailor-made dresses, silk cottons, and serges. Apply through mail with references, B. B. Dress Co., 97 Greene St.

FILE CLERK.—An experienced file clerk, high school training, age 20, wanted by insurance co. R. N., Sta. D, Box 70.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, experienced, white; family two; sleep in; $20. Apply after 11 A. M., Apartment 6B, 236 West 50th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SODA DISPENSERS.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR BOOK DEPARTMENT.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, general housework to go in country. 312 West 107th St.

REFINED WOMAN wanted; housework, assist children, sew; $20 monthly. "Farm," Z 223 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—High school education; must be rapid typist and good grammarian, honest, highly recommended; age between 20-28; steady position. Call only from 10 to 12 A. M. at 615 West 135th St., Apt. 47, or phone Morningside 9775.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTING.—Accuracy, education, and intelligence more important than experience; experience with use of typewriter desirable, but not necessary; special work with good future; salary $12 to start; state age, education, and experience. Write fully, D 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent position for the right party; must be a resident of the Bronx. Answer, stating age, experience, salary you have earned, and give references. Y 376 Times Annex.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER wanted for a large hotel; experienced; good salary. Write, stating qualifications, N 80 Times.

WAITRESS, &c.—English girl, experienced waitress and chambermaid; four in family; Rye in Summer; $25. Apply Saturday morning, Apt. 2-C, 640 Madison Av., or write.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants. STOCK LEDGER CLERK for chemical house in Brooklyn; must be thoroughly experienced; $15.
TYPIST.—Want competent copyist for the order department; $10-12.
ASST. BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Must be well-educated young girl with some experience; good opportunity; $12-15.
BOOKKEEPER for position in downtown law office; will consider no one without legal experience; $15.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn.
Select young women for
Switchboard operators.....$7-10
Typists $7-12
Stenographers $8-18

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, Are you satisfied? Are you appreciated? IF NOT, get your references in hand and tell Credential Agency. 235 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 45d.—Bookkeepers, $18-$25; stenographer, $10-$18; typist, $10; dictaphone operators, clerks. Miss Sudenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-25; bookkeepers, $15-20. Free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES.
At an Institution known throughout the country for thorough work. Registered by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Summer session. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURE OF PATENTED DEVICES in Safety use in mines, machine shops, foundries, chemical plants, etc., for sale. Business is thoroughly established, well advertised, and profitable. Machinery, raw materials, and finished goods on hand. Live accounts; no liabilities. Reason for selling: Started as side line, business has grown until it demands full time of owners which they cannot give it. This business will appeal especially to mining man. Further particulars by appointment. Address N 59 Times.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!

For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

Wire drawing plant in upper Connecticut offers chance for active investor with $10,000 upward to connect with paying, staple industry. Inquire Hutten's Service, 66 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Rector 6315.

Investment of $5,000 needed; active participation as treasurer; manufacturing business; profitable orders on hand for 12 months. Address Opportunity, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Salesman with $2,000 capital and big following among ladies' neckwear buyers wanted as partner in up-to-date factory. Address Opportunity, 123 Times.

Department store, Newark; owner ill, leaving city; lease; bargain; new, clean stock; $4,500. Z 226 Times Annex.

Young man with $1,000 can secure interest broker's business. D 289 Times Downtown.

Patents secured, trade marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7094.

Exceptional opportunity for distinguished gentleman or lady to secure partnership with antiques, arts importer having numerous connections Europe; high-paying, serious, growing business; investment secured. Write Satinover, 1,222 Madison Av.

Motion Picture Theatre, thickly populated section, downtown New York; bona fide opportunity, sound investment, large profits, strictest investigation permitted, principals only. Call Pitzer & Fleming, Room 1,514, Times Building.

I have invented, received my patent, on a burglar-proof lock for apartment house and store doors; can be made up cheap; 100 per cent. profit; need financial assistance. Principals answer, Inventor, 1,526 St. Lawrence Av., Bronx.

Will purchase on contract, finance sales, and exploit mechanical specialty suitable for machine shops, manufacturers of machinery, or other metal products; give particulars of product and terms. G 296 Times Downtown.

Big potash proposition, also gold and silver; 100,000 tons of ore blocked, running 35 per ton; ready for mill. Inquire direct of owner, M. E. De Bunce, Marysvale, Utah.

Active outside salesman with 5th Av. office open to propositions from firms wanting New York representation. N 118 Times.

At 145 West 70th St., furnished room house for sale; $1,800; little cash, balance installments; might take partner.

Partner wanted to manufacture ladies' straw and felt hats. N 76 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone, references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms, ground floor; excellent table; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; shower; elevator; subway; gentlemen; table optional. Steel.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite; large, sunny room, dressing room, bath; incomparable table.

72D, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board; private bath; cool and attractive for Summer; special rate.

73D, 260 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large double front room, one flight, with board, $25 for two, $18 for one; elegant, artistic home, place of superior excellence, recommended by present patrons; inspection invited; other rooms $6, $12, $15; with or without meals.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequalled; French cuisine; table guests.

73D, 251 WEST.—Large, cool room, private bath; also small room; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with private bath; electricity; large single room, with lavatory; unusual Summer rates.

78TH, 258 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot, cold water; private bath.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large room, carefully prepared food; excellent service; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; board optional; references; Summer rates.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; refined location; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

103D, 250 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, bath; well appointed private house; references.

107TH, 322 WEST. — Riverside Drive, near Broadway; modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large room; suitable two; strictly private, American family. Auge.

160TH, WEST. — Pleasant room, running water. 25 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large, elegantly furnished room, facing Riverside Drive; private Hebrew family; high class; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautiful large room; private bath; excellent cuisine; where one can feel at home; Apartment 4.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, Near Borough Hall.—Attractive rooms, board. Phone

METHODISTS ELECT THREE NEW BISHOPS

Welch, Nicholson, and Leonard Break the Deadlock in the General Conference.

FOUR MORE TO BE CHOSEN

Social Service Federation Elated Over Welch's Victory—Conference Cheers New Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 18.—The Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., of Delaware, Ohio, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson of New York, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Adna W. Leonard of Seattle were elected Bishops by the General Conference of the Church today. Dr. Welch was elected on the eighth ballot, receiving 554 votes. Dr. Nicholson was elected on the ninth ballot, receiving 553 votes. Dr. Leonard was elected on the tenth ballot. This left four additional Bishops, or General Superintendents, still to be chosen. The tenth ballot was taken at 10 o'clock tonight.

The standing of the candidates on the tenth ballot will not be announced until tomorrow morning. Dr. Leonard's election was announced unofficially at midnight.

Dr. Welch and Dr. Nicholson were escorted to the platform after the announcement of the vote and presented to the audience. There was tremendous applause.

According to a high authority, Dr. Welch will be suggested for the new Episcopal seat at Seoul, Korea, and Dr. Nicholson may be assigned to Chicago, provided Bishop W. F. McDowell is transferred to Washington or some other city. It is known that Dr. Nicholson would be acceptable to Chicago.

The vote of the leaders, aside from Dr. Nicholson, on the ninth ballot was as follows:

The Rev. Adna W. Leonard, Seattle, 485 votes; the Rev. Matthew S. Hughes, Pasadena, Cal., 408; the Rev. W. F. Oldham, of New York, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, 383; the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, of Chicago, 344; the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, of Boston, 340; the Rev. Ezra S. Tipple of Madison, N. J., President of Drew Theological Seminary, 318; and the Rev. E. G. Richardson, of Brooklyn, 305.

Dr. Welch's election caused elation among the members of the Methodist Federation of Social Service who claimed a large share of the credit for his victory. Dr. Welch preceded Bishop Francis J. McConnell as President of the federation, and assisted in drawing up the recommendations for preference for organized labor that plunged the conference into a debate lasting two days. The group identified with social service work voted solidly for him.

Many others than members of the Federation supported Dr. Welch, however. He received not a little strength from 150 alumni of Ohio Wesleyan University, who are delegates to the conference. The general tenor of conversation as the big crowd poured out of Convention Hall after the eighth ballot was announced that no stronger man could have been selected.

Dr. Welch has been President of Ohio Wesleyan University since 1905, succeeding Bishop James W. Bashford. Dr. Welch was born in New York City on Nov. 7, 1862, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University and Drew Theological Seminary, and joined the New York East Conference in 1890. He was pastor of Summerfield Church in Brooklyn in 1893.

Dr. Nicholson has been Secretary of the Board of Education of the church since 1908. He was born in Woodburn, Ontario, Canada, in 1862, and was educated at Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. After pastorates in Michigan and Chicago he became Professor of Biblical Literature in Cornell College, Iowa, where he remained from 1894 to 1903. In 1903 he was elected President of Dakota Wesleyan University and in 1908 became Secretary of the Board of Education.

Dr. Adna W. Leonard is the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Seattle. He is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Adna Bradway Leonard of Brooklyn. The Bishop-elect was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Nov. 2, 1875. He was educated at the Pennington Seminary, New York University, and Drew Theological Seminary. He has held pastorates in Rome, Italy, at Cincinnati, and Springfield.

Dr. Nicholson was in sixth position in the voting on the fifth ballot announced this morning, but advanced to second place on the sixth. This change was partly attributed to the clearing away of a jurisdictional misunderstanding between the Board of Education and the Board of Foreign Missions, of which the Rev. Frank Mason North is one of the Corresponding Secretaries. It seemed to some of the delegates interested in missionary work that the Board of Education was encroaching on territory belonging to the Missions Board, but Dr. North said this was erroneous in a speech from the platform today.

As Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy Dr. Nicholson, it was also reported, had stirred up opposition by his unwillingness to establish an Episcopal seat in Malaysia. Dr. Oldham, formerly Missionary Bishop, was urged for one of the General Superintendencies with the view, it was said, of ultimately being sent to Malaysia, and his friends withheld their support, it was said, as a rebuke to Dr. Nicholson. This opposition dwindled, however, and it was taken for granted on the eighth ballot that Dr. Nicholson would be the next one elected.

The date for consecrating the new Bishops depends on how quickly the other five General Superintendents and the three Missionary Bishops are elected. If Dr. Oldham is one of these elected as Bishop an effort will be made, it is reported, to have the General Conference reconsider its action so as to enable him to be sent to Singapore. Dr. Oldham is well acquainted with this field.

The Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension decided today to recommend to the General Conference that there be only one Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Home Missions. The recommendation will receive considerable discussion in the conference.

By action of the General Conference today young ministers who have not completed a course of study equivalent to a high school education hereafter will have to serve three years under a District Superintendent before being admitted to an annual conference. Heretofore an applicant without the necessary record of study could be admitted to an annual conference upon the recommendation of a District Superintendent.

The General Conference this morning ordered the change from the existing practice by adopting a report of the Board of Education. The Rev. W. H. Crawford of Meadville, Penn., President of Allegheny College, supported the report from the platform. He asserted that present requirements imposed on candidates were not sufficient, and as a result applicants sometimes were admitted to the conferences who were not equipped to preach the Gospel. Other delegates expressed themselves with even greater vigor, asserting that the mediocre mental attainments of some of those admitted as pastors inflicted harm on the Church and handicapped its growth.

The report provided further that candidates with a record of three years' successful ministerial service were only to be admitted to the annual conferences on a two-thirds vote.

The General Conference indorsed a report of the Committee on Temperance protesting against the "issuance of internal liquor tax receipts by the Federal Government to the criminals engaged in violating State laws." The report was read to the delegates by Judge Charles A. Pollock of the United States District Court at Fargo, N. D., Chairman of the Committee on Temperance. It urged Federal, State, and individual action for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the Rev. Ray Allen of Rochester sought to amend the report by including a similarly sweeping indictment of the use of tobacco, but was overwhelmingly outvoted. Some of the delegates made an ineffective attempt to cheer him off the platform.

The report characterized the liquor traffic as one of the prolific sources of insanity, crime, and poverty, a despoiler of legitimate business, a corrupt and demoralizing influence in politics, and one of the most dangerous enemies to human welfare in civil life. It was in part as follows:

"We record ourselves against the issuing of internal revenue tax receipts by the Federal Government to criminals engaged in violating State laws.

"We urge upon the Federal Congress the immediate passage of laws prohibiting all interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors and forbidding the use of the United States mails both to liquor shipments and to liquor advertisements.

"We respectfully but earnestly demand of the Congress to promptly submit to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the United States. And pending the submission of such an amendment we demand that the Congress enact statutory prohibition to the full extent of its present constitutional powers throughout the nation, including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and all the islands, reservations, ships, buildings, and premises under Federal police jurisdiction."

The report indorses the Aanti-Saloon League and the Methodist Church Temperance Society, and urges Methodists not to support any candidate for public office who does not stand for the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor.

Secretary Edwin Locke of the Conference was instructed to send copies of the report to the proper officials of the various political parties at their National Conventions.

ELOPER IN JAIL FOR FRAUD.

Cole, Young Bridegroom from Michigan, Accused of Larceny.

The telephone bell at the cashier's desk in the Hotel Biltmore jingled yesterday afternoon and over the wire came the voice of a man, who said:

"This is Mr. Cole, Chauncey Cole. I registered there this morning, with my wife, from Battle Creek, Mich. Yes, Mr. Cole. Well, I've just ordered a parcel sent up and I wish you'd take care of it for me. It'll be $43.20. Put it on my account, please. Thank you. Good-bye."

Presently a uniformed messenger, carrying a large parcel, entered the hotel and, approaching the desk, asked for Mr. Cole. The boy was sent to the package room in the basement, where William H. Walsh, the house detective, was struck by the fact that a messenger boy should be carrying a parcel from a big department store. The youngster presented a slip, however, marked with the name of the store and calling for $43.20, so Walsh called William Creamer, superintendent of service in the hotel, and after a consultation they decided to pay the boy and then follow him. The boy went to the Grand Central Station where Cole met him and took the money from him. Cole was arrested on a charge of larceny after a search of his room in which a loaded revolver was found.

Mrs. Cole said she and her husband had run away from Benton Harbor, Mich., and had been married secretly. Cole's father is wealthy. He is President of the Cole Construction Company of Battle Creek, Mich.

MILLS FOR BARNES'S PLACE.

Talk of State Senator for National Committeeman Is Heard.

State Senator Ogden L. Mills is being talked of for successor to William Barnes as Republican National Committeeman from this State, in case the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention should be found to have an anti-Barnes majority, as is expected.

The selection of Senator Mills would be in the nature of a compromise. Prior to his election to the State Senate Mr. Mills was an important factor in the fight on Barnes as State Chairman which was conducted at the time by the leaders of the New York County Republican organization with a group of up-State allies. Recently, however, he has not taken sides with Governor Whitman in the latter's fight on Mr. Barnes. When he voted for the re-election of Frederick C. Tanner as Republican State Chairman against a candidate who had the backing of Barnes, he did so for purely local reasons.

MAY FREE MISS BLAKELOCK.

Movement Started Seeking Her Release from River State Hospital.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 18.—Miss Marion Blakelock, daughter of R. A. Blakelock, the painter, and herself an artist, may soon be released from the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie. A movement similar to that which won freedom for her father from the Middletown Asylum is under way among art patrons in Chicago, it was said by Supt. Charles W. Pilgrim today.

Miss Blakelock's works have found ready sale, although done under adverse conditions in the local asylum. As an incompetent, she is having difficulty in marketing the paintings. Within a few days a committee will be chosen by the local court, and habeas corpus proceedings to obtain her freedom will follow.

Mrs. Horkheimer Gets $1,500 Verdict.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., May 18.—Mrs. Benjamin Horkheimer won a verdict of $1,500 today before Judge Howard Carrow in her suit against the executors of the estate of the late Morris Horkheimer, a wealthy Philadelphia manufacturer. She sued for $5,000, the bequest left to her late husband. The defense endeavored to show that the amount had been paid by the executors. One of the defendants was Edmund Horkheimer, head of a film company in California, who was co-executor with Mrs. Cecelia Horkheimer of Atlantic City.

PRESBYTERIANS HOPE TO AVOID A CONTEST

Election of Dr. John A. Marquis Moderator Indicates Victory for Peace Party.

HAS NEW YORK'S SUPPORT

Dr. McEwan, Urged as a Man Who Could Resist "Poison of Unbelief," Beaten by Vote of 616 to 237.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18.—The election this afternoon of the Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis, President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which opened here today for its one hundred and twenty-eighth meeting, indicated that the party in the assembly seeking to prevent an open split between the New York Presbytery and the Presbyteries of the Middle West and South on questions of doctrine and the relation to the Church of Union Theological Seminary would prevail.

Dr. Marquis is generally recognized as "sound" in doctrine and he admits that he is an "old line conservative," but the feeling among many of the delegates to the assembly is that he is of a fair and tolerant disposition and will be an influence for harmony in the denomination. The balloting was secret, but it is not disputed that Dr. Marquis had the support of the majority of the New York commissioners.

The difference between the two bodies of thought in the Church may yet be fought out on the convention floor, for the frankness with which the Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan of Pittsburgh was urged for the office of Moderator as a man who could resist "the poison of unbelief in the Church" and the number of votes he received made it evident that those who consider the New York Presbytery and Union Seminary heretical are present in the assembly in force, but at the same time the overwhelming victory of Dr. Marquis and the prevalent belief among many of the commissioners, or delegates, that the very platform upon which Dr. McEwan was run turned from him in that he would otherwise have received, cause most observers to predict a harmonious meeting for the current General Assembly.

First Ballot Falls to Elect.

There were two ballots in the election. The first one resulted in 430 votes for Dr. Marquis, 274 for Dr. McEwan, and 159 for the Rev. Dr. George L. Robinson of McCormick Seminary, Chicago. As 432 votes were necessary for election, the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, called for a second ballot, but before this was taken Dr. Robinson's name was withdrawn in favor of Dr. Marquis. The final vote was: Dr. Marquis, 616; Dr. McEwan, 237.

Dr. Marquis was nominated by the Rev. Dr. Frank C. McKean of Des Moines, Iowa, who introduced him as "a great leader" who could wisely and fairly steer the Church through difficulties, and he then admitted that his candidate was a favorite son.

"Dr. Marquis has claims as a man," said Dr. McKean, "but he also has the right of territory. The great Middle West is asking for recognition today. It's time for the Presbyterian Church to begin to be fair. New York, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, and Chicago have had their turn in power and it's Iowa's turn now."

Dr. Robinson was nominated next, and then Dr. McEwan was placed in nomination by the Rev. Dr. Hugh K. Walker of Long Beach, Cal., who, answering the argument advanced for Dr. Marquis, said that the assembly should rise above geographical considerations and elect the man who filled all conditions." Dr. Walker did not allude directly to the imminent heresy difficulty, but emphasized the fact that Dr. McEwan was a man whose theological convictions were "positive and well known."

McEwan's Nomination Seconded.

The Rev. Dr. John Y. Ewart of Colorado Springs, Col., seconded the nomination. He asserted that Dr. McEwan was the candidate of orthodoxy against heterodoxy. Although Dr. Ewart's speech seemed to be well received by the Commissioners from the Cincinnati Presbytery, which has asked for the expulsion of the New York Presbytery from the Church, and by those who want to recover large bequests from Union Seminary on the grounds that, because of its alleged heretical teachings, the seminary is misappropriating money intended for orthodox instruction, the majority of the convention did not receive Dr. Ewart at all cordially. Laughter greeted the remark, "The ship of our beloved Church is in danger of being torpedoed." The speaker continued:

"Our Church is facing a great crisis. There are those who are injecting the poison of unbelief into the Presbyterian body. Dr. McEwan stands solidly upon the fundamentals of the Presbyterian faith. He believes in the Bible and the faith founded upon it."

An imperative voice interrupted at this point, shouting "Who does not?" The question was applauded, but Dr. Ewart continued in the same strain. In a few minutes Commissioners began stamping their feet, and others shouted "Sit down." For a while the speaker could scarcely be heard. He finished his plea, however, and was applauded when he finished.

Dr. Marquis would not state his position on the doctrinal questions involved. "I want to find out the facts in the case," he said in an interview. "I don't know the facts yet. I will say that I am descended through 300 years of pure Presbyterian blood and am a conservative."

While balloting was going on, Dr. Marquis was seen in the company of a number of the New York commissioners who, evidently, were among his strong supporters. Several of the New York men admitted hat they wanted him because of his judicial ability and fairness of mind.

Dr. Marquis was born in Pennsylvania in 1861, and received his education at Washington and Lee University, and at Wesleyan Theological Seminary. He was pastor of churches in Greensburgh, Penn.; Redlands, Cal., and other places before 1909, when he went to Coe College.

In making his speech of acceptance Dr. Marquis asked the assembly for its "support and forebearance in whatever problems might arise."

In opening the convention this morning, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, the retiring Moderator, said that the world war was "a challenge to the Church," and later in his address he urged harmony to thwart "the commissions and boards" which were disturbing the Church.

The assembly will meet daily in the Music Hall on the Steel Pier through Friday, May 26.

CHESEBROUGH KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Yacht Designer's Car Goes Into Bay—Senator Colt's Son Injured.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 18.—Albert S. Chesebrough, a yacht designer of international reputation, was killed tonight when an automobile in which he was riding skidded on the driveway of the estate of Colonel Samue P. Colt and fell over the seawall into Narragansett Bay.

Le Baron C. Colt, son of United States Senator Colt, and Vice President and General Manager of the National India Rubber Company, and Luke H. Callan, Superintendent of Highways of Bristol, who were riding with Mr. Chesebrough, were rescued by men employed on the estate. Mr. Colt was unconscious at a late hour tonight, but was expected to recover.

Mr. Chesebrough, who was 49 years of age, was a nephew of Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the well-known yacht designer. He leaves two children. Among the boats designed by Mr. Chesebrough were the steam yacht Alvina, owned by the late Charles Fletcher of Providence, and the Casandra, owned by Roy A. Rainey of New York.

2,000 JOIN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison Urges Banks to Aid Campaign for Members.

More than 2,000 members were added to the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross yesterday, all of them from the financial district. Fifty-seven New York banks, which are co-operating with the General Metropolitan Committee, reported the result of their canvass at a meeting held at the New York Clearing House. Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. presided at the meeting.

"The 100,000 members which the Red Cross is seeking to raise in New York should be easy to obtain," declared Mr. Davison, "if the city responds as it has responded to appeals in the past. If New York does its share the rest of the country will follow. I can see absolutely no reason why every American who is worthy of the name should not belong to the one organization which the Government makes it his privilege to support.

"If one man should come to me and offer to give $1,000,000 to the Red Cross to support its work I, as one member of the Executive Committee, would vote against it. The Red Cross needs funds of course, but what it wants above all else is that its activities be supported on the broad basis of a loyal, enthusiastic, and patriotic membership reaching into a million American homes."

A second report is to be made by the Clearing House next Thursday.

FOUR ARRESTS AT RACES.

Police Vigilant in Preventing Bookmaking at Jamaica Track.

The vigilance with which the police of Queens Borough intend to watch the race tracks in that borough this season was revealed by the arrest at the Jamaica Race Track yesterday afternoon, the first day of the racing season, of four men, alleged to have been making hand-books outside the race track inclosure in South Jamaica. The arrests were made by Detectives Philip Marx, Patrick Fitzgibbons, Peter Trumpfeller, and George M. Billafer of Inspector Thomas Kelly's staff in the Twelfth Inspection District.

The detectives assert they approached near enough to the quartet to hear them offer odds on horses and solicit bets. The four, however, are charged merely with disorderly conduct. This charge can be disposed of by a City Magistrate, and the detectives place more faith in thus disposing of the cases than in charging the men with being gamblers and having them held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. In that court last year, after a score or more of alleged bookmakers had been rounded up, most of the cases were thrown out of court because the detectives had not seen their prisoners actually recording bets.

The four arrested near the race track gates yesterday are Robert Canfield, 29, of 14 Irving Place, Jamaica; Albert Layrer, 54, of 18 Irving Place, Manhattan; John Corrigan, 31, of the Mount Morris Baths, 125th Street and Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and Norbert Harth, 50, known as "The Count," of 320 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan. Each prisoner described himself as a clerk. The quartet will be arraigned this morning before Magistrate John Kochendorfer in the Jamaica Police Court.

SUES RICH RUSSIAN FOR UNDEFINED DEBT

Czar's Munition Envoy Says if He Owes McKenna $45,000 It Is for Roulette and Void.

ADMITS HE SAT IN A GAME

Demand for Payment Made in Court Gives No Hint of How Obligation Was Contracted.

Suit has been brought in the Federal District Court by Timothy J. McKenna, whose address is not given, against Nicolas Riabouchinsky of Moscow, now a guest at the Hotel Vanderbilt, for a settlement of "several accounts" upon which Mr. McKenna alleges there is still a balance due him of $45,000.

Behind the papers filed yesterday there is a half-told tale of a roulette game in which thousands of dollars changed hands. M. Riabouchinsky came to this country with his wife in October of last year. He is a member of the Organization of the War Committee of Moscow, which is active in providing for the National War Budget. In addition to his social and political prominence, it was announced when he arrived that he came here as the representative of Russian capitalists who desire to invest several million rubles in United States machine tools and other appliances for turning out war materials in Russia.

The complaint was filed by J. Ward Follette of 223 Broadway, as attorney for McKenna. Mr. Follette refused yesterday to discuss the case or give any details of the transaction through which McKenna claims $45,000.

"I told my client that I would not talk about it or give any information regarding himself, and that promise I intend to keep," said Mr. Follette.

The latest move in the case was made yesterday by Weschler & Kohn of 42 Broadway, the legal representatives of Riabouchinsky, who filed a brief answer, coupled with a request that the suit be dismissed. M. Riabouchinsky frankly admits having played roulette, but he does not admit that he owes McKenna the sum the latter seeks to recover. In the words of his answer, he "denies each and every allegation," and more than that he says that on Jan. 19, 1916, he and the plaintiff engaged in a game of chance known as roulette. This he says was the only transaction between them, and he believes that the dealings set forth in the papers filed by McKenna refer to a game of chance. He further alleges that "all transactions and all acts between the defendant and the plaintiff were wagering contests which are without consideration and void."

Because of this, Riabouchinsky asks that the suit be dismissed. His attorneys were unwilling yesterday to go into the details of the roulette game, but it was contended by Walter Kohn last night that M. Riabouchinsky had no clear knowledge that he had ever met McKenna, much less that he owed him any such sum as he has been sued for.

M. Riabouchinsky could not be found last evening. At the Vanderbilt Hotel it was said that he was not in his suite and that he and his wife had gone out for the evening. In a well-known restaurant where Mr. McKenna is usually to be found it was said that he was "not around."

A large sturdy man is the Russian visitor, with long, glossy brown hair and a brown curly beard that hangs from his chin, his cheeks being smooth shaven. His mustache is cut square in front and gives him the appearance of a Frenchman rather than a Russian. He speaks little English and his young Italian wife acts as interpreter for him. He is the proprietor of "The Dawn of the Nation," a newspaper published in Moscow and his brother Paul is President of the Imperial Council, President of the Moscow Stock Exchange and associated with Nicolas in the proprietorship of the newspaper. He brought to this country, which he reached by way of Japan and San Francisco, thirty-one old masters, formerly of the collection of the late Count Galmitcheff Koutousoff of Russia. These he sold here on April 26 and from the sale $31,850 was realized.

An art critic and a writer on art subjects, M. Riabouchinsky several months ago gave an exhibition of Russian sketches in Paris which attracted much attention.

A suit to recover in a gambling transaction, in which a Tim McKenna figured, was brought in January, 1910, when Frank McDougal brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel William H. Nolan to make good on a check for $13,600 drawn by Nolan to McKenna and cashed by McDougal.

The money for which the check was written was lost in a faro game on Oct. 12, 1908. Nolan did not deny signing the check, but charged there had been a conspiracy to defraud him. After the case was thrown out of court Nolan said that he had been playing faro with McKenna and finally, when he was out about $100,000, he decided to quit. He paid McKenna what money he had on him and gave him the check. Later he was informed by a friend he met in Broadway that he had been "steered wrong," and upon the advice of the friend he stopped payment on the check. It was not until over a year later that McDougal brought suit. McDougal, Nolan said, was the dealer in the game.

SHOWS BANK'S STOCK DEALS

Government Puts Data in Evidence in Riggs Perjury Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—By various witnesses today, details in evidence of stock transactions conducted by the Riggs National Bank through the defunct brokerage house of Lewis Johnson & Co., were brought out in the trial of C. C. Glover, President; W. J. Flather, Vice President, and H. H. Flather, former Cashier of the bank, on the charge of perjury.

William A. Mearns, a member of the Johnson firm, testified to negotiations with Mr. Glover as President of the bank for the establishment of a stock brokerage arrangement by which the business of the officers of the bank, which had formerly been done through Post & Flagg, would be conducted.

Mr. Mearns said when the Johnson firm took over the business of Post & Flagg, it was discovered that the business coming from the bank went to the latter firm and he went to Mr. Glover to see if it could be taken over by Lewis Johnson & Co. A discussion of the question whether Lewis Johnson & Co. could borrow money from the Riggs Bank on good collateral, as the firm of Post & Flagg had done, led to an understanding by which the Johnson firm became a borrower of the Riggs Bank. Mr. Mearns said there was a private telephone wire from the Johnson switchboard to the bank, running from the desk of H. H. Flather in the bank to that of Pitt Cooke, in the office of Johnson & Co.

The court ruled against admitting statements of conversations held over the telephone by Mr. Cooke, who is dead, and there was no direct evidence as to who was talking at the other end of the line. The defense allowed Mr. Mearns to retire without asking him a question.

Morris W. Lammond, who testified yesterday and Tuesday as to transactions he handled as bookkeeper for Johnson & Co., was again called, but objection was made by the defense. The court ruled that with the complications in the present case, it was necessary to allow Government counsel to present their case in the orderly and progressive manner which had been proposed and agreed to by the other side. Mr. Hogan, for the defense, at this, charged that while the court had discretion to rule in such a manner, it was, in the language of the court, an abuse of discretion for him to make the ruling.

The examination of Mr. Lammond proceeded during the rest of the day until there had been placed in the record fifty-three stock transactions out of the 932 which the Government is prepared to present.

ORPET'S RUSE IS DEFENDED.

Lawyer Says Youth Wished Merely to Trick Parents with "Alibi."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 18.—William Orpet's mind was free from evil when he arranged an alibi before leaving the University of Wisconsin for a clandestine meeting in Helm's Woods with Marian Lambert, the high school girl sweetheart he is accused of poisoning, according to James H. Wilkinson, chief of counsel defending the college lad in his trial for murder. The jury would be told in the opening argument, Mr. Wilkinson said today, that the trip was made in disobedience to the wishes of the boy's parents, and that every move to keep the trip secret was to deceive them. There was absolutely no other motive, he asserted.

"The boy was not planning a crime—he was planning a deception—when he arranged to make it appear to the world that he never left Madison," said Mr. Wilkinson. "Of course, the girl's death on Feb. 9 in the woods of poison makes his plans appear suspicious, but his mind was as free from evil as that of a baby."

Attorneys for both sides denied they had received any information that Orpet spent a part of the night of Feb. 8 at the Lambert home.

Only three jurors had been tentatively accepted when the fourth day of the trial closed today. In the four days 223 veniremen have been examined.

ALLISON ANSWERS CHARGES

Admits He Got $100,000 Checks from B. F. Yoakum Here.

OTTAWA, May 18.—Colonel J. W. Allison, around whose activities centre the Kyte charges in Parliament of huge profits obtained on fuse contracts, was a witness today before the Meredith-Duff Commission of Inquiry. He admitted commissions had been paid to him on other than fuse contracts, but refused to state the amounts.

Colonel Allison told of his friendship with Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. Following the outbreak of war, General Hughes was asked to ascertain the prices of harness, saddlery, blankets, ammunition, and other supplies, and he sent for Colonel Allison, the witness said. For supplies that later came to Canada for Canadian troops, Colonel Allison said, he got nothing by way of commission.

In other respects, however, when he placed manufacturers in touch with the British War Office direct and orders resulted, Colonel Allison said he felt himself entitled to compensation. Counsel inquired as to the amount of these commissions.

"I do not propose to give any of my private business here at all," answered Colonel Allison.

In England, Colonel Allison said, he met General Hughes, but while the latter knew of his business in a general way he did not discuss it with him. Finally, in February, Colonel Allison came home, and it was then that he met B. F. Yoakum of New York.

He added that Yoakum had given him two checks for $100,000 and that $5,000 more is due him as commissions.

Women to Oppose West Side Tracks

The Women's League for the Preservation of Riverside Drive will meet this evening in a mass meeting to be held in the Ansonia Hotel at Broadway and Seventy-fourth Street to protest against the New York Central plan for tunneling along the Hudson River front, by which many trees will be destroyed. Mrs. Charles A. Bryan will preside.

Style Elberon

in my Fashion Revue gets the young fellow going and his friends coming. I can't get these Hats in fast enough to hand them out.

It's the smartest Straw of this or any previous season and becoming to ten men out of ten.

Mail Order Charges Prepaid.

My windows are a style chart.

Truly Warner $2

New York and Everywhere.

a water cooler in your office?

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Ashby-2¼in. Lexicon-2½in. The new ARROW COLLAR spring style, in two heights 2 for 25¢

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

For the Busy Man

Meaning YOU, of course—for everybody's up and hustling these piping times.

There's a practical advantage for you in buying good ready-to-wear suits—such as you'll find here, among our wide stocks of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

You see the finished article at once—the way the material looks made up; the fit, the hang, the whole effect. You begin and end in one transaction—no waiting, no tryons.

And you take no risk—because we ourselves guarantee perfect satisfaction—or your money back at any time.

Pay $25, $28, $30—but whether you pay $18, $20 or any price up to $50, you're *sure* to get the utmost value.

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Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, Cor. 29th St. — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings.

Special—

Satin Stripe Athletic Underwear

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Friday and Saturday Only

Made of fine white madras—white satin striped. Shirts are sleeveless—athletic style. Knee drawers—very roomy and comfortable.

Regularly priced at $1—this underwear offers you a REAL opportunity to practise Preparedness for Summer.

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Straw Hats are in full bloom.

All the new varieties this season, are displayed in our conservatories.

The B. K. Special is a rough sennit this year, new in braid and with a plaited band. It is $3.00.

Sennits, $2.00 to $3.50.
Splits, $2.00 to $4.00.
Panamas, $5.00 to $15.00.
Bangkoks, $4.00 to $6.00.
Leghorns, $4.50 to $6.00.

There's a becoming style for every face.

Here's your particular shape.

Our new models in Summer Sacks include the popular pinch-back Norfolk suitable for wear in town or country.

The new Shirtings and Scarfs are very fetching.

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SMART SACK SUITS AND STYLISH TOPCOATS

At Our 49th Street and Our 42d Street Store

The PINCH-BACK or Sport Suit is the one "big hit" of the Spring and Summer Seasons—for town, country, shore or sport wear.

And no shop in America can show you more superbly styled, more brilliantly modeled or more exquisitely finished PINCH-BACKS, **price considered,** than you will find in these two Brill Stores of Style

At $25.00

In Sack Suits and Topcoats

Blue serges, blue flannels; stripes, checks and fancy mixtures in Suits, some of them quartered-lined with silk. And IN TOPCOATS, green, brown, tan and gray covert cloths and knitted fabrics, form fitting or box models—at $25.00.

Golf Suits, $20.00 to $45.00

With Trousers or Knickers.

Knitted Golf Coats, $12.50

Oxfords, Olives and Heather Mixtures.

Gabardine Golf Coats

$12.50 to $25.00

Smart Single and Double Breasted Norfolk Suits for Boys, with Two Pairs of Knickers—Special at $5.50, $8.50 and $12.50

A choice and very extensive assortment of new Spring fabrics and novelties.

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